AUG 27 1941

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News"

Registered at the P.O. under Class B.

(Tai-ling-sing-chi-chow-kan 字林星期週刊)

VOL. CCXIX. No. 3848. SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1941. CHINESE $84 PER ANNUM, $2 PER COPY

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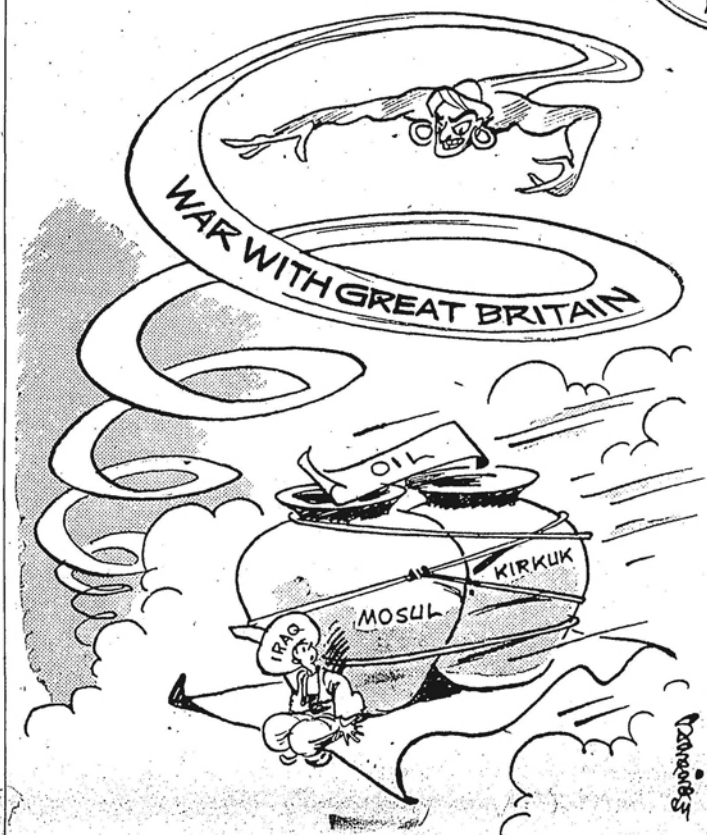

BY SAPAJOU

The Thief Of Baghdad

War Sidelights

The papers which are now arriving from Home are full of interesting and significant sidelights on happenings in Europe, most of which agree with the judgment which has already been arrived at in this part of the world that nothing the Nazi promises or aims at can be relied upon. There is no trick too low for the Nazis to stoop to play. For example it was learned shortly after the British Minister to Rumania was forced to withdraw, that the Nazis, under the guise of giving him a special train in which to make his departure, had given him a very special one indeed. This train had been fitted up with microphones and recorders, which meant that all the conversation between the British diplomats on the train was put on record for the Nazis to go through at leisure. It was fortunate for the British mission concerned, that they woke up to this fact early in the journey. The discovery was made by accident, but has resulted in an order being issued that, in future, when British missions are required to evacuate the countries to which they are accredited, strict silence, or the most fulsome conversation, are to be the rule. Another interesting sidelight on the state of Italian *moral* is contained in a news despatch by mail from England, which tells of the story how an Italian officer who was captured in the British drive on Libya asked a British officer to deliver a postcard to the Italian's brother, who was the manager of an hotel in Addis Ababa, since this personal delivery was the "quickest postal route" the Italian officer knew. He apparently believed that the British would be in the Abyssinian capital long before any ordinary mail organization could deliver the postcard. As it turned out, he was right. The British, though not that individual officer, were in Addis Ababa long before any ordinary mails could have reached that city. At no time do the Italians who were captured in Libya seem to have had any faith in the ability of their government to stop the British drive either there or in further East Africa. And this, it should be remembered, occurred in spite of the fact that the British could only use two divisions, or thirty thousand men, at any one time, against a force which numbered over two hundred and fifty thousand Italians. It seems to have been the fate of the British army and air force in this war up to now to meet greatly superior enemy forces. Against the Italians, they have been uniformly successful. Against the Germans, they have been forced to retreat after inflicting the heaviest possible losses on their foe. In the air the R.A.F. have always given a good account of themselves. They have invariably inflicted such losses upon the enemy that the latter have had to withhold the maximum action of which they might otherwise have been capable. The results of these various actions, though they have up to the present been unfavourable to the British arms, have legitimately led to the question what would happen when the British and the Germans meet on equal terms. If the British can hold the Germans even when they are outnumbered and out-equipped in the way they have been, what will happen when, as will shortly be the case, the British can meet their enemies on equal terms, or even possess a slight superiority in armaments? With the assistance of America, the time will not be far distant when this equality or superiority will be attained. That is the moment to which the Germans can look forward. It has been shown that they can do no more than dent the British front when they are greatly superior. What will they be able to do when the British front is as strong, if not stronger, than their own?

American Aid

As the Nazis admit, Britain's defeat will come only when she has been successfully invaded or when all her life lines have been cut. At the present moment Hitler desperately is attempting the second-named operation. The Battle of the Atlantic is on. Five hundred thousand square miles of sea is the battlefield—Britain's sea communications with the United States and Empire. Along those life lines flow inwards to Britain the vital supplies of raw material and food, aeroplanes and munitions from America, troops and trained airmen from the Dominions. Outwards go the reinforcements, the supplies and equipment to the fighting forces overseas. Along these lines flow also the export goods which help to pay for Britain's purchases of war materials abroad. By overruning Europe the Germans have gained a tremendous strategic advantage and Britain is menaced by an enemy coastline stretching from the Arctic to Spain. Not only has Hitler a wide frontage to the North Sea, bases within sight of the south coast of England, but from the ports of Brittany and the west of France he has direct access to the North Atlantic. Those life lines must be kept going. The submarines must be beaten. Surface raiders must be blown out of the sea. Bombers must be driven from the skies above. It will be done, but Britain's task is a heavy one. In the United States public opinion has realized the fact that American help to Britain must reach there in increasing quantities if the U.S.A. is to survive in its present form. Britain' defeat would mean the encirclement of America and the American public is beginning to realize this fact as never before. With America's help the Battle of the Atlantic will be won. Already U.S. neutrality patrols have been vastly extended into the Atlantic Ocean and the question of convoying aid to Britain is being discussed in high quarters. Unless American aid reaches its destination, as these quarters have realized, it is useless sending supplies if they are to rest at the bottom of the ocean. Ships are being turned over to Britain in large numbers and all is being done that can be done at present to keep Britain well supplied with the materials she needs for victory. There is no doubt that American aid means the winning or losing of the war. Already Germany's aeroplane production has been surpassed by the U.S.A. and Britain. Both can build ships faster than the Nazis. Both can provide munitions of war in quantities that will leave Germany standing. American food supplies can keep Britain going. But, to be of any use, these sinews of war from America must reach Britain. America says they will reach Britain and reach Britain they will. She will find a way, Nazi threats or no Nazi threats, to see that they do.

Free Frenchman's View

For the last few months there have been appearing in the "Nineteenth Century and After," the well known British magazine, instalments of an article, over the pseudonym Jaques, entitled "A Free Frenchman Speaks" which he ultimately concludes with the following passage:—

> Assuredly, in choosing to share the fate of my English friends to the end, I have not followed the Italian precedent of ranking myself on the stronger side. I have been happy to stand to, beside the weaker; anything else would be the shipwreck of honour. I have no regrets. England is wounded: she suffers in her flesh, in her soil. The blood of women and children cries from the ground. Living the life of one of her sons, I watch her in her agony, with pity, and with admiration. She did not know the horror of war on her own soil. Now she knows it, and does not give an inch.
>
> So it has come about that the choice I made, purely for honour's sake, has proved itself plain sense. England holds. We hold. Every day that passes anchors us more firmly in our resolution. Every day that passes, with the assailant come no nearer, is, a victory for England. Hitler could attempt an invasion: he does not dare. He could send parachute troops; he knows it is useless. The Fifth Column does not exist in this country, that has kept its sanity. He cannot reach military objectives; they are too well guarded.
>
> So what remains for him to do? To bomb here, there, everywhere. Kill women and children, exchange the soldier's armour for the butcher's apron.
>
> The mere fact that the enemy is reduced to this form of warfare, at once the cowardliest and the least effective, proves his disorder. Here is the first victory for England: the others will come in their time. When England chooses, when she is sure that her strength equals that of the enemy, victory will change sides.
>
> The blitzkrieg is spent. The war of endurance begins, and time will work for us. A united nation, one in heart and soul, can stand. An empire of enslaved peoples, diverse, seething with hate and rebellion, fermenting with grief, cannot stand. Apart from any question of material, here time is on our side.
>
> A victor who cannot advance has suffered his first defeat. It is the law of history. The day will come when, attacked from without by his adversary now become the stronger, mined from within by the victims who feel the hour of their deliverance drawing nigh, the evil thing, the colossus with the feet of clay, will crumble, and the German people will curse the idol whom they worship today. The name of Hitler will go down to join those other conquerors who fell as he will fall, who believed, as he believes, that they were supermen, because they were incapable of being men.

There is much of significance in that extract. Britain, as he says rightly, did not know the horror of war on her own soil, had not known it for centuries past, not in fact since the Civil War, but, now that she has come to know it, has shown the world that she does not flinch. The fact that Hitler has had to wage war in the way he has is Britain's first victory. The *Blitzkrieg* was defeated, and Britain has settled down to the task of holding up Hitler, while she proceeds with the work of building up her strength until it equals that of the enemy. That time will surely come, and, when it does, Hitler will rue the day he ever started this war.

Stronger War Effort

The suggestion that the British war cabinet should be changed whenever the armies in the field meet with a reverse such as has happened in Greece, is to be deprecated. There are bound to be all sorts of miscalculations and mistakes before the British get the measure of the Germans, and this fact should be realized without delay. It is, of course, understood that none of these temporary reverses will alter the ultimate certainty of a British victory. But they do give those who are opposed to the men in power a good handle for criticism, of which they have apparently availed themselves. Nevertheless "The Times" the other day made what seems to be a good suggestion when it mooted the idea that a small war cabinet composed of General Jan Smuts, Mr. R. G. Menzies, and presumably some Canadian, might be appointed to take some of the load of work off the shoulders of Mr. Winston Churchill. During the last week both General Smuts and Mr. Menzies have delivered most inspiring speeches on the general war situation, showing that both have a full grasp of the issues at stakes and the relative importance of the losses or gains incurred. "The Times" remarks that Mr. Menzies' advice during his time in England has done much to help the government, and the paper infers that, if the Australian government can spare him, he might prove to be a most valuable asset in the Empire's capital to the concerted war effort of the British Commonwealth of Nations. General Smuts is the outstanding man in South Africa. It may be that his role in that part of the Empire will be more important to general union

(Continued on page 202, col. 4.)

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CHINESE POLITICS

Sino-U.S. Co-operation

Dr. Quo Also Pleased After Talks with Hull And President; Supplies on the Way

Washington, Apr. 30.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt, at his press conference yesterday, said that as a result of his talk with Dr. Quo Tai-chi, retiring Chinese Ambassador to London, he was most encouraged over prospects of Sino-American co-operation.

The President declined to comment further on his talk with the Chinese diplomat, who saw both the President and Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Dr. Quo expressed similar sentiments following his conversations and said that after talking with Mr. Hull he was "greatly encouraged" over the prospect of Sino-American co-operation.

Dr. Quo said he learned that the United States already was sending material to aid China and that he found President Roosevelt strongly interested in helping China.

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to Washington who was with Dr. Quo, interjected that materials were going from the United States to China "in ever increasing amounts."

Dr. Quo is visiting here while en route to Chungking where he will assume the Foreign Minister's portfolio in the Chungking Government.

Roosevelt Praised

Dr. Quo said that President Roosevelt "looks at the world as a whole" and thus clearly has in mind China's important place. He said the President received him and talked with him most cordially and that his conversation with Mr. Hull also was very satisfactory.

Dr. Quo remarked that Mr. Hull was a man "with clear vision and strict adherence to principles."

Both Dr. Quo and Dr. Hu said the programme for completion of a new railway in south China, over which their Government could obtain outside supplies, was progressing well.

Prospects Good

Prospects of both the United States and Great Britain aiding in completion and operation of the railroad, between Kunming and Lashio, are good, Dr. Quo said.

Both the recently completed Sino-British-American stabilization agreements and the railroad have "become symbols of practical co-operation among the three countries," Dr. Quo said.

Mr. Hull, in another conference with the press, reported that during his conversation with Dr. Quo the two had a brief, general interchange of international information.—United Press.

Planes Needed

Washington, Apr. 30.

Chinese moral was never higher than at present and China would undertake an offensive against Japan as soon as she gets planes, declared Dr. Quo Tai-chi, former Chinese Ambassador to Britain, after he talked with Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, yesterday.

"The important thing now is planes and more planes," he added. He declared that munitions factories had been established in China's interior and will operate at full capacity as soon as raw materials are available.

Regarding Russia, Dr. Quo said the Russo-Japanese pact was less disturbing now than when it was first signed because Russia had since given assurances regarding present arrangements with China.

Matsuoka's Plans

Meanwhile, the Japanese suggestion that Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, should come to the United States and see President Roosevelt still arouses some interest in sections of the press. The Scripps-Howard newspapers said that informed quarters in Washington consider the suggestion as a trial balloon while others see it as an officially inspired feeler reflecting Japanese anxiety over what the United States will do if the Japanese expansion programme is increased.

The papers quote unnamed officials here as contending that as long as Japan as an aggressor is linked with the Axis Mr. Matsuoka would be a most unwelcome visitor here. The same papers however state editorially that they can think of few possible moves on the international draught board whose potentialities for good would be greater, adding that Mr. Matsuoka knows the United States well and knows what would be the odds against Japan, weakened economically by her four-year war, if she were to be pitted against an economic giant of United States proportions.—Reuter.

China Called West Front of U.S.

Washington, Apr. 28.

Mr. William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France, last night told the American people over a nation-wide radio broadcast that the battlefield in China, in a literally strategic sense, "is our western front," and urged America to support China not only with all resources and strength but by providing effective delivery of necessary materials.

He emphasized that the United States should take steps to assure effective delivery of arms, munitions and planes and keep the lifeline to China open as well as to Britain.

"The Chinese no less than the British are fighting battles which are making for our security," he said.

He advocated giving China all the help she requires, in order to remove her dependence on Soviet Russia.

Nearly 3,000 persons, including Government officials, diplomats and society leaders jammed Constitution Hall to hear Mr. Bullitt appeal for aid to China on behalf of the United China Relief Fund.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, newly appointed Chinese Foreign Minister, Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to Washington, and Mr. T. V. Soong, head of the Chinese financial mission, were among the prominent Chinese who attended the affair.

Dr. Quo Applauded

Dr. Quo received tremendous applause when he was introduced to the audience.

Mrs. Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the local chapter of the United China Relief Fund and wife of the Federal Security Administrator, directed the rally at Constitution Hall, which was held to mark the opening of the drive to obtain US$5,000,000 for relief work in China.

"China was well on the road to unity and strength, both moral and physical, when Japan struck," Mr. Bullitt, a close friend of the President, said.

"One of the chief reasons why Japan attacked China in 1937 was to stop the progress China was making.

"The strength of China was growing so fast that the Japanese, who know that the Chinese are superior to them, not only in numbers but in endurance and intelligence, saw slipping away rapidly their chances to reduce China to the same condition of abject slavery that they had imposed on Korea."

Mr. Bullitt, recalling a visit to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in 1934, revealed that the Generalissimo had predicted to him that Japan would attack China and while admitting that the Japanese would win battles, China's leader had convinced him that China would win the war.

Japan Hesitates

Continuing, Mr. Bullitt said, "The British have held the forces of Germany and Italy on the other side of the Atlantic and the Chinese have kept the Japanese so fully occupied that the Japanese hesitate to add sea war against the British and ourselves to their land war with China.

By draining the energies of Japan, the Chinese have rendered and are still rendering today a far greater service to the people of the United States—and of Great Britain—than any service that we have ever rendered to them.

"The Chinese no less than the British are fighting battles which are making for our security."

Warning that unless greater material to China be delivered "all the courage of the Chinese may not avail," Mr. Bullitt turned to the question of the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact.

"The Chinese believed that because they are fighting the Soviet Union's fight against Japan they could count on the support of the U.S.S.R. to the bitter end," the former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow said.

"Now they have seen Stalin embracing Matsuoka on the platform of the railway station in Moscow and breaking a promise to respect the sovereignty of China over all parts of China.

China's Hope

"One hope of China has always been that in the end, the Soviet would give China effective military support against Japan.

"The Chinese now see this hope in the eclipse. Moreover, they are obliged to fear that even the trickle of Soviet supplies may be cut off if Hitler orders it."

Mr. Bullitt declared that the Communist state was the enemy of all men who live in freedom and that the United States could aid China by *helping her directly and doing it alone.*

He emphasized that to help China was to help the United States.

"The British and the Chinese are hardpressed. For our own salvation we must turn all our strength into producing instruments of defence for them and for ourselves. We must not only produce but we also must deliver the goods. If we hesitate and vainly look for temporary safety, we shall surely perish," he said.

No Easy Choice

"We have no longer an easy choice between peace and war. We have one choice between keeping open the lifelines to England and China and supporting those countries with all our strength or fighting alone—and soon—in this hemisphere against the united forces of dictators with all Europe, Asia, Africa and the major portion of South America organized to supply their war machines.

"There is no choice. In self-defence and for our own preservation, whatever the consequences, we must back the Chinese and the British.

"It may be that supporting with all our resources and all our strength the Chinese and the British, we shall have war.

"It may be that we shall not have war. But support them we will.

"If the dictators wish that war—let them remember that this country has never known defeat. Let them consider that against their conspiracy is the will to stand by one fellowship of peoples that have held freedom more dear than life.

"Let them recall that the bugles of man's unconquerable soul will never blow retreat."

Moscow Denounced

Mr. Bullitt severely criticized Moscow for signing the Russo-Japanese neutrality pact, describing it as an agreement whereby "these two countries have . . . become brother bandits at the expense of China."

Nevertheless, he said, no one is so naive as to believe Japan and the Soviet Union can become friends. He said M. Stalin was forced to make the agreement on Chancellor Hitler's orders.

The Russo-Japanese pact, he declared, was Herr Hitler's gift to the Japanese militarists, given in the hope that when they felt their northern flank was secure, they would "dare at last to assault British and Dutch possessions in the East and become involved in war with the British Empire and the United States."

He said that all who believe the security of the United States is assured are visionary.

"We have not been attacked by Germany, Italy and Japan for one reason only—the reason that they have not been able to get at us."—United Press.

British Ambassador Arrives in Kunming

Chungking, May 1.

A dispatch from Kunming states that the British Ambassador to China, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, arrived in the Yunnan capital via the Burma Road yesterday afternoon.

It is stated that the Ambassador will call on General Lung Yun, Governor of Yunnan, and after several days stay in the Yunnan capital will proceed to Chungking. According to a message reaching here the British Consulate in Kunming was damaged during the Japanese bombing of the city on April 29.—Reuter.

Closer Sino-American Cooperation Seen

Chungking, May 3.

Closer Sino-American cooperation is expected here as a result of the latest international developments. Following the disclosure that a complete list of supplies which the United States is sending to China under the aid programme already has been received in Chungking, Reuter learns authoritatively that two American aviation experts will arrive here on May 15. Their names have not yet been disclosed and it is not known how long they will remain in Chungking.—Reuter.

Resources Must Be Pooled

Dr. Quo Tai-chi Advocates Step to Save World for Democracy; U.S. Asked to Stop Aid to Japan

New York, May 2.

THE United States, Great Britain and China must pool their economic and military resources to save the world for Democracy, Dr. Quo Tai-chi said here yesterday.

The retiring Chinese Minister to London, who is en route to Chungking to become Chinese Foreign Minister, also appealed to the United States to cease selling material of any kind to Japan, and pledged that China, no matter what happens, will never cease battling the invader.

Dr. Quo's words were contained in his first public speech since he arrived here from London. They were delivered during a banquet in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel where he was guest of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, the Chinese Society of America, the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, the Shanghai Tiffin Club and the United China Relief.

Japanese Imperialism

The destiny of America and Britain on both land and sea is inextricably bound up with China's ability to prevent consolidation of Japanese imperialism in the Pacific, Dr. Quo said.

"Today," Dr. Quo said, "many thoughtful Americans have come to see that just as America's European frontier is the English Channel, so is America's Asiatic frontier the Han River.

"As war threatens to spread to the southern Pacific," Dr. Quo said, "China will assume increasingly more important partnership in the present scheme of things. As the theatre of war moves along the line stretching from Burma to Singapore, China's south-western provinces will become the main base of operation.

"China's south-west will become the pivotal point on which the Battle of Democracy is to be fought in the southern Pacific.

"Therefore, it is as much to your interest and Britain's interest as it is to our interest that you do everything possible to help us strengthen defences in that region.

A Plea to Americans

"I plead with the people of the United States that you cease supplying Japan with materials, particularly oil or other war materials, which have enabled the Japanese soldiers and airmen to maim and kill our women and children and destroy our homes and factories."

Dr. Quo paid tribute to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, "who he said, is the symbol of China's unity and the driving force in her struggle against Japan.

"China's future as a free and independent nation is, in a large measure, conditioned upon the thoroughness and speed of America's aid to China," Dr. Quo said. "It is equally true that the destiny of America and Britain both on land and sea is inextricably bound up with China's ability to prevent extension and consolidation of Japanese Imperialism in the Pacific area.

Paramount Problem

"The paramount problem before us today is the manner and method of cooperation between America, Britain and China. This ABC combination should not only aim at formation of a United, spiritual front but also at pooling all of our economic and natural resources. We have too much at stake and the issues are too overwhelming.

"That we stand or fall may depend upon our penetrating understanding of the real issues involved and, above all, upon uncommon courage and daring to act and to act quickly."

Dr. Quo said that China has proved her ability, almost single-handed, to resist Japan and immobilize almost 1,000,000 Japanese soldiers in China.

"It is true the Chinese suffered great losses in material goods, territory and human lives," Dr. Quo said, "but we knew that was the price we had to pay if we valued freedom, and we would have nothing less than freedom.

"China has been battered and bruised but is unbeaten.....China has stuck to her guns through thick and thin and trusted her friends in rain and sunshine. China will continue to do so, no matter where fortune and fate may lead her."—United Press.

Retiring U.S. Envoy Honoured

Chungking, May 3.

The retiring United States Ambassador, Mr. Nelson Johnson, who spent 33 years in China, is going the rounds of dinners and receptions in his honour given by Government leaders and public organizations. "I shall return to China and I shall carry China with me wherever I go," Mr. Johnson declared.—Reuter.

Quo Tai-chi Appeals to U.S. for Planes to China

Washington, May 4.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, who will become China's new Foreign Minister, yesterday in a nationwide broadcast from here asked the United States for bombing and combat planes, guns and raw materials to help China fight Japan. The United States could keep Japan out of Singapore by sending planes to China, Dr. Quo said.

"I think I may justly point out that by making Japan use up its strength, China has done considerable service to the Democratic cause," Dr. Quo said. "Therefore Japan is compelled to hesitate before attempting further conquests.

"Singapore still stands, partly because Chinese resistance weakened Japan....It is fitting that China should make its contribution to Democracy, for that cause is the same the world over. This is a single struggle, though with many fronts."

Stronger Than Before

Dr. Quo said that China now is stronger than four years ago, and can fight four or 14 years more if necessary. But can do it better with United States help.

"Do not give weapons to our enemies, who are, if I may say so, your enemies too," he said. "Do not give them materials and fuel to bomb us. Give us the raw materials. Give us guns. Give us planes, combat planes and bombing planes, and guns to keep off enemy planes.

"I beg you to remember that when you give us bombing planes you are helping not only us but England. The Japanese can be kept from Singapore by bombers operating from Singapore. They also can be kept from Singapore by bombers operating from Chungking and other Chinese bases, operating directly to defend Singapore indirectly by keeping Japanese planes in China to defend Japanese troops and bases from our bombers.

"We can make the most effective use of planes ourselves. Only give us planes."—United Press.

Large Reception For Dr. Quo

Washington, May 1.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, newly appointed Chinese Foreign Minister, was honoured at one of the largest receptions ever held in the Chinese Embassy yesterday afternoon after he had spent the morning conferring with U.S. Cabinet leaders.

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador here gave the reception. An international group of 600 prominent persons met Dr. Quo, who has been promoted to Foreign Minister after nine years in London as Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Fifty persons made a special trip from New York for the occasion.

Dr. Quo met and talked with numerous high ranking officials, including Cabinet members, Senators, Congressmen, members of the foreign diplomatic corps, business and society leaders, newspaper editors and publishers.

U.S. Officials Present

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, Col. Frank Stimson, Secretary of War, Mr. Robert Jackson, U.S. Attorney-General, Mr. Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, and Dr. Lauchlin Currie, who recently made a special economic survey of Chungking for President Roosevelt, were present.

Most conspicuous among the diplomatic corps were Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, and M. Constantine Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador.

Earlier in the day, Dr. Quo conferred with Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy, Mr. Jones and Mr. Morgenthau. He was accompanied by Dr. Hu on these visits.

After a luncheon engagement with Lord Halifax today, Dr. Quo will board a plane to proceed to New York to complete his business there.—United Press.

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Quo Tai-chi Concludes Washington Visit

Washington, May 3.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi ended his official visit to Washington yesterday by attending three functions given in his honour and meeting more influential members of the Administration.

The retiring Chinese Ambassador to London, who is now en route to Chungking where he will become Foreign Minister, returned here from New York and attended an official luncheon given by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in the Carlton Hotel.

At the luncheon were Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, Mr. George Summerlin, Chief of Protocol; Mr. Stanley Hornbeck, Adviser on Political Relations; Mr. Maxwell Hamilton Chief of the Far East Division; Mr. Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce; Dr. Lauchlin Currie, administrative assistant to the President; Senator Walter F. George, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Attorney General Robert Jackson; Admiral Harold R. Stark Chief of Naval Operations, General Thomas Holcombe, Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps and Mr. Walter Lippman, noted newspaper columnist.

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to Washington, Mr. T. V. Soong, head of the Bank of China, and other prominent Chinese in Washington also attended.

Following the luncheon Mr. Hornbeck gave a cocktail reception in the afternoon and then Dr. Quo attended a dinner in the evening given by Dr. Hu in the Chinese Embassy.

Dinner guests included Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter and Mrs. Frankfurter; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Jones and General George C. Marshall, Chief of the Army General staff, and Mrs. Marshall; Admiral and Mrs. Stark and Mr. Sol Bloom, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Mrs. Bloom.—United Press.

China Defence Firm Formed

Washington, Apr. 29.

Mr. T. V. Soong, head of the Bank of China, yesterday announced formation of "China Defence Supplies, Inc.," to "act as a liaison agent between the Chinese Government and United States authorities under the Lend-Lease programme".

The directorate includes Mr. Soong, Mr. Frederica Delano, Chairman of the National Resources Board; Mr. Lawrence Morris, former financial expert for the Works Progress Administration; Mr. David M. Corcoran, reported to be related to Mr. Thomas Corcoran, Administration legal expert and Mr. Harry B. Price, whose connections were not learned immediately.—United Press.

Mme. Chiang's Appeal Raises Funds

London, Apr. 30.

The immediate result of Sunday's broadcast by Madame Chiang Kai-shek, which was heard perfectly throughout Britain, was a further £500 subscribed to the British Fund for Relief of Distress in China.

This announcement evoked loud applause at the Fund's annual meeting yesterday, presided over by Lord Donoughmore. The Lord Mayor of London then read a letter from the Sino-British Cultural Association in Chungking, enclosing £1,840 from Association members as an expression of their great sympathy with the suffering people of England.

"Britain's sympathy with China is all the keener since we learned what aggression really means," continued the Lord Mayor. The total British Fund for China now amounts to £228,229.—Reuter.

China Still Has Many Unused Credits in U.S.

Washington, May 1.

Mr. Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce and Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, yesterday said the Chinese Government still has large, unutilized credits in the United States.

"They are taking up the credit as it can be used for purposes in the authorization. It has not all been drawn by lot."

Mr. Jones also made a general comment, indicative of a favourable attitude towards loans on British assets in the United States. He said one or two discussions had been started concerning a loan to British companies in the United States, but nothing big.

In reference to an earlier loan to the British Tobacco company, Mr. Jones said, "we were helping the avowed policy of this government to help Britain by making a good loan."—United States.

"China Unaffected By Soviet Ban"

Washington, May 1.

Responsible sources here yesterday said they understood the new Soviet regulations against transit of war supplies through the Soviet Union, would not affect Soviet shipments of defence materials to China.

All such shipments recently have gone directly overland into Chinese territory, it was said. Moreover, the shipments consisted of materials manufactured and produced entirely within the Soviet Union, therefore, no question was involved of transhipment of foreign supplies, reliable sources said they believed.

Both Chinese and Russian circles here yesterday said they understood that no change has occurred in Sino-Soviet relations, as far as supplies are concerned, since signing of the Russo-Japanese neutrality pact.—United Press.

"Neatest Trick"

London, May 1.

Competent observers here yesterday described Russia's ban on transit of war materials through the Soviet Union as the "neatest trick of the week."

Germany was believed to have made at least informal remonstrances to Moscow following last week's news that the Russians had agreed to the transit of armaments from Sweden to Turkey.

M. Joseph Stalin apparently not only complied with Germany's wishes but went much further and prohibited transit of all munitions, thereby striking an unexpected blow to the far more important armaments traffic between Germany and Japan, it was believed.—United Press.

Chinese Comment Reserved

Chungking, May 1.

Chinese quarters here generally reserve comment on the Soviet decision suspending the transit of war materials through the Soviet Union, pending further clarification of the decision.

The influential daily "Ta Kung Pao" says: "many countries are affected by the decision including Japan and China, but China suffers far less than Japan. After the conclusion of the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact, what concerns China most is the question whether Soviet Russia will permit the transit of European war materials to Japan via the Soviet Union.

"We believe that the new Soviet decision applies to Japan. The Soviet-Japanese trade negotiations are still progressing but it is not known whether the negotiations will touch this point, therefore we reserve our comment, but we are confident that Soviet Russia will not afford special treatment to Japan."—Reuter.

U.S. Envoy Entertained In Chungking

Chungking, May 4.

The fact that it had to be held in candle-light owing to the air raid yesterday did not in any way mar the success of the dinner offered last night by four American correspondents in honour of Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, departing United States Ambassador to China, which was held in the new dining room of the Press Hostel.

The four hosts were Mr. F. Tillman Durdin of the New York "Times," Mr. F. N. Fisher of the United Press, Mr. T. White of "Life," "Time" and "Fortune" magazines, and Mr. J. L. Stewart of the Associated Press.

Among those attending the function were Mr. Wang Shih Chieh, Propaganda Chief in the Kuomintang, Mr. Hsiao Tung Tze, head of the Central News Agency, and the staff of the U.S. Embassy.—Havas.

U.S. Mission En Route To Chungking

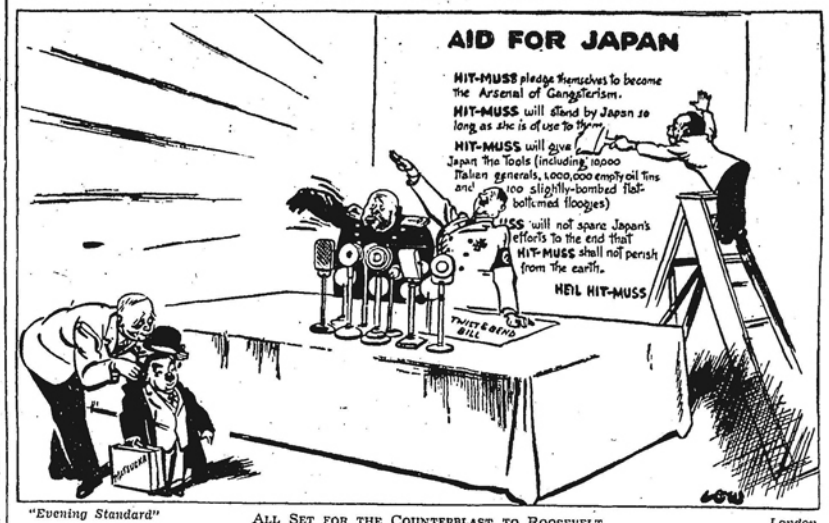
Chungking, May 5.

A United States mission of three members, headed by a major-general of the United States Army Air Corps, will shortly arrive here, it is reliably learned.

The party has already left San Francisco by Clipper and may call on the British military authorities in Singapore.

Their stay in Singapore, however, was not included in the original plans. It is reported that they intended originally to come direct to Chungking, but inauguration of the new Clipper service between the United States and Singapore via Manila will give them an opportunity to stop over at Singapore.—Reuter.

CARTOONS OF THE DAY



"Evening Standard" ALL SET FOR THE COUNTERBLAST TO ROOSEVELT. London

"New York Times" U.S.A.
PRESIDENT INONU OF TURKEY.

"Daily Mail" London

"It will open the eyes of those who are still asleep, and will get the drowsy to their feet."—"Chicago Daily News."

"South Wales Echo" Wales

ANXIOUS MOMENTS.

"Daily Herald" London

BILLETING OFFICER: "I know I can rely on you to give these little chaps comfortable quarters."

"Rochester Times-Union" U.S.A.

THE RACE IS ON!

"Wilmington News" U.S.A.

"WHO? ME?"

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LIMITED
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, Shanghai
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

GERMAN ARITHMETISTS

Apr. 30.

To be a really efficient liar it is necessary to have a good memory and because they have bad memories the German propagandists are bad liars. They are also bad at figures, even those they handle untruthfully. It is but natural that they should seek to make as much as possible out of their successes in Greece, which, however, is only a secondary theatre of war in which they have received a very severe mauling, necessitating the reorganization of a number of divisions estimated to be in the neighbourhood of ten. The extent of the damage inflicted upon them is such that they have been obliged to exaggerate the totals of the damage inflicted upon British and Allied shipping in the Ægean Sea and in doing so they have completely exposed the falsity of their claims. Thus in a telegram from Berlin dated April 27, carried by Transocean, official disseminator of Germanic untruth, appeared the following:—

"Altogether since April 26 (sic) German dive bombers and bombers sank transports totalling 232,000 tons. While some other 52 vessels were seriously damaged rendering them unsuitable for further service in the near future. Altogether enemy ships totalling some 700,000 tons were sunk or severely damaged in waters off Greece so far."

The remarkable performance recorded on April 27 of having dealt with nearly three-quarters of a million tons of British shipping since the previous day, is clearly indicative of the devastation wrought when German propagandists get anywhere near pen and paper.

But the foregoing extract needs to be compared with what was handed out by the same news agency yesterday dealing with the same subject.

"BERLIN, April 29.—(Transocean)—Military quarters here point out that British tonnage losses during the flight of the British Expeditionary Force from Greece have already exceeded the tonnage losses suffered by Britain during the flight of British troops from Dunkirk last year.

According to figures available thus far, 285,000 tons have been sunk by the German Air Force in waters off Greece up to April 27, while the total tonnage losses during the flight from Dunkirk last year were only about 260,000 tons.

Eighty-five transports or other ships were moreover damaged in waters off Greece from April 16 to 27. These ships include a number of big ships, including 20,000-ton and 15,000-ton vessels, and a considerable number of ships of between 6,000 and 9,000 tons.

Repairing these damaged ships, the total tonnage of which is about 400,000 tons at a conservative estimate, will require many months.—Transocean.

A comparison of these figures is interesting. In neither case is the number of vessels which the Germans claim to have sunk been given, but apparently the Germans claim to have sunk 53,000 tons of shipping since April 27. Yet the total amount of tonnage sunk, or damaged has decreased from 700,000 tons to 685,000 tons; not a great deal, but sufficient to show that the Germans whatever they can do with armies, certainly cannot control figures.

But further investigation reveals something even more interesting. On April 27 it was stated that 52 vessels were seriously damaged. Subtracting the tonnage said to have been sunk from the total of 700,000 it is apparent that 468,000 tons represents tonnage of the damaged vessels. On April 29 Berlin claimed that 85 transports and other ships were damaged in waters off Greece, stating that this represented total tonnage of about 400,000 tons, or 68,000 tons less than that claimed on April 27. So the world is faced with a German claim that whereas they succeeded in damaging 28 more British ships between April 26 and April 29 the total amount of damage done in tons had shrunk to a smaller figure than that originally claimed on the first date. In other words the whole tonnage of 82 ships is less than the tonnage of part of that total, namely 52, and that, as Euclid would doubtless remark, is absurd. It is when the Germans engage in such antics as these that an idea can be formed of exactly how much credence can be placed in any of their statements. Hitler believes in the big lie, but he has not succeeded in instilling into the minds of his lying minions that calculated untruths must at least have some congruity about them, and not be so foolishly inconsistent that an elementary schoolboy could not fail to perceive their stupidity.

IN ABYSSINIA

Apr. 30.

With the capture of Dessie in Abyssinia, where the Duc d'Aosta, Italian commander-in-chief, was expected to make his stand, another step towards the liquidation of the situation in north-east Africa has been made. This town is one of the last points of resistance in Italian East Africa. The retreating Italian forces have the choice of two routes to take, one to make off in the direction of French Somaliland, involving a difficult trip across the desert, or to proceed northwestwards for a final stand at Gondar. Roughly speaking there are still four places of possible resistance for the various Italian forces which have now no communication with each other, namely in the Gondar area to the northwest of Addis Ababa, and Jimma to the southwest of the capital, around Nekemti to the west and the desert area in the northeast of Abyssinia. When the campaign in Ethiopia is studied with the assistance of a map it is clear that the British and Allied forces in their invasion followed the excellent roads which the Italians have made since they conquered the country.

The Italians have been obliged to do the same thing, and in their retreat from Dessie they are following the road connecting that town with Gondar which naturally offers the best means of speedy retreat. The general result has been that while British columns were able to make rapid advances they did so leaving much territory to be cleaned up by the loyal Abyssinian forces, who have more definitely occupied the conquered territory than have the British. There is, however, now very little likelihood that the Duc d'Aosta and his forces will succeed in reaching the coast, and it would do him no good if he did so. There the British navy is in control, and there is no opportunity for the Italian commander to imitate the British feat at Dunkirk, and nowhere for him to go if he made the attempt. There seems every reason to believe that caught between the British forces advancing northwards from Dessie and southward out of Eritrea the Italian commander-in-chief will ultimately be forced to stand, and give battle the outcome of which would not seem to be much in doubt.

In the Jimma area another important district in which the Italians are still resisting, progress appears to have been slow, chiefly owing to the mountainous nature of the country and the scarcity of good roads. Nevertheless two columns are operating northwards out of Negheli and Javello, driving towards Antenora, where two roads, one on the south and the other from the southeast join that leading to Addis Ababa. It is fully understood that the rate of progress must now be considerably slower than at the commencement of the Abyssinian campaign, for the rainy season has already commenced and reports have come to hand of the men fighting drenched to the skin. It is not only a question of individual discomfort, however, but of the difficulties which face the transportation of war material, so much of which is heavy over waterlogged terrain.

That the Italians have managed to hold out to the rainy season does not in fact amount to much. The main fact is that their forces have been completely broken up, that much of their supplies has already disappeared into their enemy's hands, and that there is no prospect of their receiving any assistance whatever. It may soon be possible, therefore, for the British to hand over the task of reducing the remainder of the Italian resistance to the loyal Abyssinians, thus making it possible to reinforce the British troops facing the German and Italian forces now upon the Egyptian border. There doubtless, after refit, the British and Imperial forces which are now being evacuated from Greece will also soon be sent, by which time it is believed there will be more than sufficient men on the spot to handle the combined German-Italian menace to the Suez Canal. This seems to be all the more likely in view of reports that the enemy strength in Cyrenaica is by no means as imposing as the forces with which Marshal Graziani started his ill-fated attempt to invade Egypt.

GERMANY ANNOYED

May 1.

The fact, disclosed by a poll conducted by the American magazine "Fortune," that 84.1 per cent. of leading American businessmen were of the opinion that a German victory should be prevented at almost any cost is significant as showing how public opinion in the United States is advancing at even a greater rate than the development of President Roosevelt's policy. That is distinctly to the good, for it is being shown that the President is not forming public opinion, but rather interpreting it, and the interpretation is good for Great Britain and her Allies. That is being recognized by the German Press which is loud in its denunciation of the President's recent declarations and literally foams at the mouth. President Roosevelt's declaration, that United States war vessels may enter combat zones if necessary in the defence of the Western Hemisphere, is another statement which has aroused Teutonic ire, for Germany sees in such statements as these the definite promise to Great Britain that the industries of the United States are not going to spend time, effort and money turning out war material simply for the Germans to send to the bottom of the sea.

It is in this promise, that the United States will ensure delivery of the goods, if necessary, that Hitler sees his gravest peril. If he cannot prevent American supplies reaching the British Isles he will have lost the Battle of the Atlantic just as surely as he lost the Battle of Great Britain last year, and with such a defeat ultimate British and Allied victory will be brought all the nearer. It is quite obvious that Hitler is out to force a decision this summer if at all possible. He probably realizes as his advisers must that the success in the Mediterranean, as General Smuts so forcibly points out, need not necessarily be productive of anything more than local advantage, that, even if the Germans were to cut the line of communications viâ Suez, Great Britain would still be able to carry on the war. Hence General Smuts' declaration that Hitler is gaining victories but losing the war. The struggle has already lasted longer than he anticipated. He promised his people a swift success. He is now bogged down in a war which is by no means to his liking, and becoming more and more distasteful as the American determination to secure the defence of the Western Hemisphere through assistance to Britain grows.

If, for purposes of the defence of the Americas, it is necessary to send the naval forces of the United States into any part of the seven seas, whether into German, declared combat zones or not, those forces will be sent. Already the United States Navy is maintaining patrols at greater distances from the coast than ever before, and it is quite clear that, if the Germans seek to interfere with them, appropriate action will be taken. Thus 2,000 miles from the American coast U.S. naval vessels are performing their functions. That would bring them within easy reach of the shores of Great Britain, should that be necessary, and, if President Roosevelt is finally forced to decide that the U.S. Navy will have to convoy war materials to Great Britain, the development of a further patrol system should not present any unsurmountable difficulty.

Naturally all this is unpleasant for the Germans. But the fact is that Hitler has so completely revealed himself and his ambitions that he has proved himself to be the best possible propagandist on the side of the Allies that could be desired. The full realization by the masses of the United States of what a German victory would mean, the enslavement of peoples and the abolition of those rights for which English-speaking peoples have fought for centuries, has been brought to them not by the speeches of President Roosevelt, not by British propaganda, but by the declarations and actions of Hitler himself. Hence German chagrin over recent developments and the possibility of others in the future. Great Britain with the resources of the Empire and the United States behind her is in a better position to carry on the struggle against Hitler than at any time since the war commenced. Added to that important fact is the determination of the British people that this war cannot come to an end until the menace of Naziism has been completely wiped out. It may take some time to do so, but the British masses and the people of the United States are determined that, cost what it may, it shall be done.

MAYPOLES AND QUEENS

May 1.

May Day!—the word brings back all sorts of Tudor memories when it was alleged England was truly merrie, though, perhaps, if it were possible to be translated back to those times, it might be found that those glad days were after all not really so bright. The idea is very much the same as the continual saying by so many people that their schooldays were the really happy time in their life. Almost invariably the school boy does not share that opinion. Today, a few centuries ago, all classes of people would go a'pleasuring, up with the dawn and into the woods to bring back branches of trees, and flowers in triumph to the villages and towns, the procession being led by the bearers of the Maypole who would set it up for dancing throughout the day. That was one of the many things that the Puritans could not possibly bear. John Stubbes in the "Anatomy of Abuses" speaks of them as 'stinckyng idols" about which people "leape and daunce, as the heathen did." Your Puritan, as Macauley points out, delighted in sonorous psalmody in which the nasal tones predominated. It was a sad pleasure but the Puritans loved it and scorned the lighter enjoyment of the nimble lads and lasses as they danced round the Maypole.

It is an interesting fact that the unco guids managed to have their way and succeeded in putting a measure through Parliament forbidding the erection of maypoles. That was in 1644, but when the Restoration came the "stinckyng idols" were replaced. The last to be put up was in the Strand, where under the supervision of James II, then Duke of York, twelve British sailors set up a cedar pole 134ft. high somewhere near the site of the present St. Mary's-in-the-Strand. It stood there for fifty-six years, being taken down in 1717, and conveyed to Wanstead Park in Essex, where Sir Isaac Newton fixed it up as part support for a large telescope presented to the Royal Society by a French astronomer. There were other permanent maypoles in London notably one in the east of the City, where the name, St. Mary-under-Shaft recalls the permanent pole near the church around which generations of young Londoners danced out their May Day festivals.

And so today, "Spring's last-born darling clear-eyed, sweet, pauses a moment with white, twinkling feet." Perhaps on some village greens the lassies did dance barefooted, but most likely in London which was not even then any too clean the feet twinkled in good solid shoon. One thing which puzzles the average reader of the poets is the fact that they do not appear to have agreed upon the sex of personified May. A generality of opinion seems to suggest that May is a female. Milton plumps for that idea and so do many others, but one Bayard Taylor gets himself inextricably mixed up in two verses of the same poem :—

When May, with cowslip-braided locks
Walks through the land in green attire,
And burns in meadow-grass the phlox
His torch of purple fire

And when the punctual May arrives
With cowslip-garland on her brow,
We know what once she gave our lives,
And cannot give us now.

The irreverent might suggest that this particular poet considered the month as being some of the nature of what the sailors call an "harumfrodite" as something between female spring and masculine summer.

The idea seems particularly applicable to the daylight saving schemes adopted in so many parts of the world now. There is no need for the exhortation to mother dear to be called early in order to be Queen o' the May, because everyone now seems to have attained that high distinction by the mere fact of early rising. For any single young woman to be Queen o' the May nowadays she would have to rise even earlier than before, making inroads into beauty sleep and consequently wreaking some damage to the regal complexion and the brightness of the queenlike eye. Doubtless, for it is so difficult to get away from this war,—Mussolini will be celebrating the Italian victory over Greece which the German armies secured for him, by cavorting round a maypole arrayed in toga and a laurel wreath, another opportunity of demonstrating his agility, which he did so splendidly on horseback last year with the tail of his shirt hanging out.

THE GREEK CAMPAIGN

May 2.

Now that the story of the British evacuation from Greece can be told it is plain that the British High Command were adroit enough to prevent the Germans achieving their ambition of destroying the troops which had been sent to the assistance of Greece. The evacuation of more than seventy-five per cent. of the forces originally sent to Greece may possibly rank as a greater performance than Dunkirk, in view of the fact that the British over Greece did not have the local air superiority which they undoubtedly had over the Channel. Incidentally the fact that so large a proportion of British troops were removed to safety gives the direct lie to the German claims of the sinking and damaging of tonnage to the alleged extent of over 700,000 tons. It is clear that if anything of the nature had occurred it would have been quite impossible to have removed 48,000 men to safety. There is still some chance that even more men will be rescued from Greece, but in view of what was done, and the manner in which the German timetable was dislocated with such heavy casualties to the enemy, the whole venture does not appear to have been anywhere near as expensive to Britain as it was at first believed it might be.

Mr. Anthony Eden in the House of Commons on Wednesday was able to state that the withdrawal had been carried out with the agreement of the Greek Government. The exact wording of the Greek communication on the subject is interesting and highly significant :—"Consequently, the Royal Government is obliged to state that further sacrifice of the British Expeditionary Force would be in vain, and that its withdrawal in time seems to be rendered necessary by present conditions." Great Britain went to the assistance of Greece in honour bound. She was honourably acquitted of her obligation by the Greek Government, and in this declaration is to be found a direct answer to the German lie that the British were leaving the Greeks in the lurch and saving their own skins. The evacuation was in conformity with the wishes of the Greek Government and the enemy allegation that Great

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Britain deserted her Ally is exposed as a palpable falsehood.

Attempts to sum up the advantages and disadvantages of the campaign in Greece must of necessity be deferred until history can take a long view of the incident and set it in the perspective of the war as a whole. There are, however, certain aspects of it which can be dealt with now. Germany has achieved a success enhancing her prestige. That has to be admitted at once. Furthermore she has saved her tottering partner, Italy, from the utter defeat with which the latter was faced. By attracting British forces from Egypt to Greece, and reinforcing the defeated Italians in Libya it was possible to recover the territory which Marshal Graziani had lost, while there is also the possibility that the German success in Greece may have repercussions in Turkey. These advantages may prove to be not inconsiderable. On the other hand Great Britain has not suffered a particularly heavy defeat. What is more she has disrupted German plans and possibly forced some delay in future developments, and, as Hitler's great need is for speed against time, that in itself is by no means unimportant.

In addition to that, Germany has acquired two more countries which will require to be kept in subjection, countries which are likely to give her considerable trouble. Her losses are known to be heavy, much heavier than the proportions of her victory can ever justify for the German high command appears to have sacrificed men with the same recklessness which they displayed in the last war. Britain has now the support of the Greek army, air force, navy and mercantile marine, and retains Crete, a most favourable spot whence to conduct the defence of the Suez Canal. Germany will doubtless endeavour to set up puppet governments; but it is expected, those will be no more successful than similar organizations in other occupied countries. If as it is estimated Britain has gained about two months time as a result of the resistance put up in Greece that in itself goes a long way towards offsetting some of the advantages Germany has secured, so that it will be seen that on balance the German gain in the Balkans is not so great as Hitler would have his own people and the world at large believe. Indeed the whole matter seems strikingly to illustrate General Smuts' declaration that Hitler is winning victories but losing the war.

MOSCOW'S BAN

May 2.

Probably the most intriguing puzzle which the Sphinx in the Kremlin has given political commentators to solve is the ban announced on Tuesday forbidding the passage of war materials in transit through the Soviet Union. Munitions, aircraft parts and accessories, machine tools for making munitions, explosives and poisons come under the decree, while transit of other goods will be allowed, but only under special authorization, or by reason of trade agreements. Speculation as to what this latest move really means is all the more complicated by the apparent conflict of possible reasons for it. If some of its implications are apparently anti-Axis it is also a fact that other nations who may not have any enthusiasm for either Germany or Italy are also involved. If it is correct that this ban will prevent the passage of war materials across Russia between Germany and Japan, it is also true that the same thing applies to the Swedish supplies to Turkey, while Iran and Afghanistan will also be cut off from the potential armaments resources of Germany, Japan and Sweden.

In the case of Turkey there must be considerable astonishment that M. Stalin should have made such a move. Turkey has declared herself to be ready to defend herself against aggression. She has a very definite understanding with Soviet Russia, and the fact that this ban may deprive her of the additional material resources which might become necessary to her if she is obliged to resist German aggression, suggests *prima facie* that this move is designed to assist Hitler in whatever designs he may have in his mind against the Turks. If that is indeed the case then M. Stalin has made a treacherous move which may operate ultimately to his disadvantage. A Turkey overrun by the Germans would mean that the latter would be facing the Russians on a front stretching from the Baltic to the Caucasus with the consequent threat to the very rich oilfields situated there. It seems inconceivable that M. Stalin would make any move creating any such likelihood, but that is the situation which would be created if Turkey were to fall under the German yoke.

London observers, however, take a somewhat different view of the matter describing the ban as the neatest trick that M. Stalin has pulled for some time. It is believed that Germany has made at least informal remonstrances to Moscow following last week's announcement that the Russians had agreed to the transit of armaments from Sweden to Turkey. It is suggested that M. Stalin not only complied with Germany's views but went the whole distance of prohibiting the transit of all munitions, thereby striking a heavier blow to the German-Japan trade than to anything else. That particular phase of the traffic in war materials is certainly more imposing and more important to those two countries than could be the Swedish supplies to Turkey. There is nothing inherently improbable in such a story, and if it is true, suggests that M. Stalin is not without a degree of sardonic humour. Instead of a particularized neutrality which was apparently desired by Germany M. Stalin has gone the whole hog, and the results are likely to be embarrassing to Hitler.

The importance of the German remonstrances on the subject lies in the fact that there are indications that, now the Greek campaign has for the time being been brought to a close, increased pressure is to be brought upon Turkey to enter the Axis fold. Ribbentrop and von Papen have all along been working hard to bring about such a development, but up to the present the Turkish Government has resisted their blandishments. It is possible, now that the Germans have secured control over the Balkans, that Hitler will adopt a sterner attitude, and demand that Turkey shall toe the line. Only the future can tell exactly what the Turkish attitude will be, for, though its Government and Press have declared that they would resist aggression, the results of the Greek campaign may very well tend to modify that determination. There is, therefore, just a possibility that M. Stalin is acting in Germany's behalf in cutting off from Turkey a source of supply which might prove valuable, should she be forced to engage in hostilities with the Germans.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA

May 3.

Summing up the situation after the evacuation of Greece, Reuter's military correspondent states that Hitler's next moves are likely to be, firstly, a drive to capture the Suez Canal, by reinforcing his troops in Libya and at the same time a heavy attack upon the Turks in Thrace; secondly, a simultaneous move through Spain to seize the British naval base in the western Mediterranean, involving not only the seizure of Gibraltar but the occupation of Tangier and Morocco, and thirdly, an attack upon the Ukraine in order to lay hands upon the wheat supplies there and open the road to the oilfields in the Caucasus. Ever since Hitler stationed substantial German forces in Rumania last year the threat to the Ukraine has been apparent, especially when Hitler's sentiments regarding that territory as expressed in "Mein Kampf" are borne in mind. The Russian Government took the necessary precautions against surprise and the German-Russian border has for some time past been stiff with troops.

Indeed it is reported that the massing of Russian aeroplanes in western Russia has led to the Germans making enquiries as to what it meant, only to receive the somewhat amusing reply that the machines were there merely to be used in spraying the wheatfields. But there are other indications in addition to the foregoing which suggest that an attack sooner or later upon Soviet Russia is being contemplated. There is the construction of immense fortifications in Poland a short distance from the German-Russian border, indicating that, in the event of hostilities, Hitler would be on the defensive here, and seek to deal his stroke against the Ukraine out of Rumania and through Bessarabia. Even more significant was the May Day speech of the Russian commander-in-chief in Moscow's Red Square on the occasion of the army's annual parade. General Timoshenko declared that the Red Army was ready to offer an annihilating rebuff to any imperialist encroachment upon the interests of Russia's socialist state. "The Red Army," he said "must keep its powder dry and be in a state of constant mobilization and preparedness so that no 'accident' and no tricks of their foreign enemies would catch them unawares."

The only country which constitutes a grave menace to Russia is obviously Germany, and the General's remarks are in fact a warning that the Russian Government is on the *qui vive*, and has been lulled into no sense of false security by the Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact of 1939. Turkey, which is on terms of the closest friendship with Russia, most certainly offers no threat, while the signature of the Soviet-Japanese neutrality agreement should serve to remove any danger to Russia in the Far East. Neither Great Britain nor the United States have the desire, or the opportunity to interfere in any way with Russia, and all other countries, with the exception of Germany, can with like ease be eliminated from the list of the Soviet's potential attackers, and it follows quite clearly that General Timoshenko's remarks were levelled in Germany's direction.

Against the probability of a German attack on Russia may be advanced Hitler's great dread of having to fight upon two fronts at one and the same time. It is possible that his ideas upon that subject have undergone considerable modification since the commencement of the war, while the campaign around the Mediterranean is not likely at any time to be such as to occupy a very large proportion of the forces at his disposal. With only a small fraction of the German armies engaged, and by far the greatest portion remaining idle, the temptation to grab the Ukrainian granary must indeed be great, not alone because of the richness of the prize but also because of the increasing desperation of Germany's need for foodstuffs and oil. With the situation in the Balkans liquidated in Germany's favour, there would now be no danger to the German rear, should an invasion of the Ukraine be decided upon, and from that point of view Hitler is in a better position to proceed towards the satisfaction of this particular ambition than he has been at any time since the commencement of the war. Whether Russia is in a fit condition to resist with any real prospects of success is something which only time and the event will show, but of the Soviet's intention to protect its interests there cannot be the slightest doubt.

CABINET CHANGES

May 3.

The reshuffling of the British Cabinet at a time like the present has been variously interpreted as an attempt to show the United States that the right men are being put in the right jobs on the one hand, and as a means of forestalling criticism which is to be expected in the course of the debate on the war which has been promised for next week. It is to be doubted whether either of these reasons carry very much weight, though perhaps certain circles in the United States would be glad of the knowledge that Mr. Winston Churchill was being supported by the best men for the various ministries under him. With regard to the coming debate in the House of Commons there are indications that the feelings expressed last week have undergone some modification as a result of the revelation of the true facts in connection with the despatch of forces to Greece, and the knowledge that not only were the British losses comparatively light but that the severe casualties inflicted upon the Germans has to a very large extent justified the decision to go to the assistance of the Greeks.

Perhaps the most astonishing change is the appointment of Lord Beaverbrook to be a Minister of State without portfolio. The office to which he has been appointed has rarely been used, and it is thought that he will now be free to use his pushful methods in other and less successful war departments than that of the Ministry for Aircraft Production. In that office Lord Beaverbrook has achieved a complete success, driving right to the heart of the problems with which he was confronted and solving them without any great regard for the limitations which red tape would otherwise have imposed. His successor, Lieut.-Col. J. Moore-Brabazon, has been connected with aviation from its infancy, and is probably one of the greatest experts available. He will bring to his office a rich knowledge of what he has to deal with, while his task should be rendered all the easier by the fact that Lord Beaverbrook has so successfully cleared the ground for quick decisions.

That Mr. R. H. Cross has been transferred from the Ministry of Shipping to become High Commissioner for Australia probably results from the criticisms which have recently been levelled against his department, though the impression has gained ground that it has suffered more from the vicissitudes of war rather than from any inept administration on his part. Mr. F. J. Leathers, formerly Coal Adviser to the Ministry of Shipping, becomes Minister of Shipping and Transport combined. This new combination should have the effect of co-ordinating all matters of internal and external transport, and will probably mean that the agitation for a greater use of Britain's canal system as a further assistance to the railways will receive the attention which it has long deserved. Britain has a very valuable canal system which for some years past has not been carrying the business it should, and its development as an auxiliary to the railway system should prove highly beneficial.

These Cabinet changes are not to be taken as an admission of weak construction on the part of Mr. Churchill. The very fact that he has decided to make so few changes, comparatively speaking, indicates that his first attempts at Cabinet building have proved more successful than people at first anticipated. In this connection it is significant to note that Mr. Anthony Eden retains his position in the Foreign Office. That is the clearest indication that he enjoys the confidence of his chief, and that the latter is satisfied that everything possible was done to help Yugoslavia and Greece during his tour of the Near East. That Mr. Eden will have to face a barrage of criticism during next week's debate may be taken for granted, but with Mr. Churchill's support he will doubtless weather the storm. The great feature about the change is Lord Beaverbrook's new office. He has clearly shown in the Ministry for Air Production an executive ability far above most of his fellows, and if he succeeds in importing a new spirit of drive into those other departments into whose routine he will look the change will have been all to the good.

IRAQ SITUATION

May 5.

When the *coup d'état* in Iraq was effected last month, and Rashid Ali seized power, a situation was created which was immediately recognized as grave. His assurance that he would abide by the Anglo-Iraq Alliance deceived no one, for he was well known as a German agent. Consequently, it was not surprising when the British moved into Basra for the purpose of protecting their interests. Obviously Hitler's design is to make the British position in the Middle East more difficult and already he has created a situation which will necessitate firm handling. It has been rightly said that if Hitler had been in the British position Rashid Ali would doubtless have been liquidated by now, but the British policy seems to be at present to protect its own position and await the organization of the strong section of Iraq opinion, which opposes Rashid Ali and his followers, into a movement to throw out the usurping Government. That should not be impossible, especially with British assistance, and it would be a much better line to take than throwing substantial forces into Iraq which is precisely what Hitler wants.

That there will be a heavy drain on British resources in the Middle East may almost be taken for granted, but the speed with which the British moved clearly indicates that they were well alive to the potentialities of the situation. It may be doubted whether the declaration of a holy war by a usurping Government will meet with much response throughout the Moslem world, especially when the opposing elements in Iraq itself would refrain from joining it. This entry of an illegal Iraq Government into the war against Britain is highly significant for Turkey and Syria on both of which Hitler has designs. Turkey can be subjected to a squeeze by Germany, Russia and possibly Iraq which may prove exceptionally embarrassing. But Hitler is out for oil first. His need for it is becoming desperate, and while the cutting of the pipe lines from the Mosul and Kirkuk oilfields, depriving Britain of very valuable oil supplies in the eastern Mediterranean, would in itself amount to a major success the securing of those supplies for himself would be even greater.

As the "Daily Mail" rightly says this is no time for kid-glove methods. If force is necessary to bring Iraq into the line her legal Government pledged her to, then force must be used. If it is necessary to destroy the Mosul and Kirkuk oilfields to prevent their produce falling into enemy hands, they must be destroyed and kept destroyed. The movement of British troops from Trans-Jordania to Haifa indicates that, should the Germans make any attempt upon Syria, Britain will strike on their flank. What seems most probable at the moment is that the Germans will seek to drop substantial parachute troops in Syria and Iraq for the purpose of cutting the two pipe lines running to Tripoli and Haifa. The length of those two oil ducts suggests that it may prove very difficult to maintain effective protection over them, and from that point of view they are very vulnerable.

The situation of Turkey will naturally arouse some anxiety until the position is clarified. There are signs that Germany and Soviet-Russia may have some secret understanding for another territorial grab at the expense of the Turks, who for the time being are as completely surrounded as were the Poles when Hitler invaded their country. The Turks even at this late hour announce their determination to defend their interests wherever they may be menaced. They may conceivably obtain some respite while the struggle for the Iraqi oilfields is decided, but that they will in turn be attacked seems now to be a foregone conclusion. It appears to be only a question of time, unless Britain can foil German machinations in Iraq, which may be difficult but should not prove impossible. A reverse to the Germans in this part of the world would be just as bad for them as one would be for the British. The latter will not occur if the British continue to move with the rapidity and the firmness, they are displaying at present.

THREE ARTISTS

May 5.

It was interesting to read the other day that Mussolini is reported to have complained that one of the disadvantages of being a dictator was that he was unable to give the time he would like to practicising on the violin. No further information was available. No indication whether he played well or not; just the plain statement that he was not getting enough practice. It is a pleasant thought that when the two chief actors in the drama of destruction which the world is now witnessing are able to get away from the planning and execution of evil, the one seeks solace in music, while the other, Hitler, probably takes up his painting again. Hitler in his youth badly wanted to become an artist. He was told when he applied at the academy in Vienna for instruction that he had no talent, and inspection of reproductions of some of his work clearly proves that the

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people in Vienna knew what they were talking about. At least one of the water colours suggested that he was very much taken with old ruins as subjects for his "art." That may account for the apparent glee with which he sets about making them throughout Europe, and why he is filching all the art treasures he can lay his hand on, either to satisfy his lust for possession, or to sell them abroad to obtain the much-wanted exchange.

Being unable to satisfy his ambition as an artist, but still, apparently, determined to paint something, Adolf went into the decorating business. What he did in this direction is not known, but there is the possibility that if he had succeeded as a house painter he might have been contented with his lot and never have aspired to become a dictator. The indications seem to be that he was a failure in that business, and so embittered Adolf went into politics. Mussolini started life as a journalist. He seems to have done fairly well in that line, but he committed the mistake of trying his hand at a novel. As a novelist he was not a conspicuous success, and his effort "The Cardinal's Mistress" is just about as naive a piece of writing as could possibly be expected. Nevertheless if he had confined his efforts to perfecting himself in the writing of fiction, Italy would have been spared a great amount of present distress, and that more which is yet to come. But he regrets he does not have time to play his violin. It may confidently be said that he has fiddled enough already, fiddled away an empire, and is now apparently trying by land-grabbing in the Balkans to rehabilitate a kingdom, for the word empire is, it is reported, no longer current in Italian pronouncements.

Opposed to these two pseudo-artists is Mr. Winston Churchill. A writer of probably the best and most forceful English of the present day, Mr. Churchill is an artist of no mean merit, producing work good enough for exhibition and sale. That Hitler could never do. In addition the British Prime Minister is a bricklayer, and can build houses for himself in the best workmanlike style, doing something constructive. That is in distant contrast with Hitler. The man poses as having some architectural knowledge, and insists on playing the rôle of an expert when it comes to planning governmental buildings in Germany. On the other hand he is an adept at destroying things. There is to be seen the great difference between the two leaders of the warring ideologies. In Mr. Churchill there is the constructive man anxious to build up to improve the world. In Hitler there is the personification of destructive evil willing to tear everything down in order that his ambitions shall be satisfied. In the one there is the desire to preserve and enhance that freedom for which the world has been struggling for centuries; in the other only a wish to go back to the dark ages and shackle the world with the gyves of abject slavery, perhaps more abject than that of any other period in the history of the world. Thus when this war is reduced to terms of the three leaders it is being fought between a good artist on the side of democracy and two bad ones in opposition. The chances are that, as Mr. Churchill can outpaint Hitler and out-write Mussolini, what appears to be numerical inferiority on the part of the Allies will eventually turn out to be in fact real superiority in talent which will give the forces of good the final victory.

HITLER'S SPEECH

May 6.

The more Hitler's speech is considered the more difficult does it become to understand exactly why at this juncture he decided to make it. It runs true to type, and much of what he says he has said so many times before that those portions of his speech can be disregarded. Obviously quite a great deal of his remarks was devoted to boasting of the German success against Yugoslavia and Greece, and the admission of casualties of such slight numbers that it is almost a wonder that he admitted losing any men at all. The facts are well known, and the main one is that most severe casualties were inflicted upon the Germans and the Italians, and that Hitler, at this advanced stage of what he assured his people would be a quick war, dare not admit to his people that the Germans in the Balkans received a severe manhandling. Everything possible has been done to prevent the truth becoming known to the German masses, few if any of the wounded being returned to Germany for treatment but spread instead throughout Austria as was the case in the campaign against Poland.

It was only a comparatively short while ago that Hitler and his minions were assuring Germany that the war would be ended victoriously for them this year. September was mentioned as the possible month. He has now intimated that he expects hostilities to last into 1942, boasting that in that year German soldiers will possess better equipment than in this. Mr. Wickham Steed holds to the opinion that the Hitlerian timetable has already been delayed no less than nine months. That seems to be justified from Hitler's boasts as he embarked upon this war, when he promised he would be in London by August 15 of last year. It is now May of this year and he is just as far from entering the British capital as he was prior to the collapse of France. His latest admission suggests that he is preparing his people for the probability of his being well over a year behind his programme by the time 1942 comes round, and is endeavouring to reconcile them to the prospect of another winter of war with the promise of better equipment of the German troops.

His picture of the British "a rarely intelligent people," being misled into this war by Mr. Churchill is one of those ridiculous statements to be expected of the perfervid Hitler. He dare not tell his people that the *moral* of the British people, despite what his ruthlessness and wantonness has been able to do to them, has not weakened their determination to carry on until the menace of Naziism has been completely rooted out. He dare not admit that the Battle of Britain was lost last year and continues to be lost. He dare not confess that the Battle of the Atlantic is not proceeding with the speed he would like, and he dare not disclose to his own people the lying statements concerning the losses he alleges Germans have been able to inflict upon the British mercantile marine. That serious damage has been done the British would be the last to deny, but the fact remains that the almost astronomical totals, which he and his satellites claim as marine casualties, are the products of minds so disordered as to be able to convince themselves of the veracity of lies.

His reference to the Turks is also interesting. He reminded Turkey that she was Germany's ally in the last war. Yugoslavia, Turkey's ally, he said, recently turned against the Axis but Turkey reserved her independence. That German diplomats are endeavouring to persuade Turkey from her present stand is only too obvious. But the Turks are acquainted with what has happened to other countries which Hitler has penetrated either by fraud or force. They must know what will be their fate if they submit either to blandishments or force. Their temporary end would undoubtedly be that of Poland. All in all Hitler's speech is not particularly astonishing, or epoch making. He does a lot of crowing on his own blood-sodden midden. The speech was good theatre, but it was the utterance of a man who has to prepare his people for another winter of suffering, a prolongation of the period of malnutrition. It was a preliminary warning of more hopes deferred, an admission that, though the German path may be occasionally lighted by the beacons of immediate successes, ultimate victory is just as far off now, so far as he is concerned, as it was when he criminally plunged Europe into this hideous war.

SPORTS WITHOUT TEARS

May 6.

Along with the Battle of the Atlantic, the Battle of the Eastern Mediterranean, and the possibilities of invasion, all of which Hitler has promised will be critical questions during this summer, the English themselves are about to launch upon the Battle of the Cricketfield. This battle, it appears, will be fought out among the English themselves, with the co-operation of some Australians and other Empire forces who will not be engaged elsewhere on the extremely wide-flung area of all the other contests. It is therefore possible that Englishmen may receive some shocks during the coming season, when they read posters, "England threatened with disaster," and hurriedly buy an evening paper only to find that the Royal Air Force has taken six wickets for 30 runs and that the English tail is doing its best to wag against the deadly bowling of Robbins or some other former international cricketer, who has been enticed into the Air Force. It must have been news to most followers of England's national game, that Walter Hammond, the best all-rounder playing today, is a member of the R.A.F. and is in the Middle East. There can be one satisfaction felt over this, and this is that Hammond should prove a formidable obstacle to Australian cricket victories in that part of the world. For there can be no doubt at all that, whatever the state of the war against the Nazis and the Fascists in those regions, cricket matches between those ancient rivals, the Australians and the English, will continue to be played, though even on a small scale.

This frame of mind may seem frivolous or even worse to many peoples who are now suffering beneath the Nazi heel. It would probably be quite incomprehensible to the Nazis themselves. This latter fact should not, however, be taken as any evidence against it. The Nazis noticed many years ago that sports seemed to be one of the strong suits of the British people, and with the laudable object of making it also one of their own strong suits, adopted it with their usual vigour. The result was that they turned sport into toil. Their young men benefitted physically from the exercises they were put through, but the idea of playing the game for the game's sake never entered into their heads. They played games because games made them fitter than anything else for the job of slaughter and conquest for which their gangster rulers had designed them. Hence sport for its own sake never existed among them, but games became simply another form of military preparation for the grim task their leaders had set before them. This may be one reason why they never took to cricket.

The English are among the first to joke about the alleged dullness of their national game. A famous humourist who unfortunately had a brilliant career cut short by a German bullet in the last war, once told the story of the gentleman who died during a cricket match after seven runs had been scored during the fall of two and a half inches of rain, and put the cause of death down to excitement. His analysis was made, of course, before the modern world had learnt of all the different complexes and what-nots which inspire, or are supposed to inspire, even the slightest actions of anyone these days. Nevertheless it is possible for the dyed-in-the-wool cricketer to imagine some such situation arising, say, at the critical point of a Test Match, when, as it usually does, the variable British weather comes to the rescue of a side which has everything to win or lose by "playing out time." But even if the analysis did prove to be wrong in this instance, every lover of the game who has sneaked away from his office during an important match and has sat at Lords during a spasm of showers which has made play impossible, will easily understand how it is possible for the enthusiast to give up the ghost for no other reason than sheer exasperation with the Weather Clerk.

Sport has become such an integral feature of the British character that the Empire's enemies may well be puzzled by it. It seems nothing less than an insult to Goering's much boasted Luftwaffe that 75,000 persons should have been able to assemble in Glasgow last Saturday to see an Association Football match between England and Scotland, and that the number should have been limited to only 75,000 by the Glasgow police. One of the first proofs that a people is being terrorized by bombing and is losing its *moral* is a marked tendency to avoid crowds. Yet the English and the Scots had to be told that only 75,000 of them could be permitted to enter the ground to watch this match—considerably fewer than were required to capture two hundred thousand Italians in Africa. This sort of thing should give Hitler, or his propaganda minister, Goebbels, serious food for thought. In the first place it is proof that there is no fear in Britain that the assembly of such large crowds might be taken as a pretext for agitation against the government, such as is the case in Europe, where all large assemblies are forbidden. In the second, it should be noted that many, many more Britons are willing to take the risk of meeting in a comparatively confined space to see a football match than there are Germans who are willing to take the same risk to hear the Fuehrer speak. And in the third place it shows that Britons, bombings or no bombings, still retain a sense of proportion. Sport is as much a part of life as work. Jack has not yet, as has his Nazi counterpart, "become a dull boy."

AROUND THE WORLD

Slave Labour

If prisoners of war working on farms and in other non-military production are included, it is probable that there are now two million foreigners being used virtually as slaves in Nazi Germany. The official German report on the number of foreigners who are now being employed in industrial plants in the Reich sets the figure at 670,000, but it is probable that the total is nearly a million. Some of these have been decoyed away from their own countries by specious promises. Others, like many from Poland, have simply been forcibly removed and put to work in cities whose names they did not learn until they had actually arrived. The condition of these unfortunates is the nearest approach to slavery which has been reached in Europe for more than a century. The Polish workers who have been so transferred have been given absolutely no choice. They have merely been informed at a few hours notice that they must go, and have been rounded up and placed in trains to take them to their unknown destinations. In other countries, where the Nazis still hope to delude the population into the belief that the "new order" which Hitler has apparently in the back of his mind is really a good thing and will ultimately redound to their advantage, there are various subterfuges employed. Danish workers, for example, are given six months contracts on terms which seem on the surface to be remunerative. If the worker consents to remain on over this six months' period, his wages are increased. But there are so many restrictions enforced that few will agree to the renewal of their contracts. Many of the Danish workers who have been employed in Germany have complained that as soon as they arrived at their destinations, they were informed that there were several extra clauses which had to be signed before their contracts were in order. These clauses were always to the detriment of the worker. They controlled his savings and limited his power to remit money he had earned home to his family. The result has in some cases been considerable distress among their dependents. For the worker has never been allowed to repudiate the swindling contract he had been deceived into signing. While the Nazis were not prepared to stick to their side of the bargain, the worker was forced to stick to his, even though it meant the possible starvation of his family. There is accumulating evidence that not a single pledge—religious, international, or commercial—which the Nazis offer is worth the paper it is written on. Their betrayal of governments of neighbouring countries who believed in them is already notorious. But a similar absence of any moral code controls their conduct towards the individual inhabitants of the countries they have conquered or overrun by consent. There is no question of Nazi consideration of the rights of the individual. The individual simply does not have any. The conquered or overrun peoples are there to be used for the convenience of their over-lords. They are reduced to mediæval status of slaves. The knowledge of this is spreading, and it should prove a powerful factor in preventing any more easy conquests by infiltration such as Hitler has gained in the past.

SHANGHAI NOTES

China Bible House

This is the one hundred and twenty-eighth year of Bible society work in China. In spite of the difficult conditions which exist throughout the country owing to the hostilities with Japan, there has been an unusual demand for copies of the Scriptures, according to the report for last year of the China Bible House, which is an amalgamation of the British and Foreign Bible Society and the American Bible Society in this part of the world. The report has just been issued, and makes most interesting reading. The circulation of the China Bible House during the past year was 117,179 Bibles, 109,176 New Testaments, and 3,819,551 "portions," making a total of 4,045,906 volumes. As the report states:—

> To appreciate this record one must bear in mind the difficulties which have been overcome to make it possible. There are so many battle-fronts in China that it requires constant study to discover what lines of transportation are open. Quick changes in plans often become necessary to avoid having a shipment of books caught where they can move neither forward nor back. Those changes are not always quickly enough carried out; that was the case when a telegram urged that as many books as possible be shipped to Indo-China for transport by rail to Kunming. The morning one large shipment left Shanghai word came that the railway line had been cut. Japanese troops had landed in Haiphong and the handling of cargo was for a time suspended. After four months that particular consignment of Scriptures has not been recovered.

The transportation problems were one reason for introducing a new line of smaller sized Bibles and Testaments, the smallest of which is only three and a half inches by two and a half inches. Since the disruption of much of the communications system of the country and the return of the old-style postal courier, these small volumes have proved to be the most convenient, and students in the interior, who have been moved to comparatively remote spots as the result of either the occupation or the bombing of the sites of their universities and colleges, have given these small volumes a great welcome. These communications difficulties have also led to the placing of printing orders with formerly unknown presses in the interior, and often to the use of the most primitive types of paper. In Chengtu, for example, New Testaments were printed on Chinese bamboo paper from matrices which were sent from Shanghai by air mail letter post. Other volumes have been printed on paper which has been made in the most primitive paper mills. The report describes the production of some this paper:—

> 'The paper ..... was made in a primitive factory in the hills around Yenping. The Chinese use bamboo one year old. First it is split and soaked in lime for three months. It is next washed and beaten with heavy sticks, often the workmen stamping it with their feet. Next it is wrung out and put into the sun to bleach, after which it is beaten into a fine pulp, then put back into the water. Finally it is mixed with native glue and well stirred. A fibre screen, the size of the desired paper, is now dipped into the mixture, raised above the vat until the water drains off. What has formed on the screen is the paper. This is now stuck against the sides of a large stone oven which is heated from the inside and allowed to dry. Thus one sheet of paper is made at a time. It is "Hand Made" as well as "Made in China.'

From Here and There

Most girls have the skin they love to retouch.

A woman's face is her fortune only when it draws a lot of interest.

"IRENE is looking rather old lately."
"Yes. Her school girl complexion seems to have graduated."

A woman went to a beauty parlour to have her right hand manicured. She said she could do the other one herself.

She:—Have you any green lipstick?
Beauty Shop Operator:—Green lipstick?
She:—Yes. A railway man is going to call on me tonight.

*Stronger War Effort

(Continued from front page)

than anything he might do in London, since there appear to be in the Union no men of his calibre who can oppose persons like General Hertzog and Mr. A. Malan, who are in favour of South Africa's keeping out of the war. It might be no bad thing, as an emphasis on the Empire's united determination to see this war through to a successful conclusion, if there were appointed a small group of men who could share the responsibility with Mr. Churchill of making major decisions. Such a body would counter once and for all criticisms which were made in Australia against the despatch of Anzacs to Greece, for the fighting there.

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NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR

Fighting in Chekiang Continues

Men-of-War Shell Junks in Transit; Mopping-up Operations on Land; Landing in South

Shanghai, Apr. 29.

GIVING no respite to retreating Chungking forces, Japanese naval forces operating along the Chekiang coast are continuing to gain success after success, according to a communique issued by the press section of the Japanese China Seas Fleet at 11 a.m. yesterday.

Japanese warships which covered the landing operations shelled junks in transit and enemy forces on Meishan Island, northwest of Luheng Island, and landed bluejackets. Fourteen junks were seized and the enemy routed, the communique said.

In the areas round Wenchow, Japanese warships shelled Kanmenkiang, strategic point on Yuhwan Island, while bluejackets landed and mopped up the areas surrounding the former fortress of Chinchishan and Changtiaotsui.

Japanese naval aircraft, the communique declared, carried out long raids on Saturday against Chungking military establishments in the areas round Chuanshan and Chinhai. Bombing raids also were carried out against bases, positions and godowns at Tsingtien, Yuhwan, Hwayenpu, and Chumen, causing extensive losses to troops and materials.

Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, inspected for one week the areas in Chekiang where Japanese forces operated recently, the Press Bureau of the Japanese China Seas Fleet announced yesterday.

Further Operations

Foochow, Apr. 27.

Chinese forces, left 210 dead during yesterday's and today's Japanese attacks against Chinese troops around Foochow, Army authorities here revealed today. Japanese forces also made prisoner 360 and capture four trench mortars. On the other hand, Japanese casualties numbered four dead and two wounded.

It was officially disclosed that Japanese forces which carried out mopping-up operations in different sectors around Foochow, first, at Paisha, 35 kilometres above Foochow on the Min River, routed 600 Chinese troops, who left behind 20 dead, while two Japanese were killed; secondly, at a point 20 kilometres east of Foochow, Japanese action resulted in 40 Chinese dead, while 4 trench mortars were captured as Japanese units dislodged and routed the stubborn resistance of the Chinese entrenched in the mountain heights; and thirdly, Japanese units in the north, 25 kilometres north of Foochow encircled and smashed a Chinese stronghold taking prisoner 300 while the Chinese fled leaving 150 dead; at the same time Japanese casualties numbered two dead and two wounded.—Domei.

Chinese Recapture Huangyen

Chungking, Apr. 28.

According to the Central News Agency, Chinese forces continuing their advance after reoccupying Linhai on April 25 have recaptured Huangyen, on the Chekiang coast.

In the sector around Chuki, Chinese forces launched a counter-attack and are now advancing towards that city, the "Central News Agency" added.—Havas Telemondial.

Major Encounter Expected

Chungking, Apr. 29.

A major battle is expected shortly in East Chekiang, where Chinese and Japanese forces are massing in the vicinity of Chuki. The Japanese are attempting to advance southward from Chuki, it is reported.

Japanese forces at Ningpo are continuing to push north-westward, while Japanese troops at Foochow, Fukien, are also reported to be advancing north-Westward.

Liangshan Bombed

The air-raid alarm sounded here this morning shortly after the arrival of Captain James Roosevelt, U.S.M.C., eldest son of President Roosevelt, when nine Japanese aircraft entered Szechuen, Hankow.

The raiders, however, did not bomb Chungking but raided Liangshan, north-east of the war-time capital.

It is thought here that the Japanese are likely to resume shortly their bombing of Chungking as three Japanese scouting aircraft flew high above the city, taking photographs.—Reuter.

Anhwei Attacks Repulsed

Nanking, Apr. 28.

Two separate attacks by Chinese troops belonging to the Chungking 108th Division against Japanese units in Anhwei Province, were repulsed with heavy losses, it was announced here today by the Japanese Army authorities.

The first attack, by approximately 1,000 Chinese troops, occurred in the Kiuli mountain region in Central Anhwei. This attack was tossed back with losses to the enemy of 30 dead and two taken prisoner.

The second attack was at a point 20 kilometres south of Wuhu which ended disastrously for the Chinese who lost 130 dead as well as two machine guns and 12 rifles. The announcement added that the Japanese suffered one officer killed in action.—Domei.

Kiatze Landing

Canton, May 1.

Aided by powerful naval units, Japanese Army forces which effected a surprise landing in the Kiatze area in southeastern Kwangtung Province this morning, drove rapidly inland after smashing Chinese resistance, frontline reports reaching here stated.

Announcement was made earlier this afternoon of the sudden landing at Kiatze before daybreak today by joint Army and Navy forces, by the Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China.

Quickly breaking Chinese opposition, the Japanese units, it was later reported, were advancing and rapidly striking heavily at two enemy points inland.

Particularly fine weather aided the Japanese forces which landed in the morning.—Domei.

Japanese Losses

Chungking, May 1.

Japanese troops operating in Chekiang and Fukien provinces are suffering losses, the official Chinese military spokesman stated here today.

In the Chuki area, their casualties are heavy, he added, while along the coast they seem to be determined to remain although seriously threatened by the Chinese forces who have recaptured several important points.

Regarding operations in Shansi, the spokesman said that in the Ta Hung area Chinese troops counter-attacked on April 21 and recaptured the positions they were forced to leave on April 10.

The spokesman then said that the frequent movements of Japanese troops in southern Shansi and southern Hupeh may result in some activity in those regions shortly—Havas Telemondial.

Japanese Landings

Shanghai, May 1.

Japanese naval forces effected landings on April 28, at Meisu, seven kilometres south of Chinghai, Chekiang, and on Tsienyaoshan Island, south of Shihpu, in the face of Chinese resistance, it was announced by the Press Bureau of the Japanese China Seas Fleet yesterday.—Domei.

Autonomy Party Active In Ningpo

Shanghai, Apr. 30.

Autonomy has been declared in Ningpo, the most important and prosperous east Chekiang district just taken by the Japanese, according to the "Sin Shun Pao." It is said that the "Preparatory Office of the Ningpo Autonomy Committee" has been established in the district, occupying the former site of the Air Attack Rescue Corps' Headquarters.

It is further reported that Liu Cheng-ta, former chairman of the Ningpo Chamber of Commerce, and Kuo Yi-ming, a "philosopher" have participated in the peace movement. They form the backbone of the new Chinese organization which will have more than 40 preparatory committeemen.

Although a picture showing the front door and sign board of the new office with Liu and Kuo standing in front of it is printed by the paper, it is said that the district still awaits the formal inauguration of the committee.

Kuo is quoted as saying that Ningpo will free itself from the yoke of the British, American, French, German, and Italian influence by co-operating with the Japanese.

Japanese Leave Wenchow, Haimen

Shanghai, May 4.

Japanese Army and Navy units which landed at Haimen and Wenchow after completion of operations blocking the Chungking supply route and crushing Chinese resistance, today embarked for operations in another sector, a joint communique issued by the Japanese China Seas Fleet and the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, announced yesterday afternoon.

The embarkation took place with close co-operation between the Japanese Army and Navy units. Not a single Chinese was sighted during the embarkation operations, the communique added.

Meanwhile, a separate communique released by the Japanese China Seas Fleet Press Section announced that part of the Japanese naval units will continue to remain in Haimen and Wenchow waters to engage in coastal blockade duties.

Booty Seized

Kiatzesocheng, May 2.

Japanese units which landed on the shores of Kiatze Harbour at dawn yesterday, at noon captured 443 tins of petrol, 31 cannons employed for defending junks, 98 rifles and large quantities of munitions during operations against Chinese troops, it was disclosed.—Domei.

Chinese Occupy Wenchow

Chungking, May 4.

Following a Chinese counter-offensive on May 2, Chinese forces reoccupied Wenchow and Haimen, important ports on the Chekiang coast, according to Chinese field despatches reaching here.

The Chinese, it is claimed, advanced in two columns under cover of an artillery bombardment.

Chinese troops, the despatches continue, quickly took strategic hills west and south-west of Wenchow and entered the town via the west gate at 11 a.m. on May 2.

Simultaneously, strong detachments stormed Wenchow from the east and south and engaged the Japanese in street-fighting, it is said.

Chinese forces attacking Haimen are said to have entered the town at dawn on May 3. After setting fire to the port, the Japanese boarded warships and transports on the precious night.

Chungking Casualties Light

Five persons were killed and 11 injured and 50 houses were domolished in yesterday's raid on Chungking; six fires were started, but they were quickly under control, states an official communiqué.

Sixty-three Japanese aircraft in two groups participated in yesterday's bombing of Chungking, the first group comprising 54 and the second group nine bombers."

After dropping more than 200 bombs, the raiders disappeared eastward.—Reuter.

Chinese Soldiers Desert And Sell Uniforms

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Wuchow, Si., Apr. 12.

A recent issue of the "Chun Shan Yat Po" gives the disquieting information that during the past few months there has been considerable deserting from the Chinese army. Many of the recruits who have been brought up on the farm all their lives and have not taken kindly to compulsory conscription and daily drills and rigorous regulations have proven rather irksome to their peaceful loving instincts.

Consequently as opportunity afforded they have deserted their posts and returned to their country homes there to enjoy the less exciting pastime of following the plow.

In order to hide their identity when travelling and to secure necessary money for travel expenses these deserters have been selling their uniforms to coolies and peasants, or trading them for other clothing worn by the country people. The law as recently promulgated forbids the purchase by peasants, of soldier uniforms and makes the possession of the same a criminal offence.

Japanese Army in North China is Transferred

Peiping, May 1.

The Japanese Army in North China was transferred today from garrison duties in the eastern part of Hopei Province to the North China Peace Preservation Corps, in accordance with the Japan-China Treaty concluded on November 30, 1940, the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in North China announced today.—Domei.

Heavy Raid on Kunming

Kunming, Apr. 30.

Kunming was heavily raided by 27 Japanese bombers at 1.45 p.m. yesterday afternoon. Approaching from the south, the raiders dropped their bombs indiscriminately, cutting a wide swathe of destruction across the eastern section of the city. The all clear signal was given at 5 p.m.—Reuter.

On Emperor's Birthday

At a Japanese Base in French Indo-China, Apr. 30.

A large formation of Japanese Army aircraft, conducting its third expedition against Chungking's military establishments in South China, turned Kunming, the capital of Yunnan Province, into a flaming city as the Japanese nation observed the birthday of the Emperor today.

Japanese planes heavily bombed a military, school, munitions plants and warehouses as they roared over the important centre of Chiang Kai-shek's war industry, the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to French Indo-China announced, yesterday evening.

The Japanese aircraft, which did not meet a single Chinese plane, returned safely to their base, despite anti-aircraft fire, the communique stated.

The communique also disclosed that another formation of Japanese planes, on the same day, attacked the headquarters of Chungking's 31st Army at Shangchin, near the French Indo-China frontier, inflicting severe losses on the Chinese troops. All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.—Domei.

Szechuen Hunan Raids

At a Japanese Naval Air Base, Apr. 30.

Japanese naval aircraft yesterday afternoon raided several important Chungking troops' bases on the border of Szechuen Province and in the southern part of Hunan Province, inflicting severe losses upon them, according to a communique issue by the Press Section of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet today.—Domei.

Japanese Aircraft Raid Shihtai

At a Japanese Naval Air Base, Apr. 28.

A Japanese naval air unit yesterday, in spite of unfavourable weather, raided Shihtai, important Chungking military base about 100 km. east of Anking, in southern Anhwei, and inflicted heavy damage upon the central part of the city, according to a communique issued by the Press Section of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet today.—Domei.

Heavy Raids

Central China, May 2.

Japanese naval air units delivered heavy blows against Ihsien and Chingnanling, 100 and 120 kilometres respectively southeast of Anking, Anhwei Province, in two separate raids yesterday morning and afternoon, it was announced. After smashing important military establishments and starting large fires.—Domei.

Two Towns Bombed

At a Japanese Naval Air Base, May 2.

A Japanese naval air unit yesterday morning and afternoon raided Ihsien and Chingnanling, 11 kilometres and 120 kilometres southeast of Anking respectively, and bombed several important buildings there, blowing up some and setting fire to others, according to a communique issued by the Press Section of the Japanese Central China Fleet. All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.—Domei.

First Raid of Year

Chungking, May 3.

Chungking experienced its first raid of the year this afternoon, when 81 Japanese aircraft, in spread-eagle formation, rained bombs right across the city.

The western suburbs were especially heavily bombed, and among buildings damaged was the Press Hostel.

Half of the building housing the Board of Trustees of the Sino-British Boxer Indemnity Fund was demolished when a heavy bomb scored a direct hit on it.

One rickshaw coolie, sheltering on a sidewalk in front, was blown to bits, leaving only one hand in the street.

A few fires were started, but these were quickly under control. One fire, however, was still burning tonight on the river front downtown.

The alarm was sounded at 11.10, when the raiders were sighted crossing the Szechuen border from Hankow. They, however, did not appear over the war-time capital until 12.20.

No Chinese fighters went up to engage the raiders, although anti-aircraft batteries kept up a heavy fire. The all-clear was given at 1.30 p.m.—Reuter.

Biggest Fire in Manila's History

Manila, May 3.

Three persons were known to have died, hundreds were made homeless as several million pesos worth of damage was caused today by the largest fire in Manila's history. The furious fire raged for numerous blocks of the business and residential sections of Tondo.

Throughout the afternoon flames poured from buildings, spreading rapidly despite all efforts by the fire-fighters to quell the tremendous conflagration.

Virtually the entire Manila fire brigade turned out to fight the flames, which were being brought under control at 8 p.m. Lumber yards, stores, business property and hundreds of nipa shacks were destroyed by the flames.—United Press.

20,000 Homeless

Manila, May 4.

Twenty thousand persons were homeless here today as firemen mopped up after a 5,000,000 pesos blaze which destroyed the Tondo business and residential section last night.

Fifty Chinese general merchandise stores and hundreds of Chinese bomboo houses were razed during the fire which swept through 40 square blocks and destroyed some 1,200 homes in all.

A number of Chinese residents of the section were missing, but the known death toll remained at three early today.

The blaze, which raged for hours before firemen brought it under control shortly before midnight, was the largest in Manila's history.—United Press.

Filipinos Arrested for Spreading Propaganda

Manila, May 2.

Three Filipinos were arrested here today for distributing the alleged subversive newspaper "Kalakal" and displaying pro-Nazi placards on their bicycles.

The placards, in vernacular, said the US$300,000,000 would be spent in order to spread Nazism throughout the world and to the Philippines.

Police confiscated copies of the newspaper and charged that it contained articles subversive and menacing to the Philippines Government. The men were Sotero Meneses, 21, Dominador Meneses, 16 and Marcelo Manalang, 43.—United Press.

Manchoukuoan Envoy Arrives at Hsingking

Hsinking, May. 1.

Mr. Lu Jung-huan, Manchoukuoan Ambassador to the National Government in Nanking, arrived here this morning by the 11:51 train for a two week stay in the capital, it was learned. During the sojourn here, Mr. Lu will hold various consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Domei.

British Ambulance Unit To Serve in Chungking

London, May 1.

Four members of a Quaker ambulance unit, under the auspices of The British Red Cross, led by Mr. Peter Tennant, are leaving this week for Chungking, for service as the Chinese Government may think best.

The full party going to serve in Chungking numbers forty. The remainder of the unit will follow shortly.—Reuter.

Petrol Now Cheaper In Chungking

Chungking, May 1.

One of the many effects of the conclusion of the Sino-British and Sino-American currency stabilisation agreements is a sharp decline in petrol prices in Chungking, which have dropped from $50 to $20 per gallon.—Reuter.

Labour Day Observed Throughout China

Chungking, May 1.

Labour Day was observed throughout the country today, and all Chungking newspapers carried special supplements this morning, while the streets were beflagged.—Reuter.

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NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR (continued)

North China Nazi Party

Outgrowth of Socialist Group of 10 Years Ago; Germans Show Some Interest

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Peiping, Apr. 28.

WHEN one reads about party warfare in China, one generally hears only of the Kuomintang and Communist parties. It may not, therefore, be realized that China also possesses the inestimable blessing of a Nazi party, which is not entirely unimportant.

The Chinese National Socialist Party is of fairly old standing and appears to have done quite a lot of wire-pulling and intriguing behind the scenes, and to have attracted to its fold a certain number of more or less important persons.

Except for its name and the desire to seize power and rule dictatorially.

The Chinese National Socialist Party has little in common with its German prototype and remains very much of a Chinese affair. Its members wear no shirt—at least of no particular colour—nor other uniform, have no special salute, slogan or flag of their own.

The party was founded about ten years ago by a group of scholars, who were disgruntled because their valuable accomplishments and services had been overlooked by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. It is for this reason that the birthplace of the party was in the north, and its chief recruiting-grounds in Peiping and Tientsin, because the leaders of the party were mostly professors of the universities in those two cities, such as Tsinghwa, Yenching, Peita and Nankai.

For this reason, too, the party was not without a certain influence in intellectual circles, and thus managed to find financial backing—in this true to type—among certain prominent bankers and industrialists. But as far as is known, the Chinese National Socialist Party had no direct connection with the Nazi party in Germany, though most of the "intellectuals" who were its leaders were German-returned students. No doubt, however, the successes of the Nazi party in Germany gave the Chinese party a considerable fillip.

Party of Theorists

The weakness of the party, however, was that it was too intellectual and, unlike the real Nazis, had no armed forces, such as Storm Troopers or Black Guards, to back it, nor a proper army or independent government, as had the Chinese Communists. It was, therefore, merely a party of theorists in the hands of a few powerless scholars and timid financiers, and quite unable to stand up to the all-powerful Kuomintang.

In order to try and remedy this, the party did try and obtain the services of an armed force. This it did, not by organizing its own army or corps of fighting-men, but by trying to ally itself with one or other of the semi-independent warlords, of whom there were quite a number in China before 1937 and who were mostly opposed to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

For this purpose, Prof. Chang Tung-sun, one of the founders of the party, resigned from Yenching University and joined Gen. Chen Chi-tang's semi-independent government in Canton in 1935. He took with him to Canton a large number of party members. But soon afterwards General Chen was overthrown in a revolt against the Central Government, and Professor Chang had to return to North China. Later on, the party tried to ally itself with Gen. Sung-yuan, when he was head of the Peiping Political Council. Prof. Lo Chung-chi, another founder of the party and a professor of Nankai University, became high adviser to General Sung and editor fo the Peiping "Chen Pao." The Chinese National Socialist Party might very possibly have gained considerable influence over the 29th Route Army and in the councils of the semi-independent Hopei-Chahar régime, had not hostilities with Japan broken out in 1937.

Allegiance to Kuomintang

After the outbreak of hostilities political warfare in China ceased for a time, and other Chinese political parties joined hands with the Kuomintang, the National Socialist Party included. Several of the bankers were given important Government posts, while of the intellectuals, Prof. Lo Chung-chi and Prof. Chang Chun-mai, leader of the party, and several others became members of the People's Political Council in Chungking, where they are regarded as belonging to a minority party, just as was Chow En-lai of the Communists.

But not all the National Socialists joined up with Chungking. Some remained in Peiping, and when Wang Ching-wei formed his new government at Nanking, these joined up with him under the leadership of Chu Chin-lai, Minister of Communications. Thus we actually have a party, which has a pro-Japanese branch in Chungking.

In north China the National Socialist Party has continued its policy of winning over important and useful persons. It could, however, no longer rope in independent warlords, because these have ceased to exist in north China. Instead, it turned its attention to leading members of the local régime.

Thus it has gained the patronage of Yin Tung, who has become honorary chairman of the party, which has also been joined by other leading government personages, such as Wang Shih-ching, Wang Yin-tai, and Wang Keh-min—now in retirement—and several others; but not Wang I-tang, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission. Each of these important persons is said to have contributed a considerable sum to the party funds, so that it is financially quite strong and able to attract a growing body of members.

Recent Nazi Interest

In recent days, the Germans are said to have taken a certain interest in the party and to have recommended it to the attention of the Japanese, so that it is now allowed to conduct its activities quite openly. The party has succeeded in placing many of its members in various government offices, and quite particularly in the profitable Reconstruction Commission, as also in government colleges and universities. The immediate policy of the party is said to be to back up the claims of Yin Tung to the post of chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, in succession to Wang I-tang, and thus raise itself into power.

It seems unlikely, however, that Mr. Wang will be got rid of quite so easily, as he has the powerful backing of no less a person than Lieut.-Gen. Itagaki, the "strong man" of the Japanese army in China. In any case, it may be doubted, whether the Japanese military rulers of north China, despite the recommendations of their Nazi friends, are going to allow any Chinese party to gain control, unless it suits their own particular plans.

Hongkong Monopoly For Rice

Hongkong, May 4.

The Hongkong Government is assuming a monopoly of rice imports and exports on June 1 as a war-time measure.

The decision was taken following an emergency meeting of the Executive Council yesterday.

The monopoly is linked with the agreement with the Shanghai Municipal Council, under which similar control will be exercised in Shanghai.

"Because of the excessively high price of rice, the uncertainty of future supplies and the increasing scarcity of shipping facilities, the Government is assuming a monopoly of all rice imports and exports," states the official announcement.—Reuter.

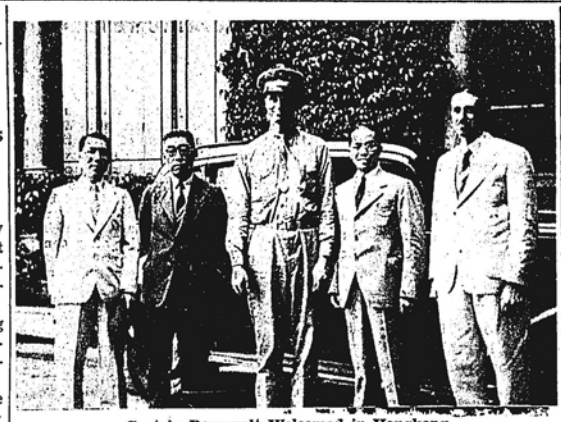
Force Used to Deport German From Manila

Manila, May 2.

Police and immigration officials today were forced to use clubs to subdue a German being deported from Manila when he refused to board the President Pierce.

Two policemen, two immigration officers and five harbour police swung their clubs on Hermann Vogel, 26, when he resisted their attempts to place him on the ship. The Pierce sailing was delayed one hour by the fracas. Vogel finally was carried aboard and placed in the ship's brig.

Vogel will be taken to the United States and be turned over to U.S. Immigration authorities, who will facilitate his deportation to Germany as an undesirable alien.—United Press.



Captain Roosevelt Welcomed in Hongkong

Captain James Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt, who has just left Chungking after staying there for a few days was recently welcomed at Hongkong on his trip to the Chinese wartime capital. Here he is seen in Hongkong together with Mr. O. K. Yui, the newly appointed Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Yui was Mayor of Greater Shanghai just prior to the hostilities.

Getting Out of China

Experiences of Foreign Group Leaving Country Show Difficulties; Glorious Scenery

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Shanghai, May 6.

FOR the foreigner wishing to return home these days, getting out of interior China is almost as great a problem as entry into China! A family of four lately planned an exit via Hengyang and Shaokwan, but as this route is closed, another way had to be found. By air was finally ruled out, as accumulated luggage after nearly forty years in China had to be considered. For impediment to follow later incurred too great risks of loss and delay.

Accordingly arrangements were made to travel by trucks going to Rangoon for supplies, though to Lashio would have done as well, the Burma railway being there available. Slow and careful driving was agreed upon, the start being made the middle of March. About the heaviest grades (eight per cent.) were parts of the roads either side of Kweiyang. The dust was bad in places, for the road is much used, and there had been no recent rains.

Sleeping on Trucks

Equipped with food supplies, cot beds, and mosquito nets, we were rather independent of rest houses and inns. These, indeed, were often full. The ladies of the party found sleeping on the trucks very satisfactory and one was far less likely to acquire a portion of "China's millions"—all too often in evidence.

As the population is sparse, supplies may sometimes be difficult to purchase, especially in Burma, but with a look ahead we never went hungry. If night overtook us on a mountain-side, we settled ourselves and enjoyed sleeping on the trucks. Water is usually near by as well as fuel for cooking (if one is not supplied with a kerosene stove). A meal of Chinese food, hot from the kettle of a wayside shop, is now and then enjoyable. The hotter it is the safer, as far as flies are concerned. There were not even rumours of robbers, though in Kunming valuable tools were stolen from the tool box of one of our trucks. This was at night, despite there being two men sleeping in the truck. Good locks would have prevented this thieving.

Passport formalities and customs requirements were not as troublesome as anticipated, because our convoy leader took special pains beforehand to have in hand the necessary papers, etc. The regulations are generally reasonable and there is usually neither delay nor trouble. In fact, the officials are most accommodating and reasonable, especially if the applicant is wisely polite.

Grand Scenery

This time of the year, rains are not at all common, so dust now and then necessitates slow driving. The nights at the high elevations (of a mile to 8,500 feet) are likely to be cool. The scenery is often grand indeed, reminding one of travel in Yellowstone Park or parts of Switzerland. The hills and mountains are often timbered, pines and hard woods of various sorts being noted. Graceful bomboo later appears, and thick jungle is present on either side of the road in West Yunnan and in Burma. Jungle and forest fires were here and there doing considerable damage, but these were generally under control. We crossed some 2,500 bridges and culverts during the journey, all of them in good repair. A total of about seven thousand men and women were at work keeping the road in repair, and making improvements. Gasoline it is usually not easy to get, and sufficient to get trucks to the Burma border should be carried. At the border town of Wanting, and from there onwards, gasoline is readily obtained, and of course at lower rates than in China.

For safe driving, and with a convoy of four trucks, as in this case, a speed of not to exceed 20 kilometres an hour is wise for the steep climbs and descents. Watching for trucks going in the opposite direction at too great speed is highly important, for the sharp hair-pin and "S" turns on the narrow road do not permit much leeway. Brakes must be kept in good condition. Just after crossing the Salween River on the lately replaced suspension bridge, the brakes on one of our trucks failed to work well, and we were slipping towards the edge, with the great river roaring below in its rocky gorge—but the emergency brake held, and all was well.

Tribal People Interesting

If there is time, some study of the tribes people here and there is rewarding. Superficial observation, are readily made, for the Shans, the Chins, the Kachins, etc. The regions traversed are so sparsely settled one wonders where the labour is to come from for the projected improvements of the road. Certainly the great demand for transport calls for an improved roadbed. Contracts are already let for resurfacing the road from Kunming to the Burma border. This will result in a good "tarmac" road—a surfacing which is very satisfactory on most of the Burma section of the road. When this is complete this artery of transport will become an all-the-year road. If foolish drivers yield to the temptation to speed, it will simply mean more accidents. Better mechanics and drivers are needed, though the number of serious accidents is really low, for careful driving is obviously called for.

One feels that eventually a much greater population can find maintenance on the land, whether in Yunnan or Burma. Terraced rice fields show how industrious is the population. Some 80 to 100 terraces were counted, one above the other, on some of the hillsides, likely the result of hard labour for several generations. However, much of the terrain is too rocky or too steep for agriculture. Goats are present, but there is room and feed for many more.

At the crossing of the majestic Salween one may look up and note a point of road which he is to reach some three hours later after much twisting and turning and climbing, as well as after much fine scenery. Here the engineers evidently found that the mountains and slopes had been most carefully "arranged" so that descent to the river, and ascent after crossing was fairly easy. A like observation might be made for the terrain at the crossing of the Mekong River. In both places, the engineers have indeed done well.

Glorious Flowers

What a wealth of flowers was our portion, even though the rains had not begun—brilliant rhododendrons often ornamented the hillsides, as also hibiscus, bougainvillea, and many other flowers quite new to the writer. Cactus is here and there trained into effective fences, or used wall and house protection. Some was noted on the Paoshan city wall that must have been growing there for several generations. Till reaching Burma, temples and shrines are not numerous. Cattle are generally used as beasts of burden, and they seem efficient.

Malaria is "enemy number one" of these portions of Yunnan and Burma. Some progress is being made in the control of this disease, and, after all, there are often not so many mosquitoes of the dangerous varieties as is supposed. At Chefang, for example, we learned that though the authorities have found some seventy varieties of mosquitoes there, only the Anopholes minimus is causing malaria in that region. This greatly simplifies the problem of control.

Some three hundred trucks a day (half in each direction) were on a given section of the road, but this cannot be taken as a basis for determining the amount of business being done, for gasoline has to form a considerable part of each load. Goitre is very prevalent in West Yunnan, perhaps one out of every four (men and women) being afflicted with this disease. Almost nothing is being done in the way of prevention, but definite plans are mooted by the health authorities.

Our party elected to travel from Lashio to Rangoon by truck, though the train is rather quicker, as it travels by night as well as day. This part of Burma is indeed flat—a very important rice-producing area. The thermometer went up to over 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, but it is a dry heat that is fairly tolerable.

Chungking to Rangoon in fifteen days did not seem long, though the stops in various cities doubled the elapsed time. With a week to spare we catch our boat to Hongkong and have faith of trust that a boat will be there waiting to take us to the United States. We are "out" of China once more, having been privileged to exit by this new front door—symbol of faith and courage in a new and greater China that is in the making.

James Roosevelt Flies To Chungking

Hongkong, Apr. 29.

Mr. James Roosevelt, son of the President, left here by plane this morning for Chungking. He is a captain in the United States Marine Corps and is going to Chungking as an observer.—Reuter.

Leaves en Route to Cairo

Chungking, May 3.

Captain James Roosevelt, accompanied by Major Thomas, has left Chungking this morning. He is going to Cairo via Rangoon. He is expected at the Egyptian capital by the middle of next week.

Before departing, Captain Roosevelt said he was looking forward to seeing real action. During his stay here, he added, he saw many interesting things and learnt a lot about China.

He said he had a very interesting talk with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on May 1 but refused to reveal the subjects he had discussed with him.—Havas Telemondial.

U.S. Marines Said Leaving N. China

Tientsin, May 1.

United States Marines stationed in North China are being recalled shortly, according to a semi-official Japanese report. A first batch of 70 from Peiping and 50 from Tientsin are stated to be leaving about the middle of this month for Manila via Chinwangtao and Shanghai.

The executive officer of the United States Marine Corps in Tientsin informed Reuters that the men in question were returning after the normal completion of the foreign tour of duty, and may be partly replaced. He was not aware of the implication in the report that the Marines were to withdraw from North China.—Reuter.

MacDonald Undergoes Throat Operation

Hongkong, Apr. 30.

Mr. C. M. MacDonald, the correspondent for "The Times" in the Far East, underwent a minor throat operation yesterday at the War Memorial Hospital. He is expected to spend 10 or 14 days in hospital before proceeding to Chungking in the middle of May.—Reuter.

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FAR EASTERN CRISIS

Attack on Malay Peninsular

Gen. Bond Says Threat of Invasion Definitely Exists; Tokyo Press Campaigns Significant

Singapore, Apr. 29.

JAPAN may speed her southern push programme and attack Malaya because of the possibility of United States intervention in the Pacific, Lieutenant General L. V. Bond, General Officer Commanding in Malaya, told the United Press yesterday in an exclusive interview. The threat of an invasion of Malaya definitely exists, Gen. Bond said.

Because Japan's policy appears to parallel that of the Axis, Gen. Bond said, Italo-German successes in the Balkans might presage a new Japanese move southward.

The General also pointed out that reports from Tokyo showed renewed Japanese press attacks on French Indo-China. He discounted the importance of the Russo-Japanese neutrality pact, remarking "Russia had a non-aggression pact with Finland, you know."

"The threat of invasion of Malaya definitely exists," Gen. Bond said. "It would be foolish to think otherwise."

The possibility of United States naval intervention might prove a deterrent to an invasion by sea, Gen. Bond said, "however, the most recent and definite indications of American intervention both in the Atlantic and the Pacific might prompt Japan to act more quickly.....Although it seems that they may have waited now until it is a bit late."

Gen. Bond expressed strong confidence in the ability of Imperial forces to defend the entire Malay peninsula.

He also disclosed that he will leave soon to accept an appointment in the United Kingdom. Gen. Bond's successor, Major-General A. E. Percival, former General Officer Commanding Malaya, from 1936 to 1938, has not yet arrived here.

"Two years ago Singapore island only was garrisoned," he said, "Now we have troops throughout the peninsula..We no longer think we are defending the island only."

Questioned regarding additional reinforcements, Gen. Bond said that it was obvious ample reinforcements are available, in fact "they seem to arrive on almost every ship nowadays."

Asked concerning American aid to Singapore and Malaya, Gen. Bond said that American planes, machine-guns, trucks and lorries were being received but no other military supplies.

"Malaya's air forces are infinitely stronger than ever before, which is most essential for defence of this country and because potential invaders must have bases available from which to launch large scale air attacks," Gen. Bond said.—United Press.

Indo-China Situation Not Serious

Tokyo, Apr. 30.

The Government spokesman professed complete ignorance of anything "serious" with regard to Indo-China at a press conference this morning, when he told foreign correspondents that only that matter of payment for the capital installations taken over by Thailand was deferring the final settlement of the border question between Thailand and Indo-China.

Meanwhile, it is learned that the Japan-Indo-China economic negotiations in Tokyo reached a stage last week which makes signature of the agreement at today's meeting possible.—Reuter.

British G.O.C. in Orient Confident

Singapore, Apr. 30.

Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Chief of Britain's Far Eastern Forces, today said that he was confident—taking into consideration the other side's difficulties—of the ability of the British troops here to defend successfully the peninsula.

Sir Robert said he was assured that the Netherlands East Indies would "put up a good show if attacked."—United Press.

Military Precautions Taken in N.E.I.

Batavia, May 2.

The Commander-in-Chief of the N.E.I. forces has issued an order whereby the camouflaging of objects—mainly buildings—can be ordered, so that camouflaging is now virtually compulsory.—Reuter.

More U.S. Airmen, Planes in Manila

Manila, Apr. 29.

Eight aviators and four light bombers assigned to duty with the Philippine Department of the U.S. Army arrived here today aboard the freighter ss. Steel Mariner from Honolulu.

The bombers comprised the first contingent of new craft which, it was understod, would arrive in increasing quantities during the next three months.

Meanwhile, it was learned from reliable naval quarters that a steady stream of long range patrol bombers was reaching Singapore via three routes—the trans-Pacific route via Manila, also via Guam and the Netherlands East Indies and via Canton Island; New Caledonia, Australia and the N.E.I.

Double Figures

The naval circles declined to reveal the numbers of the planes which had already reached Singapore, but indicated that they amounted to double figures. Three Consolidated bombers already had reached Singapore via Manila last week.

The bombers will be used by the Anglo-Dutch authorities to patrol the south Pacific and Indian Ocean for Axis raiders as there was a belief that a new Axis campaign in these areas would be started soon.

Many German ships were available for raiding purposes, authoritative circles claimed.

Hiding in Pacific

Some of these vessels, they added, were at present anchored in Japanese harbours, while others were alleged to be in hiding in the Japanese Mandated Islands since the flurry of activity last November and December. They believed Axis action in these waters would coincide with the Axis African campaign.

With the United States extending patrols around the Philippines and the Anglo-Dutch authorities obtaining planes necessary for long range patrols, naval quarters believed that the three nations were working together to protect from German raiders the new supply route to the Red Sea which has been opened to American ships. There was no indication here, however, whether supplies were moving at present along this route.

Anglo-Dutch Cooperation

An indication of the cooperation between the United States and the Anglo-Dutch authorities was the recent arrival in Manila of two U.S. Navy ordnance experts. They had been stationed in the N.E.I for the past three months working out ordnance problems, especially in relation to submarines, of which both the Dutch and the U.S. have strong fleets in the Far East.

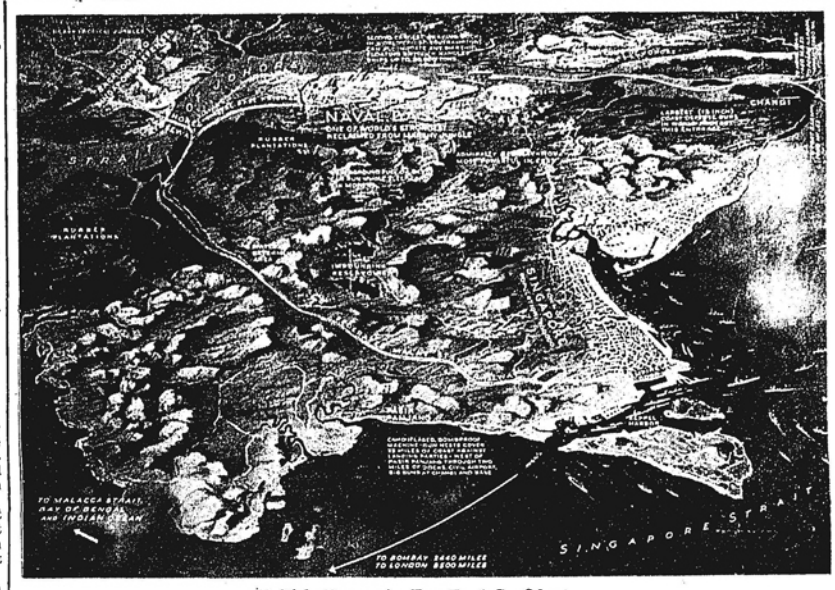
The two experts, it was understood, also had instructed the N.E.I. merchantmen in the use of equipment against magnetic mines as some such mines already had been discovered in the south Pacific. They were believed to have been dropped from German planes.—United Press.

N.E.I. Uneasy About Pacific Situation

Batavia, May 3.

Rumours that the European war might soon extend to the Pacific are played up by newspapers here, especially in view of reports from the United States indicating that America is determined to carry out aid to Britain to the fullest extent even at the risk of war, says a Japanese report.

Citing the United States decision on the Neutrality Patrol system and a German threat to sink all ships in combat zones, the "Bataviasche Nieuwsbald" predicts that fighting between the United States and Germany may take place sooner than was generally expected. The "Java Bode" says if the United States enters the war Japan will then be forced to fulfill her obligations as a military partner of the Axis Powers.—Reuter.



British Forces in Far East Confident

An aerial view of Singapore and Malaya. In a statement to American pressmen, Air Marshal Sir Robert Brook Popham, Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in the Far East, expressed confidence in Malaya's defences and added that the troops there were equally confident. The Malayan garrison during recent months has been strongly reinforced by Australian and Indian troops as well as by new R.A.F. squadrons some of whom are using newly arrived American planes.

U.S. Airline to Singapore

Washington, May 1.

Present world conditions and the importance of Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies to the United States require an air line between the United States and Singapore, President Roosevelt said yesterday when he signed the order authorizing such a service.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority yesterday authorized the Pan-American Airways to operate between America and Singapore via Manila after the President had approved the order.

The extension of the air service from Manila to Singapore will add 1,500 miles to Pan-American Airways' present lines and will cut straight across the China Sea over an area at present dominated by the Japanese Navy.

It will link San Francisco and Singapore directly for the first time in history and will bring the important British naval base days nearer the U.S. mainland.

The company said that service over the new route will be inaugurated with the clipper which is to depart from San Francisco on May 2.

The existing service with Hongkong will be maintained with alternate weekly flights being made to Hongkong and Singapore.

A certificate of convenience was granted for five years to the company.

The flight from San Francisco to Singapore will require less than one week compared with the present 27 days taken up by a fast steamer.—United Press.

Yoshizawa to Confer With N.E.I. Officials

Batavia, May 2.

Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Economic Envoy to the Dutch East Indies will confer with Mr. H. J. van Mook, Director of Economic Affairs, and Mr. J. E. van Hoogstraten, Chief of the Commerce Bureau, next week regarding the Japan-Dutch East Indies economic conversations which have been carried on for some time, it was announced today.—Domei.

N.E.I. Pilot Missing After Raid

Batavia, May 2.

One of three pilots from the Netherlands East Indies, who some months ago joined the Netherlands Air Force in Great Britain to fly some of the many Spitfires presented by the Netherlands East Indies, is missing after an emergency landing, according to information received by the War Department. The pilot was returning from an attack on the airport of Flushing, during which he shot down one German Heinkel bomber.—Reuter.

British Forces in Orient Confident

Singapore, May 2.

British forces in the Far East have complete confidence in their ability to defend Malaya and Singapore, Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham told American correspondents in an interview today.

Sir Robert declared that a huge arc sweeping from Burma, around the Netherlands East Indies, to Australia must be considered one integral part of the defence. He added, "We cannot separate these territories.

"Anything that happens in any part of this area must affect the rest. If one is attacked, the other must come in."

Sir Robert asserted, "An enemy from Indo-China or from Thailand could veer to the west of Burma, and he might strike south of Malaya or Singapore, or he might attack the Netherlands East Indies. These are the possibilities which made these areas into a single whole."

Expressing confidence in the ability of the Dutch East Indies to defend herself, Sir Robert pointed out that the N.E.I. has a powerful air force composed of bomber and fighter units. "They most certainly would fight if attacked, and would put up a fine show." He added that Malaya and Singapore were prepared to face the possibility of interrupted communictions, and if blockaded, would be able to fall back on stores which have been safely protected against air attack.—Domei.

Dutch Firm in Talks With Japan

Batavia, May 5.

Well-informed quarters here today believed that the collapse of the Dutch-Japanese trade talks was a 50-50 chance.

The agenda of the negotiations has been submitted to Tokyo and the Japanese delegates expected a reply within three or four days.

If Tokyo accepts the proposals, the trade negotiations should be finished shortly as only formalities remain to be threshed out.

Firmness by the Dutch not to give an inch more than the stipulated terms in the proposals marked the general attitude of the Dutch delegates as well as the man in the street.

Whereas previously there was some doubt among observers that the Dutch would stick to their guns, reliable quarters now insist that the Dutch definitely would not give in.—United Press.

IN order to effect direct railway connections between Central and North China, the Central China Railway Company will commence the operation of a train ferry between Hsiakwan and Pukow sometime next March, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports. According to the paper, the ferry will be a 2,600-ton vessel capable of carrying across the Yangtze a twelve-car passenger train, together with its locomotive, or a 38-car freight train. Time of passage is estimated to be 30 minutes.

Japan-French Parleys Completed

Tokyo, May 5.

The economic parley, which opened in Tokyo on December 30, 1940, between Japan and France regarding French Indo-China, has been amicably concluded, it was announced by the Information Board this afternoon.

The announcement said that the signing of the agreements as the result of the parley will take place at the Foreign Minister's official residence at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, being preceded by an exchange of brief congratulatory messages between Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka and French Ambassador Charles Arsene-Henry.

Two agreements will be signed: one concerning residence and navigation between Japan and French Indo-China and the other regarding tariff, trade and payments between Japan and French Indo-China.

Wide Scope of Agreement

The Franco-Japanese agreement was described in well-informed quarters as possessing the widest scope among all economic trade pacts concluded in the past between Japan and a foreign Power.

It is expected that about two months will be required to complete the procedure of ratification.

The agreement is reported to comprise three individual accords covering first, general agreement; secondly, tariff and trade payments and thirdly, navigation and residence rights.—Domei.

As sulphuric acid is a base for the manufacture of chemicals, the Kiangsi Provincial Government is planning the establishment of a sulphuric acid factory, says a Taiho message to the "Cheng Yien Pao."

THE Hunan-Weichow Railway is scheduled to be extended into Kweichow some time this autumn, says a Chungking message to the "Cheng Yien Pao." After the completion of this line, train services will be started between Lichow in Kwangsi and Kweiyang, the report concludes.

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NEWS FROM JAPAN

Stalin, Matsuoka Said Overcome

Diplomats Astounded as Stolid Soviet Dictator Publicly Embraces Japanese Foreign Minister

Tokyo, Apr. 28.

HOW the stolid M. Joseph Stalin astounded diplomats by publicly embracing Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, in the Moscow railway station was told today.

Mr. Shinichi Hasegawa, Mr. Matsuoka's private secretary, described the scene in one of a series of articles describing the Foreign Minister's trip to Moscow, Berlin and Rome, appearing in the "Asahi Shimbun."

Foreign diplomats and others, assembled on the station platform to bid adieu to Mr. Matsuoka after the Foreign Minister obtained a Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact, were amazed to see M. Stalin and Mr. Matsuoka, "apparently overcome with emotion" embrace each other.

But that was not all; no sooner had they begun to recover from their surprise than M. Stalin surprised them again, wrote Mr. Hasegawa. The Soviet chief stepped into the railroad car in which Mr. Matsuoka and his entourage were entraining and shook hands with everybody.

Nothing to Fear

"If Japan and the Soviet Union band together there will be nothing to be feared in Europe," M. Stalin told Mr. Matsuoka at the station, wrote Mr. Hasegawa.

"Nor will there be anything to be feared in the Orient nor in the World," Mr. Matsuoka replied, according to Mr. Hasegawa.

Whereupon the two men "apparently overcome with emotion, embraced each other in the Russian style, said the article.

One of the amazed Soviet Foreign Office officials then leaned over and whispered "Nichevo" meaning "Never Mind" in Russian, in M. Stalin's ear, Mr. Hasegawa said.

Both Asiatic

Thereupon, M. Stalin entered the railway carriage and shook hands with the departing Japanese. While in the dining car of the train, Mr. Hasegawa wrote, M. Stalin said to Mr. Matsuoka, "You are Asiatic. So am I."

Then, wrote Mr. Hasegawa, M. Stalin instructed train attendants to "pay attention" to Mr. Matsuoka and his party and stepped back on to the platform on the side opposite that where stood foreign diplomatic representatives.—United Press.

"Pact With Soviet Makes Japan a Puppet"

Tokyo, May 2.

"However perfect the Soviet Pact may be, it will make Japan nothing but a puppet of another country, unless the pact brings about advantages to Japan, helps Japan develop and increases Japan's security."

In these words Dr. Kasaku Tamura, noted diplomatic commentator of the Japanese newspaper "Chugai Shogyo," expresses his anxieties about the Soviet Pact, so long as the U.S.S.R. does not give up its aid to Chungking.

Other points from Mr. Tamura's article are as follows: "Some one may say that the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact was concluded so that if Japan should wage war with other countries than China, the Soviet would keep neutrality regarding it, and that the pact has nothing to do with the China affair.

"Such people may also say that neutrality necessitates the assumption of a declaration of war, and that since Japan has not yet declared war against China the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact is not applicable to the China affair.

Broader Meaning

"However, the Pact prescribes that if one of the High Contrating Powers should become the objective of military operation on the part of a third country, the other will keep neutrality using words with broader meaning than 'war admitted in international law.'

"Therefore, I believe it is not wrong that I think the Neutrality Pact between Japan and the Soviet is applicable to the China affair, in which Japan is the objective of the military operation of China....

"If it is true, as reported by newspapers, that the Chinese planes destroyed by Japanese planes were Soviet-made, it is impossible to say that the Soviet Government has nothing to do with it, though the planes might have been donated to Chungking by civilians....

"The Soviet Government declares that it has never aided the Chungking regime, and we hope that it is true....

"The disposal of the China Affair is the centre of gravity of Japanese diplomacy....

"If the words of Mr. Stalin, who said that provided Japan and the Soviet co-operate they will have nothing to fear in the world are true, we heartily hope the Soviet Union will immediately withdraw from the group of nations aiding Chiang Kai-shek, and co-operate with Japan in disposing of the China problem."—Reuter.

Tighter Control of Japan's Shipments

Tokyo, May 3.

A plan aiming at the strengthening of the transportation system by tightening control of shipments and bringing closer cooperation between the Commerce and Communications Ministries in the distribution of ships, was presented at the Cabinet meeting yesterday by Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Minister of Commerce.

Under the plan the Commerce Ministry will control the shipments of tin, coal, paper, pulp, brass, scrap iron, etc., in direct collaboration with the Communications Ministry's work of controlling distribution of ships.—Domei.

Rumours of Matsuoka Trip to U.S. Persist

Tokyo, May 4.

Current rumours mention a possible visit to the United States by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka.

In authoritative Japanese circles, quoted by a Japanese report, it is considered that after conclusion of the Japanese-Soviet neutrality pact, it is only "natural" that a settlement of problems outstanding with the United States should be the next important diplomtic step it is considered doubtful whether the time for such a visit is opportune.—Reuter.

Hayashi on Trial In Nagasaki

Nagasaki, Apr. 30.

Three months after he shot and wounded Mr. W. J. Keswick, then Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and Mr. Issaku Okamoto, member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, at the Special Ratepayers' Meeting at the Race Course on January 23, Mr. Yukichi Hayashi, former President of the Shanghai Japanese Ratepayers' Association, was brought up for trial in the Nagasaki District Court today, when the public prosecution asked for a sentence of two years imprisonment.

"Japan Has Much to Learn from America"

Tokyo, Apr. 28.

"There are many things Japan still has to learn from America." With these words Mr. Yoshimichi Murakami, managing director of the Manchoukuo Heavy Machinery Company, summed up his opinions of the United States on his return here recently from a six months' tour of America.

Mr. Murakami said he was amazed to see how efficiently America was carrying out its armaments programme and how drastically peacetime industries had been changed to armament-producing industries.

Despite occasional strikes, he stated, America was undoubtedly uniting into one great whole in carrying out its armament programme, and the people were absolutely confident in President Roosevelt.

Continuing, Mr. Murakami said that Americans were confident in the power and greatness of their country and were confident that Great Britain would win the war with their material help. Mr. Murakami added that America was continually making wonderful scientific progress, of which people in Japan had little conception as yet.—Reuter.

U.S. Patrol System First Step to War

Tokyo, Apr. 29.

United States adoption of the patrol system in clearing a safe lane for supplies and munition ships from America to Britain was termed by both the "Chugai Shogyo" and "Kokumin" newspapers as "the first step toward actual American participation in the war."

Both papers regarded the patrol system as being actually convoying and prophesied that United States warships would inevitably clash with German and Italian sea-forces, especially submarines.

The "Kokumin" said: "Generally speaking, the words convoy and patrol mean entirely different things, but in this case United States patrolling means convoying." The paper declared that in the face of fact 40 per cent. of United States arms and supplies to Britain was being sunk by Germany and Italy and convoy of supply ships by United States warships was "tantamount to war."

"President Roosevelt has stated that if necessary patrol will be extended even to the seven seas. In this Japan, naturally, will be very interested and as a member of the Axis Alliance that interest is especially pertinent," the "Kokumin" concluded.

The "Chugai Shogyo" similarly said that the use of United States warships for convoying will make "a German-American clash inevitable," adding that "in surveying the course taken by United States Administration leaders, we come to the conclusion that they are now really marching on the road to participation in the war. The "Chugai Shogyo" hinted that Germany will not tolerate interference with her blockade of Britain, which is the most important step.—Domei.

Foreigners Arrested In Japan

Yokohama, May 2.

Four foreigners belonging to a well-known foreign firm in Kobe were arrested yesterday by the Kanagawa Prefectural Police on the charge that they were violating the Foreign Exchange Control Law, while another was reported to be held in custody on similar charges since February 15.

It was understood that those arrested had amassed huge profits by buying dollars mostly from travellers since early April to the amount of at least US$1,000. The police alleged that the suspects used a new dollar buying method called the "interbank communications" system by which they signed a contract to deposit dollars in certain Shanghai banks. With these deposited dollars the men were alleged to have bought Yen for foreigners.

The foreigner arrested on February 15 arrived in Yokohama, "penniless," on the Norwegian liner, Torrens, 6,692 tons, on New Year's day. Calling himself German, he obtained a permit for a month's stay in Japan. At the end of the period no trace of him could be found, which led to an investigation of his whereabouts by the authorities. The Police located the suspect at the Tokyo Imperial Hotel, where he was spending money lavishly with tens of thousands of Yen on his person. Further investigations revealed that he was the leader of a large ring of Exchange Law violators.

The Kanagawa Police are now carrying on searches for two Dutchmen of the above Kobe firm who disappeared when investigations began.—Domei.

Soviet Envoy Present at Birthday Parade in Tokyo

Tokyo, Apr. 29.

Thirty thousand troops, over 100 tanks, and 50 military aeroplanes paraded before the Emperor of Japan, who celebrated his birthday today with a grand military review.

The Soviet Ambassador, M. Constantine Smetanin, was among the diplomatic corps present. It is stated that the Soviet Ambassador had not attended such a review for several years past.—Reuter.

Roman Catholic Church Recognized in Japan

Tokyo, May 4.

The Japanese Minister of Education has given legal recognition to the Roman Catholic Church as a juridical entity with civil rights.

This is the first time that Christianity has been legally recognised in Japan, but there is to be no diplomatic representation in the form of a Nuncio, it is stated.—Reuter.

Japan Willing Adjust Relations

Mr. Matsuoka Said Willing to Visit U.S.A. If Diplomatic Triumph Would Be Result

Tokyo, May 2.

ADJUSTMENT of American-Japanese relations is one of the present aims of Japanese diplomacy but the procedure to be followed for the achievement of that aim is not clear at this time.

Some officials here appear to be hopeful that various hints and unofficial overtures emanating from Tokyo will evoke definite proposals from the United States Government for the settlement of outstanding issues, but no reason for such hopes is apparent here.

The United Press learned from a private but reliable source that the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, would be willing to undertake a trip to Washington if he were convinced he could score a diplomatic triumph and stabilize the situation in the Pacific area in a manner advantageous to Japan. There is no reason to believe, however, that the Foreign Minister holds such a conviction at the present time.

Non-Aggression Treaty

An American-Japanese non-aggression treaty has been discussed frequently in Japanese circles and recently has been mentioned as a possible means of offsetting the Tripartite Treaty. The Japanese view is that the Tripartite Treaty is an instrument of peace, hence logically any other peaceful agreement would be complementary to it. The Japanese hold that the recently signed Soviet-Japanese neutrality treaty fits in the same category.

Japan's primary purpose in her relations with the United States is the negotiation of a new commercial treaty to replace the one abrogated by Washington last year. The best informed foreign opinion here, however, is that Japan would need to make certain definite concessions in respect to China before negotiations for a new commercial treaty with the United States could achieve any concrete result.

Britons More Active

It is understood here that British diplomats currently are more active than Americans in efforts to stabilize the Pacific situation, whereas Japan appears actually to be more eager to deal with the Americans than with the British. The prevalent opinion among Japanese is that the British face defeat in the European war.

Japanese officials hopeful of a rapprochement with the United States are said to have been encouraged by reports from the Ambassador at Washington, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, who is understood to have indicated that the United States is interested primarily in the European situation and that for this reason a settlement of questions affecting the Pacific is not entirely hopeless.—United Press.

Anti-American Posters Appear in Tokyo

Tokyo, May 2.

Anti-American posters, posted on prominent street corners, appeared throughout Tokyo today.

The ultra-nationalistic organization "Kokusui Taishuto" posted the banners, composed of yellow cloth bearing in black. Japanese ideographs the slogan "Arm the entire nation; advance with strong policy toward the United States."—United Press.

Cabinet to Decide on Harbour Merger

Tokyo, May 2.

Merging of the Harbours of Tokyo and Yokohama will be officially taken up and decided at today's Cabinet meeting, it was revealed.

Under the new scheme, it was believed that Yokohama will take care of foreign shipping while Tokyo will bear the brunt of trade with the yen bloc countries. Reasons for the merger were, first, facilitation of foreign trade in the Yokohama-Tokyo region, and scondly, realization of economy of transportation.—Domei.

German Envoy in Tokyo

Tokyo, Apr. 29.

Herr Erich Kordt, new German Minister, arrived in Tokyo yesterday afternoon. He was welcomed by the German Ambassador, Major-Gen. Eugen Ott, and members of the German Embassy.—Reuter.

Roosevelt Invited To Japan

Tokyo, May 2.

A suggestion that President Roosevelt should visit Japan for the purpose of "putting an end to the present world war" is contained in the Japanese pro-Army newspaper "Kokumin Shimbun."

The paper writes: "Judging from press despatches, an opinion favouring Mr. Matsuoka's visit to America seems to be gaining ground in the United States....

"Indeed the idea may not be entirely idle. For if Mr. Matsuoka were to make a round of lectures in company with Colonel Lindbergh throughout the length and breadth of America at this moment, they might be able to carry everything before them....

Waste of Time

"If the motives of the American invitation of Mr. Matsuoka, however, were to display before his eyes the sweeping activities of the American munitions industry; to show him how insignificant is the effect of the present strike on the American defence programme and to demonstrate the American unalterable determination to fight the Axis cause—if all these were the objective of the proposed invitation of Mr. Matsuoka by America at this moment, nothing would be a more waste of time and money....

"What is of paramount importance is the American awakening to the real Japanese position and policy in the Far East. America ought to look squarely at Japan as it stands in Greater East Asia. The necessary step to be taken for that purpose is not Matsuoka's visit to America, but Mr. Roosevelt's call at this Land of the Rising Sun.

"President Wilson made a personal call on the European Powers and put an end to the World War last time. Why not President Roosevelt follow suit for the same noble mission and accomplishment by visiting Japan?"—Reuter.

U.S.-Japanese War Only a Dream

Tokyo, May 3.

There is no outstanding issue between Japan and the United States which cannot be settled peacefully, the "Chugai Shogyo" said today in an editorial which described talk of a Japanese-American war as a "sort of dream".

"There never have been any problems between Japan and the United States which necessitated that the two countries resort to armed force," the "Chugai" continued, reviewing past relations between the two nations.

"That however does not mean that present Japanese-American relations could be readjusted as quickly as Japanese-Soviet relations were readjusted by the recent Neutrality Pact," the "Chugai" said.

Talk of a Japanese-American war appears to be originating from Americans, who imagine themselves as the "defenders of the Democracies" the "Chugai" said.

"The fact that Americans describe the Chungking regime as a Democratic Government is in itself a sort of dream," the newspaper said. "There is no doubt that if the people and the government of the United States could rid themselves of these dreams, all pending issues between Washington and Tokyo could be solved immediately, without our Foreign Minister visiting the United States or President Roosevelt coming to Japan," said the "Chugai".—United Press.

Sharp Earthquake Rocks Eastern Japan

Tokyo, May 5.

A sharp earthquake jarred eastern Japan at 6.33 o'clock this morning; however, the tremor was not sufficiently violent to cause damage. The Central Meteorological Bureau traced the epicentre at a point near Mount Tsukuba, in Ibaraki Prefecture.—Domei.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

New Provisional Council Approved

Shanghai, May 1.

The Provisional Council recommended by the consular representatives of Great Britain, America and Japan for the administration of the Settlement consisting of 16 members will emerge from embryo form and hold its first meeting this afternoon following receipt of official confirmation from the Shanghai Municipal Council that the treaty powers concerned had approved its establishment. The Senior Consul, Mr. Poul Scheel, Danish Consul-General here, has notified the S.M.C. of the assent of other treaty powers in the matter. It was learned that the Chinese Government had also given its tacit acquiescence, but was withholding any formal action.

The Council secured the authorization of the ratepayers of the Settlement at a special meeting preceding its annual meeting a fortnight ago to recommend to the powers concerned the establishment of the new Council.

At its initial meeting today the Provisional Council, who will be vested with considerably wider powers, especially in matters of taxation, than any Council ever formed in the Settlement during its long and troubled history, will appoint from its sixteen members, a chairman and vice-chairman.

While the names of the foreign councillors had been announced some time ago those of the Chinese councillors were a matter for conjecture until yesterday. Considerable controversy it will be recalled, resolved around the question of who should represent the Chinese community in the new Council, with the new Nanking and the National Government nominees contending for the vacant seats. Matters were aggravated by the departure from Shanghai of Mr. Yu Ya-ching, veteran Chinese councillor and another Chinese councillor from the city.

New Provincial Council Meets

Shanghai, May 2.

Following the ratification of its establishment by the treaty powers, the new Provisional Municipal Council of the International Settlement held its first meeting yesterday afternoon in council chambers at the Administration Building, when Mr. J. H. Liddell, principal of Liddell Brothers & Co., Ltd., was elected Chairman of the Council, and Mr. I. Okamoto, Vice-Chairman.

Only fourteen out of the sixteen members attended, the two absentees being Mr. G. E. Mitchell, a British member who has been indisposed for some time, and Mr. Yulin Hsu, a Chinese member.

The fourteen members present were Messrs. N. F. Allman, R. T. McDonnell and Dr. R. J. McMullen (American); Messrs. J. H. Liddell and T. S. Powell (British); Messrs. Y. Hanawa, I. Okamoto and Y. Yazima (Japanese); Mr. J. D. Carriee (Dutch), Mr. A. Glathe (German), Mr. R. v. d. Crone (Swiss), and the Chinese members who attended were Messrs. Thedore C. Chang, Jabin Hsu and L. T. Yuan.

Formal notice to attend was served on all the members, it was learned. The convening of the meeting immediately following the announcement that the establishment of the proposed Provisional Council had been approved by the representatives of the treaty powers here was a matter of gratification owing to the various important matters which had been pending.

Economic Move by Nanking Seen

Shanghai, May 2.

The new regime at Nanking has been making special efforts in Shanghai to circulate its notes issued by the Central Reserve Bank by participating in the clearing system of the foreign-style Chinese banks in Shanghai, all of which are more or less affiliated with Chungking, it was reliably learned last night. Although no date for this participation was mentioned it was stated by the informant that negotiations were nearing a conclusion. The new regime's press would not publish the news unless an official statement has been issued but the fact that negotiations have been going on appears to have been established.

S.M.C. Chooses Committee Men

Shanghai, May 3.

Invitations have been dispatched by the Shanghai Municipal Council to a number of prominent local business and professional men to serve on nine committees and the Council Education Board and Board of Film Censors.

Pending acceptance of those invited to serve the Finance Committee will consist of Messrs. H. E. Arnhold, C. G. Gadow, Y. Hanawa, Yulin Hsu, G. Kambe, J. H. Liddell, R. T. McDonnell and T. S. Powell.

Subject to the same condition the Council's Watch Committee will be composed of Messrs. N. F. Allman, Theodore C. Chang, W. A. Hale, Hoehnke, Jabin Hsu, R. G. MacDonald, G. E. Matchell, I. Okamoto, O. Okamoto and Zia Zung-voh.

The following have been asked to serve on the Works Committee: Messrs. C. H. Chen, Y. Hanawa, T. Haraguchi, F. J. Hookham, R. T. McDonnell, G. E. Marden, Peu Sei-seng, H. S. Poulsen, Zee Yin-hao and Dr. G. Probst.

Those asked to serve on the Staff Committee are: Messrs. J. D. Carriere, Theodore C. Chang, A. Glathe, Yulin Hsu, R. T. McDonnell, G. E. Mitchell, I. Okamoto, T. S. Powell, R. v.d. Crone, Y. Yazima, L. T. Yuan and Dr. R. J. McMullen.

Public Utilities Committee

Subject to the acceptance of the post by the nominees the following will serve on the Public Utilities Committee: Messrs. N. F. Allman, J. D. Carriere, S. F. Liu, G. E. Mitchell, T. S. Powell, T. K. Tsutsumi, R. v.d. Crone, Y. Yazima, Zao Zu-wo and Zurtin Zao.

Those asked to serve on the Health Committee are: Messrs. A. Glathe, G. A. Haley, K. C. Hsu, Y. Noda and Drs. P. T. Chow, E. G. Gauntlett, R. J. McMullen, Muto Nardone, W. S. Parsons, J. de Portaria, Szeming Sze and Y. Tongu.

Education Board: Dr. K. Bartelt, Messrs. A. Brondal, A. V. T. Dean, Mrs. L. Giles, Messrs. Victor Hanson, W. J. Hawkings, K. Kuroda, K. I. Loh, Dr. R. J. McMullen, Mr. Y. Nomura, Dr. K. Sidney Wei and Mr. L. T. Yuan.

Industrial and Social Affairs Committee.—Mr. N. F. Allman, Mrs. J. S. Barr, Rev. C. L. Boynton, Messrs. J. D. Carriere, C. Fumagalli, R. H. Heyworth, T. Y. King, I. Okamoto, Mrs. J. H. Sun and Mr. J. M. Tavares.

Supplies Committee

Supplies Committee.—Sir Robert Calder-Marshall, Messrs. E. M. Gran, G. A. Haley, F. Hoehnke, C. J. Knipschildt, L. W. Hutton, W. J. Lee, W. Mellor, Dr. K. Sugimura and Mr. T. Wakimoto.

Library Committee.—Mrs. A. Baer, Dr. G. Costantini, Messrs. E. Ema, Paulsen Lee, Rev. P. C. Matthews, Mrs. A. W. Sherriff, Messrs. Tseu Yih Zan, E. S. Wilkinson, R. Yamada and L. T. Yuan.

Orchestra and Band Committee.—Messrs. Ch. Grosbois, A. Harman, E. F. Harris, Lee Wei Ning, L. de Luca, J. S. Potter, Mrs. Sato Togano, Mr. R. v.d. Crone an Prof. B. S. Zakharoff.

Board of Film Censors.—Mr. W. J. Hawkings, Mrs. C. T. Hutchins, Messrs. Kiung Sing-wu, T. K. Li, L. de Luca, G. Miyazaki, H. G. Nelson and Dr. G. Probst.

Chungking Disapproves Provisional Council

Chungking, May 2.

The report that the Chinese Government has given "tacit acquiescence" to the establishment in Shanghai of a Provisional Council is categorically denied by the spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Office.

It is emphasized that neither the setting up of a Provisional Council nor the modification of any of the provisions of the land Regulations has received the approval in any form of the Chinese Government.

"The Chinese Government cannot acquiesce in the composition of a council whose Chinese members are not lawfully chosen by the Chinese ratepayers," it is declared.—Reuter

THE Shanghai Municipal Council health report for the week ending midnight May 3, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement was—Foreigners 17 and Chinese 1025. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, tuberculosis 3 and typhoid fever, beri-beri one each. Chinese, tuberculosis 72; typhoid fever 39; measles 15; cerebrospinal fever 5; smallpox 3; dysentery 3; relapsing fever 3; influenza 2 and diphtheria, leprosy, encaphalitis lethargica one each.

Netherlands Princess Celebrates Birthday

This is a picture of some of the Netherlands Royal family. Princess Juliana, who is depicted behind her heroic mother, Queen Wilhelmina, celebrated her birthday on April 30. She is in Ottawa, with her two young children. Prince Bernhard, her husband, only recently received his "wings" in the Royal Air Force—an honour which is not conferred upon anyone who cannot earn it.

Chinese Members of S.M.P.C. Accepted

Shanghai, May 3.

Being powerless to do anything owing to absence of both Civic and government leadership, the Chinese community in Shanghai has to accept the Provisional Council of the Settlement, which met for the fact time on Thursday as a matter of course. Chinese here realize the seriousness of the changed situation but so far outwardly they kept calm and disapproval is evident only in their press.

The attitude of the press is reflected by the wording of the report about the meeting of the Provisional Council. "The administration of the Shanghai Municipal Council has already undergone a change. It is hard to predict what future has in stock." Mr. L. T. Yuan (a Chungking nominee believed under the thumb of Nanking) has "even" attended the meeting. Another Chungking nominee, Mr. Yulin Hsi, was the only one of the 16 members of the Provisional Council who was absent.

Informed Chinese circles stated yesterday that it would be difficult to expect Mr. Hsi to attend the meeting of the new administration unless Chungking so orders. In the case of Mr. Yuan, coercion was rumoured to have been used, as was recently reported by the Chungking press that he had been detained at the Astor House Hotel.

Rumours Denied

Chungking has not "acquiesced" in the situation contrary to rumours. A report from Chungking quotes a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Chungking as stating that the Chinese government had not consented to the change of the administrative changes in Shanghai, including the change of the Land Regulations. The Chinese government would not recognize the Provisional Council because the Chinese members of that body had not been legally elected, he is further quoted as saying.

Editorially, the "National Herald" pictured a very gloomy outlook for Shanghai on Thursday. The paper outlined a number of programmes that the Japanese might be interested in carrying out in the Settlement and strongly urged the Chinese to remove their wealth and idle money to the interior.

THE Consul-General for Greece has been instructed by his Government by cable to inform the public that since the occupation of Athens by the enemy, the Athens News Agency has ceased to be the semi-official news organ of His Greek Majesty's Government. The new semi-official news organ of the National Government of Greece, at Crete, will be the Aigeon News Agency.

French Envoy Assists Students in China

Shanghai, May 4.

M. Henry Cosme, the French Ambassador to China, has just renewed his special assistance fund for the benefit of deserving students of the Aurora University in Shanghai and of two educational institutions in Tientsin, the Institut des Hautes Etudes Industrielles and the Ecole Municipale de Lao-Si-Kai.

For the 1940/41 school term this fund, known as the "Cosme Fund", administrated by a Committee presided over by the Ambassador himself or his representative, granted subsidies to 33 students: 10 at the Faculty of Medecine, 10 at the Faculty of Law, and 13 at the Faculty of Sciences, all these faculties being attached to the Aurora University.

Furthermore, the Ambassador granted each of the faculties at the Aurora University the sum of $1,000 to reward the best students.

M. Cosme has now sent the sum of $6,900 to the Rector of the Aurora University to renew these grants for the 1941/42 school year.

At the same time, he has granted a sum of F.R.B. $820 to the Institut des Hautes Etudes and F.R.B. $680 to the Ecole Municipale de Lao-Si-Kai, the two Tientsin institutions.—Havas Telemondial.

Navicerts Required For Iran, Iraq

Shanghai, May 6.

The British Embassy announces that as from May 15 all ships sailing to the Persian Gulf will require Ships Navicerts and all sea-borne cargo of neutral origin consigned to Iran or Iraq via the Persian Gulf will require to be covered by a Navicert.

Applications in respect of shipments to be made between May 15 and May 22 should be made not later than May 8.

Tomislav Case Said "Smoothly Settled"

Shanghai, May 3.

Questioned regarding the status of the Yugoslav vessel Tomislav, a Japanese naval spokesman at yesterday afternoon's press conference declared that the case has been "smoothly" settled.

Reiterating that the desire of the Japanese was to prevent the spread of the war to the Far East, the naval spokesman said the Japanese authorities were "pleased" with the amicable conclusion of the affair because of Italian-Japanese friendship.

The basis of the settlement, the spokesman stated, was the purchase of the Tomislav by the Italian authorities.

British Publicity Work Here Praised

Shanghai, May 3.

The need for a united front to be shown by all the allied communities in Shanghai was emphasized by Mr. J. Alexander, British Press Attaché, at the weekly tiffin of the R.A.F. Association of Shanghai held in the dome of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation yesterday. The guests of honour were Messrs. Alexander, the Press Attaché; K. Bumstead, Assistant Press Attaché; Vere Redman of the British Ministry of Information, Tokyo; Mr. Denzil Clark, Assistant Press Attaché for North China, and A. Morley of the Press Attaché office here.

The President of the Association, Mr. V. J. B. Holland, extended a welcome to the guests and paid a glowing tribute to the work of the British publicity agent in Shanghai.

In his reply, Mr. Alexander spoke of the publicity here describing it as a curious thing. If it was done in too big a way, he said, people said they were getting too much, but if done on a more modest scale they would complain that they were not getting enough publicity. He felt that here in Shanghai a united front should be shown by all the allied communities. It was hoped, he added, to establish an allied committee in the near future, not only to express the allied solidarity in Shanghai, but to work more in co-operation and to maintain a united front against the common enemy.

He went on to say that he did not believe that the members of the Association needed anything in the way of a "pep" talk. The morale shown by the people of Britain was truly splendid and what they could exhibit, he felt that other Britons everywhere could also show. He expressed the belief that there should be a strong feeling of dissatisfaction with the present effort because it would lead to those greater efforts by which the eventual victory will be secured. For his own part he was dissatisfied with the work of his own office and he asked the co-operation of the Association in any and every way possible to ameliorate British publicity work here.

Britons in Japan

Mr. Redman in an effective informal speech endorsed what Mr. Alexander said that Britons as a whole did not require "pep" talks being made of the stuff which could "take it on the chin" and with the shining example of the people of Britain before them, Britons overseas could never fail to respond to good news and bear evil tidings with unflinching equanimity.

The lot of Britons in Japan fell far short of that of their fellow countrymen here the speaker said, and went on to explain that they did not have the benefit of receiving papers like the "North China Daily News," the "Noon Bulletin," the "Evening Post" and others or to have the privilege of listening to radio commentators like Mr. Carroll Alcott. All the Japanese English language papers he continued, reflected that Japan was in the Axis, the cinemas showed mostly German war films and the radio in Japan only presented the German viewpoint. Apart from the diminutive mimeographed daily bulletin issued by his own office and imported magazines the speaker said, Britons in Japan had to live in an atmosphere charged with enemy propaganda, but their morale remained excellent. They had abounding faith and confidence in the final victory.

Sgt. Pharazyn Leaves Municipal Police

Shanghai, Apr. 29.

A miniature model of a Chinese junk, a cigarette case and a silver flask were presented to Sgt. N. C. Pharazyn of the S.M.P. Special Branch by Assistant Commissioner V. Sharman at the Police Club at 5.30 p.m. yesterday, when more than 30 friends and colleagues of the departing officer gathered to wish him good luck.

In presenting Sgt. Pharazyn with the gifts, Mr. Sharman eulogized his work in the Shanghai Municipal Police and said that it was with regret that they were parting with him. Mr. Pharazyn made a short reply in which he said that the most difficult thing in leaving Shanghai was to say good-bye to all the friends, adding that he would be glad to be of service to any of them in New Zealand, where the retiring officer is going.

Sgt. Pharazyn served in the Shanghai Municipal Police for more than eight years, the last three being with the Special Branch. Among those present at the presentation were Superintendent A. J. Toon, Superintendent W. Duncan, Chief Inspectors R. F. Tabrum and S. V. Gash, Inspectors E. V. Collison, G. J. B. Pryde and Sub-Inspectors S. A. Young and F. A. Pitts.

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SHANGHAI NEWS (continued)

Signals Company Dinner

Annual Affair Held in S.V.C. Club; Commandant Praises Good Work of Members; Trophies Presented

Shanghai, May 3.

THE annual dinner of the Signals Company, S.V.C., was held on Saturday in the S.V.C. Club and marked the end of the most successful season the company has yet had. There were sixty-five persons present, including the guests of honour, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Mann, Commandant of the Corps, Major H. S. Bartley, Captain J. Moffat, Captain L. A. Whittaker, Captain A. Herzberg, Captain J. G. Forbes, Mr. C. W. Porter, Mr. J. Haynes Wilson. R.S.M. J. A. Tibble, A.Q.M.S. T. W. Taylor, and Staff Sergt. A. I. Golovin. The toast to "Our respective rulers" was given by Lieut. A. T. Gray.

Captain Miles, the Officer Commanding the company, proposed the toast to "Our Guests" and gave a resumé of the work of the company during the past training season.

"The season," said Captain Miles "can be said to have started on August 20, last year, when the British troops left Shanghai, and the S.V.C. took over 'B' Section. At that time, Signals Company took over the Sector Communications from the Seaforths, and have maintained them ever since. For the first month, that is August 20, until September 19, we had men in the Sector continuously, working in 24-hour duties, manning the Headquarters switch board and Signals Office, and maintaining the lines in working order. During that period, 48 members of the company carried out 170 24-hour tours of duty. With the gradual reduction of the number of posts, the provision of regular Signals duties became unnecessary, as the Headquarters switchboard was removed and direct line communication was provided between Sector Headquarters and the few posts that remained; the company has however, continued to maintain the communication system in the Sector, in what I consider to be, a most satisfactory manner.

Training Season

"With our release from 'B' Sector duties in September, we swung right into our Training Season proper, and since that time, the company has paraded regularly every Thursday evening, as well as on a number of Saturday afternoons for shooting, and occasional Sunday field exercises. The training has embraced every branch of our work, and, in my opinion, has been very thorough, and I can say with every confidence, that the company is fully ready for action, and capable of carrying out the job for which it exists. One would think that with the amount of regular training the personnel of the company have been called upon to undergo, they might have been satisfied to let it go at that, but that is not so; a number of them have attended an extra parade every Friday to learn more of visual signalling than is normally taught in the company, while several others have attended Sunday morning driving classes with the Transport Company.

"The N.C.O.s of the company attended a series of special classes designed to help them in their work, and each one of the Officers has put in a great deal of extra hard work in the interests of his Section. Added to this, is the splendid work of the various Committees. The General Committee has met regularly once a month to deal with matters relating to the general welfare of the Company. The Committee of Officers and Sergeant Major has met a number of times to consider training procedures and other matters affecting our military activities. To the Musketry Committee goes much of the credit for the excellence of our shooting and the accuracy of our musketry records. The Balloting Committee has sat in judgment on all would-be recruits, giving each one a comprehensive examination designed to ascertain his fitness or otherwise for our particular kind of work, and lastly there is our energetic Entertainment Committee, which not only provided such a good programme for the Saturday evening during Camp, but actually wrote the words and music of a company song, and recorded it on a gramaphone record which you may hear later this evening.

Special Training

"In February of this year, the company started special training with a view to taking part in the regular guard and patrol duties in 'B' Sector, so as to help to spread out the duties being performed by the non-technical units of the Corps. This meant a great deal of hard work for all ranks, because, as most of our guests know, the unit is normally armed with the revolver, and we now had to learn rifle and bayonet work as well. I may say here, that the manner in which my officers, sergeant-major, N.C.O.s, and men, buckled down to this special job, and the rapid progress they have made, reflects great credit on the company as a whole, and has been a source of tremendous satisfaction to myself.

"Our Annual Camp on March 29 and 30 was a complete success from all points of view; we carried out a programme of training, and, while most of the company probably worked harder than they normally do in their civilian occupations, they seemed thoroughly to enjoy their work as much as their play. Probably the only unsuccessful feature about our Camp, was the failure, due to a timely interruption by the Sergeant Major, of some of our young bloods, who were intent upon turning a couple of Bill Davis' geese, and perhaps one of his donkeys, loose in the officers' quarters in the early hours of the morning.

Training Manual

"And finally, perhaps I might mention, that I believe Signals Company to be the only unit in the Corps to possess its own Training Manual, the completion of which represents, to me at least, one of the outstanding events of the season as far as Signals Company is concerned. The Manual deals in detail with every phase of our work, and is undoubtedly of the greatest assistance to all ranks. It might be added incidentally, that several other units of the Corps have said some very nice things about it.

"In closing my remarks about the past Training Season, I wish to place on record my sincere thanks to all ranks of the Company for their hard work, for their co-operation and loyalty, and for the happy comradeship we all enjoy. I am extremely proud of my company, and I think I am right in saying that every other member is as proud of it as I am myself.

"And now, although I have spent quite a while talking about the Company and telling our guests how good we are, I would not like them to go away with the impression that we take all the credit. We recognise our indebtedness to Headquarters for the helpful advice and guidance which is always available."

Captain Miles closed with individual references to the guests present.

Commandant Replies

In reply Col. Mann said.

"It is my pleasant duty to thank you, on behalf of the guests, for inviting us to this pleasant function which, like everything else undertaken by your company, has been efficiently organized and well run.

"The way you have responded to the demands of your indefatigable O.C. fills me with respect for your grit and determination. The results are certainly becoming apparent, as you are gradually taking on the aspect of a good all-round unit—the sort of thing we want—people who can deal with their own specialist work efficiently, and also with ordinary infantry work. The way you have buckled to make yourselves proficient in the latter must be highly gratifying to your O.C., as it is satisfying to me and my staff.

"The way in which Captain Miles blossomed out as an author and a radio lion in addition to his manifold duties both within and without the Corps, not forgetting the time which must necessarily be devoted to the ordinary processes of bread-winning, leaves one to wonder what he does with his spare time! But one thing is certain—whatever he does he does well, and you are highly fortunate in having him for your O.C.

"There may be difficult times ahead but, if you will continue to follow his lead and give him your full support, we at Headquarters will know that we have under our hands a unit which will acquit itself well.

Former C.O.

Capt. A. Herzberg also addressed the company and presented to Sgm. C. J. Remedios the "Skippers Aggregate Cup" for the training season 1940-41. He said:—

"I am glad and enthused to know that the old company is flourishing, that the company's strength has increased considerably and that it has upheld its standard of efficiency.

"You signallers should bear in mind that you are serving in one of the most important units of the S.V.C.—in fact, you are the nerve centre of the Corps. Everything depends upon your efficiency and I am sure you will all carry on with the good work in the same efficient manner as heretofore.

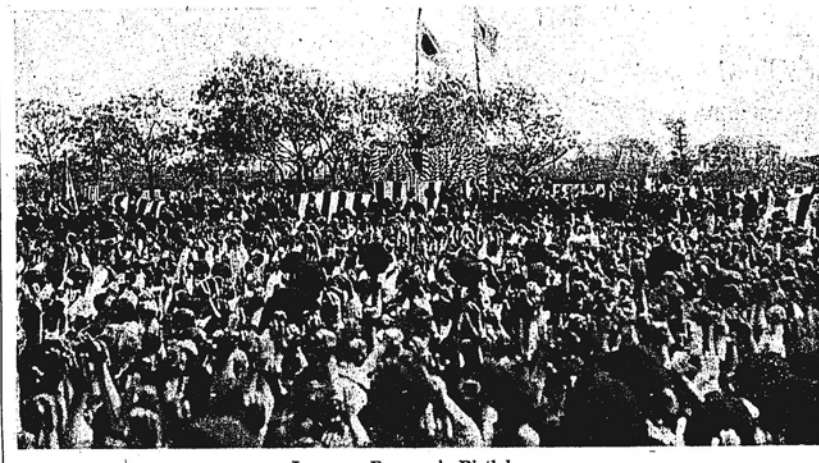
"In addition to your military duties, you have the opportunity and advantage which members of other units haven't got. You are acquiring a lot of useful technical knowledge under most capable officers, which may be of great value to you in later years. I hope you will all show your appreciation by honouring and obeying your company officers who are putting in a tremendous amount of work on your behalf.

"In conclusion, I wish to congratulate Captain Miles on his superhuman efforts in so admirably fulfilling his duties as O.C. of the company. In particular, I wish to place on record and congratulate him on his publication of the "Signals Manual" —a really important and magnificant piece of work, which I am sure is appreciated by everyone connected with the S.V.C.

"Gentlemen, I am proud of the fact that I had the honour of being your O.C. for five years. You will always have a warm spot in my heart and I shall stand by you through thick and thin.—Remember, one for all and all for one."

Mr. C. W. Porter of Shanghai Telephone Company presented the "Inter-Section Efficiency Trophy" to Lieut. A. T. Gray whose "C" Section had won the trophy for the past training season. Mr. Porter briefly reviewed the close association of Shanghai Telephone Company with the Signals Company and, in expressing the deep interest that the Telephone Company has in the work of the Signals Company, assured Captain Miles of his continued support and co-operation.

The programme for the evening including cinema films depicting the work of the company during the recent annual camp, and community singing brought to a close a very successful and enjoyable function.



Japanese Emperor's Birthday

Local Japanese on Apr. 29, observed with traditional solemnity the fortieth birthday of their emperor. Rear-Admiral Seiji Takeda, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party, addressed an early morning mass meeting at Hongkew Park, led the throng in "Banzai for the Emperor," when the above picture was taken.

Chinese Woman Falls From Third Floor

Shanghai, Apr. 30.

An unidentified foreigner became a hero in the eyes of a large crowd of foreigners and Chinese that gathered at the corner of Szechuen and Hongkong Roads at 1.15 p.m. yesterday to see a Chinese woman dangling on electric wires four storeys above the pavement. The foreigner tried hard to catch the woman as she finally fell off the wires and although he failed to hold her, he broke the fall, thus saving the victim's life. An S.F.B. ambulance was called out and the victim, suffering from a fracture of the thigh, was taken to the Lester Chinese Hospital.

The accident occurred at 650 Szechuen Road and according to investigations the woman fell out of a third floor window when she tried to pick up some fallen clothes off the electric wires. She lost her balance and fell on to the wires, where she remained for almost a minute, before falling to the pavement.

A large crowd of foreigners and Chinese gathered in the street, and one of the former held out his arms to catch the woman. The latter fell into his arms, but the fall made it impossible for the man to hold her and she fell on the pavement, fracturing her right thigh.

The victim was immediately picked and was taken to the hospital, but the identity of the man remained a mystery as he hastened away as soon as the ambulance had arrived.

Japanese Emperor's Birthday

Shanghai, Apr. 30.

In keeping with celebrations being held in Japan, and throughout the world where there are Japanese subjects, the local Japanese community yesterday morning observed with traditional solemnity the fortieth anniversary of the birth of the present sovereign.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, members of the Shanghai Japanese Young Men's Association gathered on the grounds of Hongkew Park, faced the direction of the Imperial Palace in Tokyo, and paid their respects to the imperial person. After a brief speech by the Consul-General, Mr. Tateki Horiuchi, Rear-Admiral Seiji Takeda, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party, led the assemblage in three cheers for His Majesty.

Ten thousand members of the Shanghai Young Men's Association then paraded through the streets of Hongkew.

Japanese residents, meanwhile, offered a one-minute prayer at 8 o'clock in the morning. In their homes, on the streets, at their places of work, all Japanese paused to pray for the long life and prosperity of His Majesty and the Imperial House. Due ceremonies were held at this time at the Japanese Consulate-General and at schools under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Residents' Corporation.

At 10 o'clock, ceremonies were held at the Shanghai Shrine. Various events were later held including a concert by the Navy Band. Last night, the Nippon Club was the scene of an elaborate dinner party at which prominent Japanese were present.

Russo-Japanese Embrace Viewed With Suspicion

Shanghai, Apr. 30.

"In appearance it shows unexceptional friendliness, but in fact it shows the agony within their hearts caused by mutual suspicion." These are the words used editorially by the "Cheng Yien Pao", published in Shanghai, while commenting on Stalin embracing Matsuoka at the Moscow Railway Station as reported by the United Press.

In the opinion of the paper, foreign diplomats who saw the episode were amazed, because anything like it has rarely been seen in other countries. The writer does not take it seriously, however, for he says that about one month before the 1932 hostilities in Shanghai, a Japanese journalist embraced and kissed two Chinese journalists at a meeting held in the New Asia Hotel in Hongkew.

It is said that Mr. Hollington K. Tong, now Vice Minister of Publicity at Chungking, and Mr. Siao Tungtze, head of the Central News Agency (of Chungking), were the Chinese thus favoured by the Japanese at the meeting. Other journalists at the meeting were also amazed by the sight, but soon the hostilities broke out.

Although the embracing is a small thing, it is said, it may be compared with big things when viewed in the proper light. The Chinese saying that "intrigues and conspiracy hide behind acts contrary to human nature," says the writer, may be applied to both a person and a country.

French Police Chief Promoted

Shanghai, May 1

It has just been learned in Shanghai that Major Louis Fabre, Chief of Police of the French Concession, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, as from March 25, 1941.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fabre first arrived in China in 1922 as captain attached to the Chief of Staff of the French Forces in China, remaining until 1924 when he was appointed assistant-Chief of the Municipal Guard in the French Concession in Tientsin. He served in this capacity until 1928, when he was promoted to Chief of the Municipal Guard.

Promoted a major in 1931, he was transferred to Shanghai the following year as Chief of Police in the French Concession.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fabre played a prominent part in maintaining law and order in the French Concession during the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1932 and in 1937.

He has had a varied career in the French army, being decorated and mentioned in dispatches on several occasions during the Great War.

Born in 1896, he entered the Saint-Cyr military academy in 1914. When the war broke out, he was sent to the front as Second Lieutenant, and had been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant by the time the war ended.

He is an Officer in the Legion of Honour. He has been decorated several times and his decorations include the Croix de Guerre.

Schoolchildren Keep May Day

Shanghai, May 2.

The May Day celebrations held in the grounds of the Public and Hanbury School for Girls yesterday, were the first they had for many years. Relatives and friends came in great numbers for both the morning and afternoon performance.

After the processional dance, the May Queen entered with her fourteen attendants. Miss Natalie Dmitrieff, who was the Queen, appeared very charming in a long white flowing dress. Her crown was of pink roses and blue cornflowers, skilfully made of paper by the pupils and some of the staff. The Queen's throne was set on a raised platform which was surrounded by plants and flowers and had a picturesque background of artificial wisteria and laburnum.

The dancing began with the Circassian Circle and was followed by the Morris dance. The first Maypole dance was performed by pupils of the lower classes. After the Faula Reel and another Morris dance, the May Queen made an appeal in her speech for funds for the M.C.L., and girls went among the audience with collecting boxes.

The small boys had one dance to themselves, the Seven Jumps, which was very well done. The girls came on again with the Rheinlander, then the upper class girls did a Maypole dance. More dances, including a Cumberland Reel, were on the programme. The Queen made a graceful exit with the performers, bringing to a close, a very colourful scene. Mrs. Richardson arranged the dances, with the assistance of the staff.

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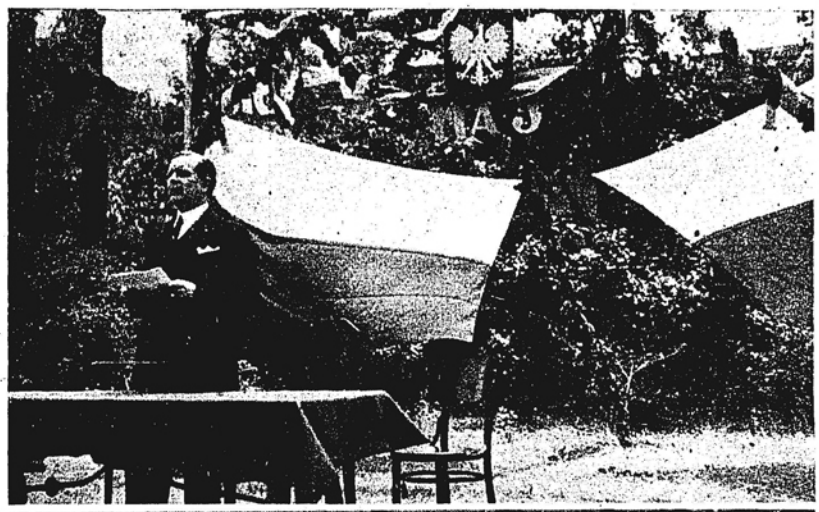

"N.C.D.N." Photos.

Poles Celebrate Anniversary

Poles and representatives of local Czech and Yugoslav communities gathered at the Polish Legation on the morning of May 4, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the promulgation of the Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791. The upper photograph shows Mr. Stanislaw B. M. de Rosset addressing the meeting. Below is a scene in the garden of the Polish Legation where a large gathering of local Poles assembled. Representatives of the Czech and Yugoslav communities were also present. The photo shows the attendance, those in the first row being Major J. Stepan, representative of the Czech Government, Mr. Chudzinski, Mrs. de Rosset, the Right Rev. J. Krauze, and Mr. Stanislaw B. M. de Rosset, Polish Charge d'Affaires. Mr. E. P. Betchitch, head of the local Yugoslav community, may be seen sitting behing Mrs. de Rosset.

Japanese Offices on Broadway in Flames

Shanghai, Apr. 30.

Several Japanese offices were badly damaged when flames broke out at 269 Broadway, near Boone Road, at 3.45 p.m. yesterday. The call was answered by the Hongkew fire station and machines were at the scene of the blaze a few minutes later. Fighting hard to stop the flames from spreading to neighbouring houses, the firemen put the blaze under control by 4.10 p.m.

The task became easier after this and the fire was completely extinguished by 5.25 p.m. The roof and attic of the building were badly damaged, while the third floor was partially destroyed. No injuries were suffered by either the inmates or firemen.

Two engines rushed to 119 Jinkee Road at 9.50 p.m. yesterday, but returned to the Central station 25 minutes later, having put out a small fire on the top floor of the building. Several sun blinds were destroyed by the flames.

The last call last night came from the corner of Edinburgh and Brenan Roads, a site of a huge fire a few weeks ago when about a 1,000 straw shacks were destroyed, and four machines were sent as it was thought that another village might have been on fire. The engines returned to their station a few minutes later since the fire had been extinguished before their arrival. A small straw hut, built where the others were destroyed, was on fire. The call was received at the S.F.B. Headquarters at 11.03 p.m.

Explosion of Detonator Injures Young Chinese

Shanghai, Apr. 30.

A police party from Pootoo Road station hurried to North Ying Hwa Li off Robison Road at 2.10 p.m. yesterday when it was reported that a bomb had exploded inside the lane. They found a young Chinese mill hand with a mutilated left hand, caused by the explosion of a detonator, which went off while the victim was hammering it.

He was taken to St. Luke's No. 2 Hospital in an emergency ambulance and it was believed that he would lose his left hand fingers.

May a Month of Anniversaries

Shanghai, May 5.

During this eventful month of May in which the Chinese are commemorating several national humiliation days, all of which are linked with Sino-Japanese relations, there is probably no day more important than yesterday, Youths' Day, or the 22nd anniversary of the May 4 Movement, as far as China's internal developments are concerned. Twenty-two years ago yesterday students in Peking staged an uprising by beating several pro-Japanese diplomats who failed to iron out China's difficulties in respect to the Shantung question at the Paris Peace Conference.

No meetings or demonstrations were held in Shanghai yesterday, but in other places in this country such meetings were held. Despite the changed situation, Chinese young men in Shanghai were reported by the Chinese press to have sent a telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek, the text of which was withheld from publication by the censors. In America, young men there were said to be sympathetic with Chinese youths. American youths were reported to have raised money yesterday in support of Chinese youths. On Saturday, Chinese here commemorated the Tsinan Tragedy which occurred 13 years ago as a result of Japanese intervention in General Chiang's northern expedition. Chinese national flags will be hoisted in the city today marking the anniversary of the inauguration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the Extraordinary President.

Yesterday is important because it is the turning point of Chinese politics and civilization. Some years before the student uprising in Peking which was then under the control of northern warlords, China accepted the notorious 21 Demands on May 9, the chief national humiliation day which will be commemorated on a nationwide scale a few days later. She did so at the height of hostilities during the World War. Although China failed to obtain what she actually wanted, the abolition of the 21 Demands or rather the retrocession of Shantung at the Paris Conference, the uprising prevented Chinese diplomats from signing the Peace Treaty and enabled her to secure what is generally considered to be a more rational settlement of the issue in Washington later.

Marking an Epoch

Although the day was marked by violence directed by patriotic youths against "traitors" in connection with a diplomatic question, it opened the way for what is generally termed the Chinese renaissance. It is epoch-making as far as the Chinese civilization is concerned. The new literature movement in which educated Chinese sought to simplify the classical language, the great changes in the Chinese social system and ideas, the exchange of thought between the east and west, and revaluation of practically everything Chinese, contributed much towards the building of the new China.

Leaders of the country began valuing the help of young men in their work and this was evidenced by the successful Northern Expedition led by General Chiang from Canton, which later established the Kuomintang's power at Nanking. Even today General Chiang emphasizes the youths' movement with himself at the head of the Three People's Principle Young Men's Corps. Members of the corps are working for their government in every part of the country. Members of the corps in Shanghai had been working for a long time even after the withdrawal of Chinese officials and troops from this city until a few months ago, when several of their leaders were forced to surrender to Wang Ching-wei's Shanghai headquarters.

Reception Held at Polish Legation

Shanghai, May 4.

Diplomats and representatives of allied and neutral countries called yesterday morning on Mr. Stanislaw B. M. de Rosset, the Polish Charge d'Affaires in Shanghai, at the Polish Legation at 26 Route Delastre, on the occasion of the Polish National Day. Members of the local foreign communities were also present.

Among those present at the reception were Mr. A. H. George, H.M. Consul-General, Mr. Frank P. Lockhart, American Consul-General, M. R. de Margerie, French Consul-General, Mr. J. Lebre e Lima, Portuguese Minister to China, Colonel DeWitt Peck, Officer Commanding 4th U.S. Marine Corps, Lieut. A. J. Stuart, U.S.M.C., Major S. R. Hunt, and Capt. Dewar-Durie.

The guests were received at the Legation by Mr. and Mrs. de Rosset. Polish visitors included Mr. W. K. Peotz of the Polish Relief Committee of China, Mr. J. G. Chudzinski, chairman of the Polish Red Cross Association, and Dr. S. L. Tomaszewski.

Portuguese Dance

Shanghai, May 5.

A large number of Shanghai's Portuguese community had a gay evening at the newly built Clube Lusitano on Avenue Joffre, on Saturday, when the Associacao das Senhoras Portuguesas—(Portuguese Women's Association) held their semi-annual club benefit. Well over 400 members and guests were present.

Miss Marie Britto, the President, with the assistance of the club committee, arranged the dancing, entertaining and refreshments. These ladies donned dainty aprons and served special Portuguese delicacies, ice cream, hot dogs, pies and sandwiches and soft drinks. Two orchestras, also composed of club members, played alternately for the dancing. Refreshments were also served in the attractive gardens where not a few couples danced under the stars.

The Mahjongg tables were kept filled while added attractions were novelty dances with prizes and fortune tellers. A friendly note prevailed and the scene was one of merriment from the very beginning until the last guest had reluctantly departed for home.

Poles Celebrate Their National Day

Shanghai, May 5.

Yesterday was the day when Poles celebrated the 150th anniversary of the promulgation of the Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791. The celebrations were started with a mass at the Franciscan Church in Avenue Dubail at 10 a.m., the service being attended by almost the entire Polish community of Shanghai.

At 11.30 a.m. a large number of local Polish residents, including Mr. J. G. Chudzinski, representative of the Polish Red Cross Association, and Dr. S. L. Tomaszewski, gathered at the Polish Legation at 26 Route Delastre. Representatives of the local Czech and Yugoslav communities, Major J. Stepan and Mr. E. P. Betchitch, attended the ceremony, during which Mr. Stanislaw B. M. de Rosset, Polish Chargé d'Affaires, and Dr. Tomaszewski, chairman of the Polish Residents' Association, addresed the meeting.

The meeting was held in the spacious garden of the Polish Legation, decorated for the occasion with Polish national colours. A reception, attended by about 150 members of the Polish community, was given by Mr. and Mrs. de Rosset after the meeting, and the celebrations were culminated by the entire attendance singing the Polish national anthem.

"Mutual Guarantee System" Feared

Shanghai, May 6.

Uneasiness was reported yesterday to be prevailing among the Chinese who live in Hongkew in view of the movement alleged to have been sponsored by the Citizens Federation there for the purpose of starting a "mutual guarantee system" among the Chinese against terrorism. It was said that since the recent wave of terrorism in Hongkew, no Japanese soldier dares go out alone, and searches have been conducted since the shooting of a Japanese naval patrol recently in Chapei near the Stone Road bridge.

"N.C.D.N." Photos.

Polish National Day

Local Poles celebrated their National Day on May 3, with an official reception held at the Polish Legation in the morning. Diplomats and representatives of allied and neutral countries called on Mr. Stanislaw B. M. de Rosset, the Polish Charge d'Affaires. The top photo shows Mr. J. H. Liddell, new S.M.C. Chairman, and Mr. Poul Sheel, senior consul in Shanghai. The lower picture is that of Mr. de Rosset and Mr. A. H. George, British Consul-General.

Gang Release Mr. Pan Tse-chuen

Shanghai, May 4.

Mr. Pan Tse-chuen, compradore of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., who had been kidnapped about four months ago, was released a few days ago by the kidnappers, it was learned yesterday. Although no confirmation could be obtained yesterday, it was believed that Mr. Pan had paid a considerable sum for his freedom.

It may be recalled that Mr. Pan was kidnapped outside his home in Rue Camille Lorioz on January 11, after three men had stopped his car by firing a shot, forcing the driver to come to a halt. The chauffeur was then forced out and the car was driven away toward Route Ferguson. It was recovered the same day.

It was learned that Mr. Pan had left Shanghai for Hongkong on Friday afternoon. No details of his departure could be obtained, however,

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SHANGHAI NEWS (continued)

Voluntary War Fund

Sustained Effort Necessary to Maintain Contributions at High Mark Set Last Month

Shanghai, Apr. 29.

A TOTAL of £2,484. 11. 2. has been raised so far in this month's donations to the Voluntary War Contribution Fund. As the subscription list closes on May 15, it may be assumed that contributors have not really got under way yet. Last month's magnificent total, when £15,000 were remitted home instead of the usual £10,000, has set a high example in what can be accomplished when an effort is made, and it is to be hoped that this effort will not be relaxed. China Britons can rightly feel proud of what has already been accomplished in the way of donations to the War Fund, but the effort must be sustained.

All contributions should be sent to either the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank or to the Chartered Bank, for account of the Voluntary War Contribution Fund. Latest totals follow:

DOLLAR ACCOUNT

Subscriptions received since last list	$159,114.03
Transferred to Sterling since last list	$159,114.03
	Nil.

STERLING ACCOUNT

Balance brought forward	£15,453.19. 8
Subscriptions received since last list	186.10. 6
Transferred from $ a/c since last list	1,844. 0.10
	£17,484.11. 2
Less remittance to H.M. Treasury 16/4/41	£15,000. 0. 0
Balance carried forward	£ 2,484.11. 2

STERLING

Mrs. H. Wentworth	25
G. H. S. Fewkes	1
Chungking Remittance	10
Mr/Mrs. B. Crowley	5
R. H. Robertson	5
In memory of "Sonny" Fabian:	
Mr/Mrs. Erzinger	10
Mr/Mrs. V. G. Bowden	6
Veritas Co (Far East) Ltd	2
Contribution collected through B. R. A. War Efforts Sub-Committee, Precious Metals Group:	
Mrs. S. L. Sparks	30
P. M. Broadmead	18
Capt. R. Cordy	5
G. Ably	10
L. F. Newman	8
C. W.	5
S. W.H./Studs	5
J. B.	5
J. T. John	2
R. J. S.	20
C. A. Wright	9
Members of the Shanghai Telephone Co:	
Miss. Catherine Trumm	10
J. C. R. Well-Henderson	4

CHINESE DOLLARS

Shanghai Municipal Police—Foreign Branch Section I—March 1941:—	
Police Football Dinner April 10, Auction of Football	380
Section I Central Station	688
Special Canteen Raffle (Balance)	376
Members of Foreign Branch, Section I Yuhin Road Station	145
Members of Foreign Branch, Section 1 Yang'poo Station	127
Sub-Insp Bretherton (Louza)	100
Moss, Golooblkoff & Co.	80
Members of Foreign Branch, Section I Training Depot	64
Russian Members of the Reserve unit	61
Bunny's Farewell Party	60
Miss. C. Robertson	50
F. G. Mann (Silver)	50
1 Incendiary bomb	40
In memory of H. Westnidge, from Mr./Mrs. G. H. Wade	20
R. W. L. Thomson	10
R. G. Hargraves	10
D. S. I. Bretherton	10
3 British Linguists	10
Bullets for Sharpshooters	10
Mr./Mrs. B. Maklaevsky in memory of Mrs. Agnece Verschaer	10
Havildar Basant Singh	2
S. P. C. 12 Baghel Singh	2
Pipersun	150
100 Zing Boos	100
D/S Deaville	70
Dragon	50
A. W. Moss	50
S. V. G.	50
W. D.	40
M. King	40
Cutbush	30
J. B.	30
Sheffield	25
G. W. P.	25
J. A. K.	25
J. D. Taylor	25
D/S Greenfield	20
W. B. Ealing	20
J. Watson	20
D/S Rimmer	20
D/S Hill	20
O. B. Perkins	20
C. White	20
Crasher	20
Belsize	20
Oban	20
Chaddy	20
R. I. Fernandez	20
Double Top	20
G. J. B. P.	20
S. W. Page	20
H. Muir	20
Ynstone	20
I. G. Campbell	20
T. Hill	20
C. I. K.	20
J. S. Malley	20
J. W. Sanbrook	20
C. I. Williams	20
Dunkirk Pictures	15
A. J. T.	15
H. Prince	15
B. J. W.	10
B. W.	10
H. F. G.	1
F. D. F.	10
S. A. Young	10
Minster	10
F. A. P.	10
A. S. A.	10
L.A. Cockburn	10
A. L. Crank	10
T. H. Crook	10
John Ham	10
E. J. L.	10
G. Marsden	10
R. K. L. R.	10
H. A. Sevenoaks	10
P. J. Sherwood	10
A. M. U.	10
R. J. Wimsett	10
N. Bell	10
M. Y. H.	10
Toronto	10
Panteg	10
Swansea	10
Ian	10
Hopeful	10
A. Self	10
H. Prokofieff	10
V. Woolley	10
J. J. Gavan	10
S/I Cox	10
D. S. I. Rhodes	10
F/S Bennison	10
S/I Gazeley	10
In memory of Alistair McKelvie From Mr/Mrs. W. E. Sauer	$15
C. B. B. Farewell Party	30
Mounted Gymkhana	300
In memory of "Sonny" Fabian (R.A.F.) from A.A.R—F.C.O.G.L.—C.O. & H.L.F.	50
In memory of the Rover Mate "Sonny" Fabian from all the Rover Scouts & Ranger Guides in the Boy Scout Association, Shanghai Branch	100
Mounted Gymkhana—P.D.G. Gain	100
Proceeds of Sweeps in "Cathay Bar"	105
Sweep Ticket Surplus—Sylvia	10
Mr/Mrs. A. de C. Sowerby	50
Mr/Mrs. N. J. Marr	260
N.C.D.N. Request Programme	50
Miss Olivia M. Williams	25
Mr/Mrs. A. N. Lewis	250
Chungking Remittance	950
Rev./Mrs. C. W. Allan	30
Miss H. E. F. Withers	100
Bridge Winnings on S/S Mingsang	25
Chungking Remittance	200
Arts & Crafts Ltd	1,000
Scott Harding & Co., Ltd.	7,500
Mrs. Florence S. King	100
Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury	163
Madame Jeanne Lafontaine	100
P. M. Broadmead	190
Dr. F. T. Ranson	2,000
Mrs. Dorothy Ellis, being the 21st and 22nd thousand derived from the sale of Union Jack Badges ($1,700.00 from Hankow and $120.00 from Kiukiang)	2,000
Shanghai Sumatra Rubber Estates Part Proceeds of the performances of "Merrie England"	35,000
In memory of John William Taplin, late of the Shanghai Municipal Police:	
Mr/Mrs. W. B. Curtis	50
In memory of Wm Parr:	
Mr/Mrs. Eric Turner	50
A. Welshman—"Tribute to late Christopher Bean"	1,000
Mr/Mrs. J. A. McCahey	100
A tenth contribution from some members of the Staff of the Asiatic Petroleum Co (NC) Ltd.	14,075
Mr/Mrs. W. G. Crokam	1,000
Miss F. May Watts	200
Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Ahmad	15
In memory of Pilot Officer Allistaire Noel Mackelvie:	
Mr/Mrs. J. C. Bauld	10
Mr/Mrs. F. R. Stebbeds	20
China Engineers Ltd	50,000
A. Oliver	250
C. M. Keenan	100
Newmarket	31
J. C. B./M. L. B.	15
Pokeepan	50
G. M. Cowe	10
L. J.	250
W. T. B.	100
Arthur J. Payne	25
Breezy Light	10
E. A. Parrott	10
Crossed	20
Anonymous	100
H. & M.	10
E. C. P. B.	100
Ellision & Co.	250
C. S. A.	30
W. G. Cook	10
F. J. Knightly	120
H. R. Harling	1,000
Cemaen	10
Colin Campbell	300
M. T. Stewart	1,000
N. J. Garrett	50
Anonymous	50
Members of the Shanghai Gas Co. Ltd:	
6 British Members of the Staff	103
W. J. Brown	360
A. Graham	80
G. Sadler	64
J. E.	150
In memory of E. (Sonny) Fabian:	
Mrs. E. M. Willis	5
Helen and Johnnie	5
Members of the Staff of Frost Bland & Co.	260
Lil	10
Kath and Ben	20
B. R. A. War Efforts Sub-Committee—Precious Metal Group:	
Mrs. R. A. Davis	131
S. C. Peacock	540
Anonymous	84
B. R. A. War Efforts Sub-Committee:	
Sticken	210
Contributions collected through the B. R. A. Precious Metals Group:	
Dr. T. M. Burton	640
A. Seaborn	100
Anonymous	96
In memory of Mrs. H. G. Anderson (Hongkong):	
Mrs. Emily Talbot	50
Mrs. M. L. Stuart Murray	10
Mr/Mrs. J. Talbot	5
Mr/Mrs. J. L. Wade	10
Mr./Mrs. F. C. Roberts	10
Mr/Mrs. H. C. Sell	10
Mr/Mrs. A. J. Headington	10
Members of the Staff of Shanghai Telephone Co.:—	
Mrs. E. R. Adam	5
Miss R. Arnsberg	10
Mrs. N. Brambleby	10
Miss J. I. Carnaghan	10
J. D. Campbell	100
J. W. Dearn	40
H. Graham	40
Mrs. V M. Moore	10
S. P. Karanjia	10
Mrs. H. Picozzi	50
Tam	5
Tommo	5
Butt	5
Bungy	5
Darky	5
Hartley	5
Ward	5
Ianto	5
Robbo	5
Simmy	5
J. Mills	1
Mrs. Mary Veir	5
Mrs. Talbot	265
Anonymous	4
Sale of lens	20
H. M. Mann	383
E. M. H.	49
H. F. Pringle	30
A. D. Pollak	10
J. T. Rogers	100
J. E. Vickery	5
A. J. Wright	10

"N.C.D.N." Photos.

Guides' and Rangers' Fun Fair

Mrs. Marden, Chairman of the M.C.L., being presented with a bowl of flowers by one of the guides, after having opened the Fun Fair which was arranged by the 5th Company Guides & Rangers, on May 3, at the Union Church Hall. Left to right are seen: Mrs. D. M. Boaler, Captain of the Guides & Rangers Mrs. Butt, District Commissioner; Mrs. Marden; Mrs. Seddon, Division Commissioner; Miss Hodgson, headmistress of the Public & Hanbury School for Girls and Mrs. Chambers, the District Captain. Lower photo shows one of the many attractive stalls displaying handmade goods at the Fun Fair. The two helpers are, left to right, Mrs. Aumann, Lieutenant of the 1st. Ranger Company and Miss Knoch, also a Ranger.

Guides and Rangers Hold Fun Fair

Shanghai, May 4.

The Fun Fair arranged by the 5th Company Guides and Rangers yesterday proved a great success, despite the fact that the Fair had to be held in the Union Church Hall owing to weather conditions. The Fair was to have taken place in the grounds of the Public & Hanbury School for Girls.

Mrs. Marden, Chairman of the Ministering Children's League, opened the fair, supported by the Commissioners and Guiders of the Guide Association. Mrs. D. M. Boaler, Captain of the Guides and Rangers, thanked everyone for so kindly coming and giving their support. A large bowl of flowers was presented to Mrs. Marden, after which some of the guides gave a short entertainment.

The atmosphere was distinctly gay and there was something to be found to suit every taste. Stalls displaying dainty handmade woollens and fancy goods and dressed dolls attracted a fair number, while others made their choice of the wide assortment of homemade cakes, sweets, pickles and jams, and of the many useful articles which were for sale at very reasonable prices.

Most of the proceeds are to be donated to the M.C.L., while a small proportion will be retained for Company funds.

Newspaper Manager is Assassination Victim

Shanghai, May 1.

The Louza district was the scene of another political assassination last night when almost instant death came to Mr. Chu Chou-dong, manager of the "Hwa Mei Wei Pao," a Chinese evening paper on Avenue Edward VII.

At about 8.10 p.m. the victim with his daughter and another woman were leaving his home at 5 Hung Shing Alley at the intersection of Peking and Yu Ya Ching Roads when a lone gunman fired three shots at him at close range before he entered his private car bearing Municipal licence No. 6166.

He collapsed in a heap with a head and body wound. The assassin intermingled with the crowd which gathered and escaped while his victim was rushed in an ambulance of the Fire Brigade to the Lester Chinese Hospital where he was found to be dead upon arrival.

$18,000 Worth of Enamel Stolen

Shanghai, May 4.

How to make enough money to celebrate a marriage and to open a shop without doing too much work was demonstrated by two Chinese recently. Unfortunately, the two men forgot about law in their procedure and are now under detention, with prison sentences staring them in the faces. They will be brought for trial at the First Special District Court on Tuesday morning.

According to investigations, the two men had been busy in coining easy money since April, 1940, but it was not until a few days ago that their manipulations had been discovered. The discovery brought about the arrest of Tsong Yung-shen and Tsu Ma-ling.

It appears that the first named, employed as an accountant of Chen Shing Enamel Works at 56 Kiangse Road, approached Tsu with a view of borrowing $500-$600 to celebrate his marriage. This was in April, 1940.

Tsu, who is an ex-employee of the firm, told Tsong that he could lend him money, of course, but that interest would be high, advising him not to get into debt. He offered however, a money-making proposition to the accountant, saying that the latter, as one entrusted with the books of the company, could make quite a goodly sum by disposing of enamel ware to other shops.

Eager to make the money, Tsong agreed to the plan and the two men started operating, selling their wares to a shop in the French Concession. Things went pretty smoothly until April of this year, when the owner of the Kiangse Road shop discovered that approximately $18,000 in enamel ware had been stolen from the shop. Suspecting the accountant, the complainant took him to the Central police station on April 21, where the latter confessed to have stolen the property. He also told the detectives where to find his accomplice.

Stolen Ware Seized

Tsu was arrested the same day at his newly opened shop in North Chekiang Road. A quantity of stolen enamel ware was discovered in the shop and was seized.

It was learned that, during their operations from April, 1940, to April, 1941, the two accused had made enough money to carry out their plans. The stolen enamel, worth about $18,000, had been disposed for about $12,000, with 75 per cent. of the earnings going to Tsong, while Tsu received 25 per cent. of the takings. The accountant got married, while the ex-employee of the enamel works opened the new shop, selling most of the wares stolen from the complainant.

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

Balance brought forward $1,934,826

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

Buckley, Mr/Mrs. T. A.	$10		
Harper, Mr/Mrs. H. J.	10		
Cook, Mr/Mrs. W. G.	10		
Roche, R. W.	10	Sadler, G.	16
Guignard, R. C. P.	100	J. E.	25
Barbey, G. C.	10	Simpson, J. K.	25
Brown, W. J.	25	Spikins, T.	20
Cunio, E. C.	3	Taylor, R.	30
Davidson, D. H.	10	Teller, E.	10
Baston, J. W.	10	Theobald, C. H.	10
Emamooden, S.	5	Turner, W.	10
Graham, A.	10	Waller, E. H.	5
Henry, W. C.	20	Watson, T.	10
Keogh, P. G.	10	Whitter, J. F.	25
D. K.	10	Wood, T. H.	10
Knox, H. C.	5	Brook, Mrs. D.	20
Read, G. J.	5		

DONATIONS

British Residents' Association Easter Greeting Cards	675
Members of the Shanghai Engineers' Club	142
Proceeds of Entertainment given by Members of Union Church Junior Church	62
The Polar Bear	19
British Residents' Association—Waste Paper Sub-Committee	4,026
Rowe, Mr/Mrs. H. J., and Junior Albert William	200
Proceeds of Collection at Recital in the Cathedral on Good Friday	1,397
A Sympathetic Neutral	50
British Residents' Association—Waste Paper Sub-Committee	2,658
Scott, Harding & Co. Ltd.	500
In lieu of Birthday President	100
Berggloss, Dr. E.	100
A Soldier's Farewell	100
Shanghai Race Club Bowling Alley Sweep	100
Sale of Pictures—I.A.D.	50
Shanghai Golf Club	62
S.H.A. in lieu of cocktail party	1,000
Proceeds British Red Cross Special Issue	8,000
McQueen, Miss M. G.	50
P.K. Poon's farewell to Tim and Jack in lieu of presents	200
Joseph, S.M.	100
R.E.L.B.	25
Sheloment seff, V.	5
Easter Pool	36
Dirfla	25
M.C. Syndicate	10
Mrs. Bonanza	11
L.C.H.	100
Crossed	26
A German	50
Red	5
Wood, L.F.	40
Kench, O.C.	100
Merriles, A.H.	75
Anon	2,000
Anon	65
Hunnex, C.E.	50
Anon	25

IN MEMORY OF SONNY FABIAN

The Girls' Friendly Society	10		
Raeburn, Mr/Mrs. G. D.	50		
James	20	Dad and Mum	100
Thos. T. W.	50		

IN MEMORY OF A. HUXLEY

Gatton, Vivienne	20
Stan and Eileen	20

IN MEMORY OF BABY ASUNCION

Conder, Mrs. G.	5

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM PARR

The Manton Family	100
Helm, Mr/Mrs. W. H.	25
McKinney, J. A.	100
Cook, Mr/Mrs. F. W.	50
Hawkins, Mr/Mrs. A. E.	20
McLennan, Mr/Mrs. F.	25

IN MEMORY OF T. THURNHEER

Ben, Kath/Family	10
Uydens, Mr/Mrs. L.	10
Uydens, Miss M.	10

IN MEMORY OF A. E. GREIG

Olsen, H. E.	50	Anon	5
Manning, G. J.	50	A.M.K.	5
Anon	20	R.M.	20
Johnston, G. N.	50	Chapman, A. G.	10
Anon	5	Gutter, J. L.	5
Wenman, S. G. C.	50	K.W.T.	25
Wenman, Barbara	10	Anon	25
Anon	10		
Anon	5		

$1,958,415

STERLING

Balance brought forward £23,934

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

Anon	2
Nanking British War Charities Fund	10

DONATIONS

Brown, H. W.	1	Lees, T. Ord	5

£23,952

B.W.A. Concert in Aid Of War Funds

Shanghai, May 2.

The Musical and Dramatic Section of the B.W.A. sponsored a programme in aid of the War Work Fund yesterday at their Headquarters, 12 The Bund, in which Indira Devi gave a series of Indian dances and Madam Labunska sang a selection of songs.

The songs rendered by Madam A. Labunska in Russian were "Old Russian Song", "The Evening Bells" and "Silence". Madam Labunska was accompanied by Mr. Zakss.

After the programme Indira Devi and Madam Labunska were presented with baskets of flowers and Mrs. Marden thanked them, on behalf of the people present, for their enjoyable performance and for their kindness in helping with the War Fund effort.

THE health report of the French Municipality for the week ending April 26, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession was—Foreigners 11 and Chinese 200. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, pneumonia one and Chinese, tuberculosis 33; typhoid and paratyphoid fevers 18; pneumonia 6; measles 6; recurring fever 3; beri-beri 3 and dysentery, cerebrospinal meningitis, septicaemia one each.

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H.C.L. Reaches a Record Mark Here

Shanghai, Apr. 30.

A new high in the cost of living for foreign wage earners here was recorded during the month of April with a record increase of 23.49 points, rising to 236.44 compared to the October 1939 base of 100. The Russian index of living costs rose from 217.92 in March to 243.46 in April and the index of other nationalities from 214.21 to 236.49. The British index rose from 205.41 to 226.92 and the American from 196.84 to 217.85, showing increases of 25.54, 22.28, 21.51 and 19.01 points respectively. The index for heating was highest and that of food second. The purchasing power of the dollar was 57.71 per cent. against 53.04 per cent. in March, over October 1939. The figures were released by the social and industrial division of the S.M.C. yesterday in its April report.

Rent investigation for the second quarter of 1941 was conducted by the division in April. It was found that rentals of detached houses remained unchanged while those of apartments, terrace houses and single rooms showed rises of 5.21, 12.14 and 29.79 per cent. respectively. The increase in single rooms was nearly 2.5 times that of terrace houses and over 5.5 times that of apartments.

Higher living allowances were given to servants, according to the April survey. A cook received an average monthly sum of $61.67; a boy $54.67 and an amah $38.45 in April against $48.96, $47.82 and $34.69 for the first quarter of the year.

To obtain a more specific idea of the extent of price increases, average retail prices for April compared with March for a few of the daily necessities follow: average price of Hongay cobbles rose from $302.13 per metric ton in March to $397 in April; Russian white bread, Manila brand, from $0.36 per pound to $0.43; sirloin roast from $3.03 to $3.45 per pound; bananas from $0.47 to $0.62 per pound vitayna margarine from $2.26 to $2.61 per pound.

Chinese Workers

The general index of the cost of living for Shanghai workers passed the 700 mark in April reaching 732.79 against 679.99 in March. Rises in group indices were extremely rapid. Increases in prices of rice and coal briquettes were the most marked. The food index rose from 774.36 in March to 815.09 in April; fuel from 636.38 to 759.54; clothing from 502.56 to 534.74 and miscellaneous from 599.30 to 726.70 registering rises of 40.73, 123.16, 32.18 and 127.40 points respectively. The purchasing power of the dollar from the Chinese workers' angle was reduced to 13.65 cents against 14.71 cents of the previous month.

Retail quotations for second grade Saigon rice averaged $113.90 for shih in April against $100.45 in March and $9.73 in 1936. Adding to the serious situation caused by high rice prices was the soaring in the prices of coal briquettes which retailed at an average price of $1.06 per 100 chin in 1936, sold at $8.78 in February, $10.28 in March and $14.93 in April. The price of rice is over eleven and half times while that of coal briquettes is fourteen times that of 1936. Retail prices of other commodities rose equally sharp during the month under review.

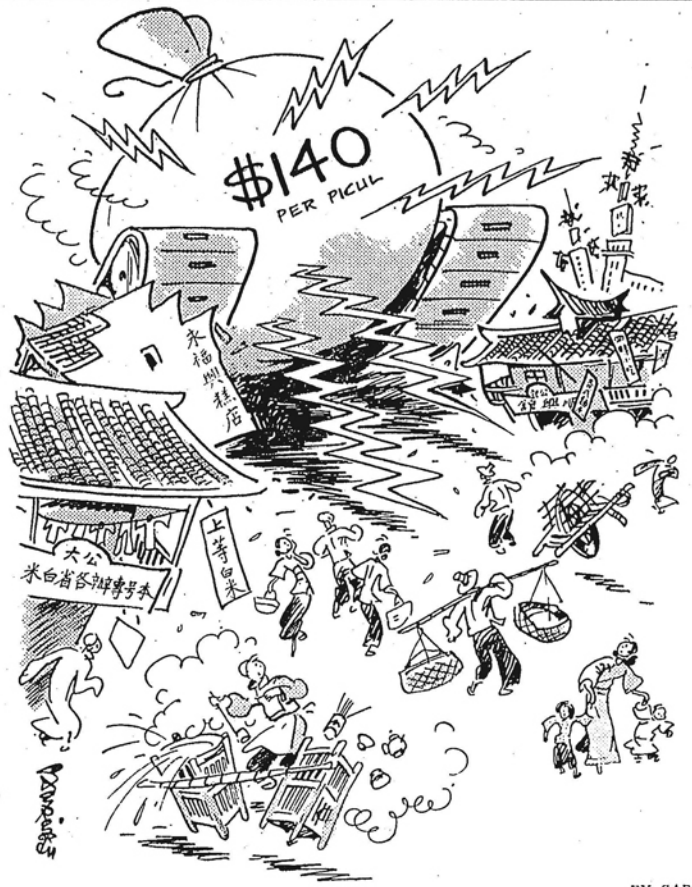
Rice Profiteers Again Criticized

Shanghai, May 1.

Grave concern is expressed by Chinese circles in Shanghai over the rice situation, over which profiteers have the full control without any intervention from any responsible quarters. The Settlement authorities are critized by the Chinese press for cancelling the price-limiting notices served recently requiring merchants dealing in the Shanghai Rice Market not to increase their prices beyond those quoted on April 16, when prices already created a record.

Without official restrictions, profiteers have been preying upon the public by increasing their prices, again creating a record. Hope is expressed by one commentator that, realizing that their final days have been brought about by the authorities who are bringing Hongkong rice to Shanghai to offset their efforts, profiteers have been increasing their prices in their last rush for ill-gained fortune.

One encouraging factor is the reported regular runs of rice ships between Burma and Shanghai. The maiden voyage of one of the ships is said to be ended here today. The ship is arriving from Rangoon carrying 40,000 bags of rice to this city. A sister ship is said to be arriving by the middle of this month.



BY SAPAJOU

The Rice-Blitz Continues

Rice Profiteers Opposed

Shanghai, May 2.

Under big headlines, the Chinese press yesterday urged the authorities to request philanthropic bodies and Boy Scouts in the city to help in the distribution of the Hongkong rice which is being brought here and which is said to be enough for consumption of this city, as indications were that rice dealers and profiteers would not be willing to co-operate with the authorities in this matter It was said that even rice shops had refused to sell the Hongkong rice, insisting that the Hongkong grain should be sold at a price comparable with Shanghai quotations.

When the Hongkong rice arrives here it will be priced at $108 per picul, it was said. It is cheaper by one third of the price quoted in Shanghai, it was said, and the press urged the populace to boycott the rice sold by the Shanghai merchants and profiteers. It was said that rice shops had also refused to co-operate with the authorities because they thought that they could not obtain a big profit, while the authorities would only allow a legal profit. Fears were expressed that were it not for official efforts the "rice worms" here would continue increasing their prices which surpassed the $150 mark yesterday.

Ignore Public Bodies

It was strongly urged that the Council itself can handle the distribution of the Hongkong rice easily by asking for co-operation from public bodies and Boy Scouts. The Council may send rice directly to residences and registration of public bodies wishing to buy rice may be started. All schools were urged to help the authorities in this matter.

It was predicted that rice shops refusing to cooperate with the authorities at the instigation of "rice worms" will have to close their doors, since the Hongkong rice (about 200,000 or 250,000 tons monthly) is quite enough for Shanghai's consumption since the daily consumption here amounts to about 8,000 piculs. Chinese circles and the press were in agreement with the editorial published by this journal on Wednesday on the rice situation. It was translated and published by the leading dailies.

Arrangements Concluded

Arrangements are now finally concluded between the Hongkong Government and the Shanghai Municipal Council according to which 5,000 tons of Rangoon rice (small mills special 42 per cent. separation), will be shipped to Shanghai immediately and further regular shipments to the extent of 20,000 to 25,000 tons per month will follow as required. With the exception of trade orders for which Export Permits have already been obtained and which trade orders do not exceed 2,000 tons, no further permits for export of rice from Hongkong to Shanghai will be granted except to the Shanghai Municipal Council.

As previously stated, the Council is determined that these supplies from the Hongkong Government shall be made available to the Shanghai public at reasonable prices. At the same time the Council is anxious not to interfere more than necessary with the regular trade channels, and the Council invites the co-operation of the wholesale and retail dealers for the distribution.

The Council is now prepared to book orders for the 5,000 tons in course of shipment and interested wholesale and retail dealers are requested to communicate with Messrs. Knipschildt & Eskelund, Ltd., 220 Szechuen Road, for prices and terms of sale.

For the present the maximum retail price to the public for rice ex the first 5,000 tons will be fixed at $110 per zah of 50 kilos.

Rice Situation Worse Than Ever

Shanghai, Apr. 29.

Utter confusion reigned in the Shanghai Rice Market yesterday with prices following an upward trend. Prices of $138 and even $140 were shouted when representatives of rice shops entered the market after several days' boycott against the rice sold in the market, as a protest against the "allowance" system. Chinese circles said that the rice situation had definitely turned for the worse.

Anti-Tooting Campaign

Shanghai, May 2.

The Anti-horn Nuisance Campaign, which is to start on May 19, saw the first development yesterday as Mark L. Moody's, one of the many garages co-operating with the police forces of the two foreign areas here, put on display their horn-testing machine.

According to plans made, motorists will be asked to present themselves at the garages, the names of which will be published in the pamphlets, to have their horns toned down, without paying any fees for the work. The above mentioned garage is the first to start the ball rolling.

F.M.C. Takes Action on Rice Shortage

Shanghai, May 3.

The authorities of the French Concession here have taken up the cudgels for the consumers against rice dealers holding out for bigger profits by adopting measures similar to those taken by the Settlement authorities recently, it was learned yesterday.

The French Municipal authorities indicated that large supplies of the cereal will be imported from French Indo-China beginning from next week while the Settlement's rice shipments will come from Hongkong towards the middle of this month.

An official of the French Municipal Council yesterday was reported to have stated in effect that the importation of rice by the municipality would automatically make rice speculators disappear and greatly alleviate the situation. It is believed that the municipality will import between 15,000 to 25,000 tons of rice from Indo-China or a quantity similar to that imported from Hongkong by the Shanghai Municipal Council. The maximum price of the rice will be $110 per zah on the first shipment.

Rice Prices Decline After New Measures

Shanghai, May 5.

Chinese circles in Shanghai expressed relief yesterday over the reduction of prices of rice seen in the Shanghai Rice Market on Saturday, as profiteers were suffering from a setback brought about by several encouraging factors, including the impending arrival of Hongkong rice which is much cheaper. The merchants themselves have started a system inside the market to check among buyers and sellers so that profiteers will have little chance to manipulate in the market. Prices were reduced by $2 or $3 per picul.

According to one Chinese commentator, however, this may not mean that prices will follow a downward trend for any considerable time, but it is said that it is a good sign that looseness also prevails in other markets. Speculators will have to wake up from their dreams, since they may lose much as they did last May when prices registered a sharp decrease in the Shanghai speculation market, it is said.

Continued Drop

May 6.

Prices of rice in the Shanghai Rice Market continued yesterday to follow the downward trend which started on Saturday, registering a total decrease thus far by $6 per picul, as profiteers are doing their best to sell their cargo in the face of official intervention. While sellers wanted to sell, there were fewer buyers in the market yesterday, indicating that the downward trend may continue.

It was reported in Chinese circles last night that the Settlement authorities here would officially mention $110 as the price for rice commencing May 10. Any merchant selling his rice at a price higher than the official price would be dealt with by the police and court, it was said.

The news would come as a bolt from the blue as far as profiteers were concerned, the report said. It was explained that the cost price of the Hongkong rice which the authorities were shipping to Shanghai amounted to between $80 and $90, excluding freight and other charges.

Registration of Enemy Debts

Shanghai, May 1.

The President of the Board of Trade decided in May 1940 to establish a register of debts and other moneys due to persons in the United Kingdom from enemies. This step was taken solely with a view to facilitating any settlement that might be found possible after the war, and the public was warned that it must be regarded as without prejudice to the scope or method of any such settlement, and that entry in the register of any claim would not imply any recognition of its validity nor constitute any guarantee that it would eventually be met.

It is understood that consideration is now being given in London to the question of what steps if any should be taken by British firms and individuals domiciled in China to register debts and moneys due to them by enemies.

For the purposes of such a register the expression "enemy" would include:—

(a) any State, or Sovereign of a State at war with His Majesty.
(b) any individual resident in enemy territory, or,
(c) any body of persons constituted or incorporated in, or under the laws of, a State of war with His Majesty, and,
(d) as respects any business carried on in enemy territory, any individuals or body of persons (whether corporate) carrying on that business and the expression "enemy territory" would mean any area which is under the sovereignty of or in the occupation of a Power with whom His Majesty is at war, not being an area in the occupation of His Majesty or of a Power allied with His Majesty.

Debt Classification

Debts would be classified as far as possible in accordance with the following groupings, that is according as they arise from, or consist of:—

A.—(1) The supply of goods.
(2) The rendering of shipping services.
(3) Insurance transactions.
(4) The rendering of other commercial services.

B.—Bank balances—
(1) Standing to the credit of British banks—
(a) Under Standstill Agreements,
(b) Other (I) On their own behalf. (II) On behalf of clients.
(2) Standing directly to the credit of firms and persons other than banks.

C.—Dividends, interest, and other moneys payable as arising from shares, debentures and the like, issued by companies which are enemies within the meaning of sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph (3) hereof.

D.—Moneys due from property held in enemy territory including moneys arising under Wills, Settlements, Trusts or Mortgages.

E.—Moneys due in respect of patents, designs, trade marks and copyrights. (I) royalties and similar payments. (II) professional charges.

F.—Any other moneys due to persons in the United Kingdom from enemies.

It is suggested that registered British subjects and companies in China should notify the Commercial Counsellor of the British Embassy in Shanghai with as little delay as possible of any such debts and moneys as may be owing to them by enemies. A statement of the claim without supporting documents is all that is required.

Soviet Ships May Make Regular Run Here

Shanghai, May 5.

Filling an important gap in Shanghai, a Soviet shipping firm will be established here to start a regular run of Soviet steamers between Vladivostok and this city, it was reported last night. Quoting coal merchants, the report said that nine Soviet ships would arrive here soon carrying many commodities for daily use.

It was expected that with Soviet ships starting a run here, while other foreign ships are reserved for official use, the freight charges would be reduced thus helping to reduce prices. The same report stated that some enterprising Siamese merchants were also planning to place five ships on the same route.

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SHANGHAI NEWS (continued)

Ways to Save Electricity

Shortage of Materials Also Affecting Manufactures; Child Protection Service of S.M.C. Active

Shanghai, May 3.

THE announced additional surcharge on consumption of electric power above permitted levels is belatedly inducing thought among industrialists as to how reduction can be achieved. Certain plants are considering reduction in daily hours of work, providing for a full hour for lunch and rest pauses in the morning and afternoon work, with the object of keeping production up to the highest level despite fewer working hours; others have installed individual motors driving machines, replacing large motors driving batteries of machines; others have checked machine installations. There has been little reduction in the number of working shifts so far, but such is forecast in several plants.

Shortage of materials from usual sources of supply is beginning to affect other plants: enamel ware plants have reduced output by one-third during April. Difficulty is experienced by machine shops in obtaining sheet iron, cast iron, brass and copper, and previously used materials are being resorted to. Rubber industries are diluting raw with reclaimed rubber because of difficulty of obtaining the raw product. Announced Customs policy controlling export from Shanghai of a certain range of products to Southern markets has not yet made itself felt. Export licence requirements in the United States are causing difficulty for some enterprises.

Cotton Mills Continue

Cotton textile mills continued actively to manufactures despite the closure of Chekiang ports by military action. There continues what is described as an "irresistible demand from the interior for cotton goods." In addition speculators are purchasing. Possibilities of interference in supply of Egyptian raw cotton induced price rises in fine cotton yarn. There was diminution in the activities of some dyeing plants. Tobacco plants were on the whole not so busy. Flashlight bulb plants are slack, only one-third of the factories being at work. Only one silk filature is working. Silk spinning plants are working, however, as are woollen mills.

Of 938 pressure vessels registered in the International Settlement, a check at the close of the first four months showed 422 covered by a valid certificate; 237 with inspections in complete, and 279 are without valid certificates. All owners of plants in the latter category have been notified of the necessity of re-inspection by a Council approved boiler surveyor.

In April, certificates covering 39 vessels were lodged. Application for permit to manufacture three new boilers locally was received.

Child Protection Service

A three day conference for professional workers in child welfare institutions, the first of its kind in Shanghai, was held on April 17 to 19 inclusive. A total of 76 representatives from 36 organizations, 23 of them child welfare agencies, attended. Papers were presented on the following subjects: "Recreation—its purposes and achievements;" the "Problem Child in Institutions;" "Nutrition and Growth of Young People;" "Techniques in Social Work Among Children; the "Handicapped Child." The object of the conference was to stimulate higher standards of work in institutions and to provide opportunities for workers in agencies to exchange experience. Regular monthly meetings of workers will take place henceforth. A summer course of six weeks' lectures in "Child Personality" has been planned in response to requests from the conference. A Council primary school building will be used for the course.

The Community Church in Shanghai made available to the Division in April a social worker who will begin work in the home finding field. For some time the Child Protection Service has been investigating applications for adoption received by one organization, and in future other child welfare institutions will be asked to refer such cases of the Division's Service. Check of 70 children adopted with the knowledge of the Division was made in April. Need for regular supervision was evidenced by the fact that the situations with regard to several were not found to be satisfactory. In view of the congestion in institutions, efforts will be made to find homes for children apart from formal adoption procedures. One such placement was made in April.

Sixteen lost children whose connections were traced by the Service were restored to parents and relations during April. This is the most effective home finding measure.

Gang Smashed by Central Detectives

Shanghai, May 5.

Aiming to smash another gang of armed robbers operating in the International Settlement detectives from Central police station swooped upon a Chinese lodging house on Saturday evening to start a series of arrests, netting them eight gangsters and three females, said to have in one way or another participated in crime. This number, however, should be increased within the next few days, since detectives believe that the gang is one of the largest to have perpetrated armed robberies here for some time.

Although no pistols had so far been seized in the raids carried out by the detectives, the latter were confident that they would find the firearms within the next few days. The number of crimes committed by the gang could not be ascertained yesterday, but it had been proved that the gangsters had been active in the Central, Louza and Chengtu Road districts. It may be also possible that they had operated in other districts of the International Settlement as well as in the French Concession.

The first raid was conducted by the Central station detectives late on Saturday evening when they visited a Chinese lodging house in Hankow Road. Coming unexpectedly, the detectives found the wanted men, five in number, in one of the rooms. These were taken back to the station where they were questioned as to their activities and accomplices. A little later, the detectives returned to the lodging house and took into custody three Chinese women, all said to have been connected with the crimes committed by the gang.

Visit to Concession

The next place to be visited by the detectives was another lodging house in Rue Lafayette, where the Settlement police had the co-operation of their French colleagues. Only one man was apprehended here, but his confession enabled the detectives to arrest two more members of the gang in Nantao.

Procuring the assistance of the Japanese authorities, the police raided a Chinese house near the Lao Sin Men (Old West Gate). Although expecting resistance from the gangsters, the detectives found none since the men were found to be unarmed.

It is believed that the gang has more members at large and their arrest will bring about the solution of numerous crimes. Preparations to smash the gang had been planned for some time, but it was only on Saturday that the whereabouts of the robbers had been discovered.

Old Medicine Merchant Killed on Ave. Edward

Shanghai, Apr. 29.

Mr. Kao Tse-yuen, commander of the First Battalion of Greater Shanghai Peace Preservation Corps before the war here, was shot by a gunman on Avenue Edward VII, near the corner of Yunnan Road, at about 1 p.m. yesterday. Taken to the Lester Chinese Hospital, he was pronounced dead. The bullet entered the victim's abdomen.

Mr. Kao was walking along Avenue Edward VII with three friends when the gunmen, the exact number of whom was not known, although it was believed that three men took part in the attack, appeared on the scene. One of them whipped out a pistol and fired a shot, wounding the aged man.

The deceased was a medicine merchant, residing in the French Concession, and it was stated yesterday that he had no political affiliations whatever. It was believed that the assassination had been inspired by a personal grudge. He was 60 years old.

U.S. Chamber Fetes Volunteers

Shanghai, Apr. 29.

On Friday night the American Chamber of Commerce entertained the American units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps at a buffet dinner and had a special showing of war pictures. Over 400 members and guests were present. Mr. James Nichols, the Acting-President of the American Chamber of Commerce, cordially welcomed the guests on behalf of the directors and members. Mr. Nichols made the following statement:—

"The Chamber regretted that the limited facilities of the American Club did not permit the Chamber to invite the entire Corps as guests as they would have liked to have done. The Chamber members had long awaited the opportunity of publicly acknowledging the debt of gratitude that American business and the American community as a whole owed to all members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. This pleasant coming together this evening enabled our members to meet with those who serve and who are a real vital force in the life of the Settlement. This meeting has made us realize more fully how fortunate it is that we can rely on the Volunteers and how splendid it is of them to give their time in service to this community.

To Share the Burden

"A great need which the officers of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps have pointed out on several occasions is for employers and all other people to co-operate so that the burden will be shared by all. The International Settlement has a long history of security behind it. The Volunteers have added and are adding to that history. Colonel Hornby in his report to the Council for the year 1940 stated: By their work the Volunteers have contributed in a great measure toward the maintenance of law and order in the Settlement. That statement will be heartily endorsed by every resident in Shanghai.

"The Volunteers have been doing exactly that from the time they were first organized 88 years ago this month. Time would not permit me to recount their activities but their record, from the time of the Muddy Flats engagement, is one of distinguished service. Heavy demands are now being made on the Corps. In nominal times we are inclined to take their good work for granted but the world today is in such a state that we are forcibly reminded that without the steadying influence of the Volunteers we would not be able to function.

Greater Security

"In view of the statements made recently by responsible public officials, we should be able to anticipate greater security for all who reside or transact business in the Settlement. The establishment of a Provisional Council has been generally accepted as a pledge of international determination to preserve and safeguard the Settlement. In the fulfillment of that pledge we place our hope and faith. The Settlement is facing a future which can be prophesied to this extent. Shanghai is and will remain a great world metropolis—a great artery through which will flow an ever-increasing and flourishing international trade. Full co-operation on the part of the different nationals represented in the Settlement will enable us to maintain the vital administrative and protective services of which the Volunteers are a very important part, adequately staffed and properly equipped.

"The co-operation which all responsible citizens seek will make for stability and will enable the authorities to vigorously combat vice and crime. It will give to the government the means of safeguarding the moral, spiritual and physical well-being of the people. It will encourage expansion and development of lands, buildings, trade and public services.

"The American Chamber of Commerce will support every effort directed toward maintaining law and order and good government in the International Settlement. It is a worthy cause and one to which all people of every nationality should give their earnest support. We are profoundly grateful to our honoured guests for their unremitting devotion to that cause. I can safely repeat what I told them a little while ago. Their service is indispensable to the common welfare."

A YOUNG Chinese collapsed while riding in a route No. 15 bus yesterday morning and was pronounced dead when admitted to Paulun Hospital. At the time of his death, he was dressed in a gray serge gown. The conductor saw him fall just as the bus was nearing the corner of Bubbling Well and Mohawk Roads. The deceased was believed to be named Zung and was about 30 years old.

National Flags Hung On Anniversary

Shanghai, May 6.

Chinese national flags were hung over many places in Shanghai yesterday as the Chinese here celebrated the anniversary of the establishment of the Revolutionary Government at Canton by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who became the Extraordinary President, plunging the Kuomintang into war with all warlords who were then overrunning the country.

A meeting was held in Klangwan under the auspices of the Greater Shanghai Special Municipal Government. Speeches were made by new officials to eulogize the late Kuomintang leader for his untiring efforts to carry out reforms. In the Settlement, all Chinese schools went on with their work as usual. There was no holiday, as an order had come from Chungking requiring all teachers and students to start a health campaign in schools here during this week, so as to make right use of the holiday.

Closer Contact Among Wartime Nationals

Shanghai, May 6.

An Inter-Allied Federation grouping all allied communities in Shanghai was created today and held its inaugural luncheon at the Shanghai Club.

The first objective of the newly formed Association is inter-allied publicity. It will also have among its aims the promotion of closer contact among nationals of the various allied communities in Shanghai.

At the close of the meeting the following telegram was sent to Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, H. M. Ambassador to Chungking.

Non-British members of the newly created Shanghai Interallied Federation with to express to Your Excellency their complete faith in the ultimate British and Allied victory and their unreserved solidarity with their British Allies in defence of common cause of freedom and decency.

Members of the Federation hope that similar groups will be created throughout the Far East.

Chinese Newspaperman Wounded by Gunman

Shanghai, Apr. 29.

Attacks on pro-Chungking newspapermen were resumed yesterday morning when two unidentified terrorists shot and wounded Mr. Wen Tien-sung, business manager of the "Ta Wan Pao" (China Evening News) just as he was leaving Lane 727 Gordon Road at 10 o'clock to go to his office at 160 Avenue Edward VII. Mr. Wen was wounded in the chest and later was taken to Paulun Hospital, where he was given a good chance to survive.

Two men participated in the attack with only one of them being armed with a pistol. As soon as the victim appeared at the entrance of the lane, the gunman fired two quick shots, one of which wounded the newspaperman, while the other went wide.

The shooting was heard by Sikh police constable No. 22, who gave chase after the terrorists. Seeing themselves pursued, the armed men turned around and fired at the policeman, but missed. The latter retaliated without result.

The terrorists escaped through one of the alleyways and although the area was thoroughly searched, the two criminals had not been found.

Another Chinese Court Official Abducted

Shanghai, May 3.

The atmosphere of uncertainty which has clouded the activities of the First Special District Court, the last bulwark of the Chungking Government here, has been further perturbed by the kidnapping on Thursday evening of Miss Chow Zing-tsan, secretary of the No. 1 Criminal Court at North Chekiang Road.

Miss Chow and several members of her family were abducted from their home at 19 Yun Zai Fong on Yu Yuen Road after their return from a wedding ceremony held in a Chinese restaurant in Foochow Road. On entering their home they were confronted by several gunmen, who at the pistol point forced them into a waiting car parked outside. The police yesterday were unable to find any trace of the victims.

The abduction marks another of a series of disturbing factors which have interfered with the even tenor of the lives of several judges and officials of the court since its premises were bombed several months ago. Two months ago, it will be recalled the president of the tribunal Mr. Zee Vee-tsung was abducted outside his home in the French Concession.

Foreign Beggars in Central District

Shanghai, May 6.

The foreign beggar problem in the Central district has been more or less satisfactorily solved, with foreign indigents being rarely seen in the area, which, but a few weeks ago, teemed with mendicants, notwithstanding the fact that numerous hostels in the city, established by the Salvation Army and Russian benevolent organizations, were willing to take care of them.

These mendicants, mostly Russian and gipsy, had been "working" in Nanking Road, the Bund and Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

S.M.P. Headquarters received many letters about beggars in the Central district and went to work to clear the area. The first two to be given a home were two Russian women, frequently seen on Nanking Road near the Palace and Cathay Hotels, begging from office workers during the rush hours. These two were placed in a charity establishment in Yu Yuen Road.

The position with male beggars was far more complicated, since the majority of them preferred to beg rather than stay in hostels, while others were not acceptable to various hostels because of their passion for drinking and drugs.

When the police started to clear the streets of these beggars, the Salvation Army and Russian officials were approached with a request to take these men in. An official of the Salvation Army stated that their hostel in Chaoufoong Road had 58 beds for indigents, who were also supplied with two meals a day. The official stated that there was no need for men to beg in the streets and that these men, if their conduct was not too objectionable, could be accommodated in the hostel.

A Russian official said that they had two hostels for the poor, one at 222 Tongshan Road and the other at 588 Avenue du Roi Albert. These were full up. In addition to these two establishments, the Russians keep a dining hut in Rue Bourgeat, where about 50 persons are issued with free meals every day. About fifteen Russians are also housed by the Salvation Army, at the recommendation of the Russian Emigrants' Committee.

About 100 Russian Beggars

There are approximately 100 Russian beggars in Shanghai, but the difficulty is that the majority are drunkards and drug addicts. These two faults have closed the doors of hostels to them. Some of them have been known, however, to be "veterans, who refuse to go to hostels, preferring to earn their meagre living by begging.

Gipsy beggars originated locally in Wayside, where they were at first allowed to use a vacant garage. Gradually, however, they came into the Central district in large numbers. They have been rounded up by the police and none remain there now.

Very many of the Russian beggars are young men who have come here from Manchoukuo in hope of finding work. A youngster was recently brought to the station and proved to be an old offender. Asked why he did not go to work, he said that he knew no one in the city and was too young for the Russian Detachment.

Some of the beggars are violently inclined and there have been several cases when windows of downtown food shops and restaurants were broken by beggars, angered at being refused a meal. In all cases, the beggars said that they had done so because they were hungry. Jimmy's restaurant in Nanking Road had its window broken a while ago, but the presence of an Indian watchman has averted repetition of this.

Beggars, who are not shy of work, have found the Tongshan Road hostel a good place to live. They are, however, asked to do their bit and various jobs are taken on by the hostel, ranging from repairs of toys to plumbing. There are about 60 indigents living at the hostel.

THE committees of the National Relief Funds of the French Red Cross and of the Relief Permanent Funds are jointly sponsoring a concert of Chamber Music on May 8, to take place in the ballroom of the French Police Club, at 9.15 p.m., in aid of the French Prisoners Funds. The concert will afford an opportunity of hearing many well known local artistes in an attractive programme. Tickets can be obtained from the library of the Alliance Française, 11 Route Vallon, Cercle Sportif Français, Cercle Français, Cercle de Police Française, but reservation of seats can only be made at the Alliance Française.

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French Concession Garbage Strike

Shanghai, Apr. 29.

Approximately 150 Russians were engaged by the P.W.D. of the French Municipal Council yesterday to take place of the striking coolies in the Concession for the duration of the dispute, with a daily pay of $8.

The strike of 700 garbage coolies in the French Concession broke out at 1 a.m. on Sunday, after their demands for increases in pay and living allowances remained unanswered. The dispute was started by the casual coolies, who were the first to walk out.

As a precautionary measure, every garbage truck has had a C.P.C. detailed to it in order to avoid incidents with the strikers. It is learned that the coolies have already appointed a number of representatives to call on the authorities to negotiate.

The labour situation at the Commercial Press remained unchanged yesterday, although negotiations were understood to have been held for the purpose of settling the wage-increase problem.

A strike was called by about 70 drivers of the Miller Company godown in Thorburn Road yesterday following the alleged refusal on the part of the management to give satisfactory answers to their demands for higher wages and allowances It was learned that negotiations were proceeding yesterday and that they would be resumed today. The company which has its head office at 106 Peking Road is engaged in truck, transportation and clearance brokerage business.

Garage Strike

May 1.

The labour situation threatened to deteriorate yesterday when the employees of the Taylor Garage struck at noon, but negotiations between the representatives of drivers and the management resulted in the former resuming work after less than two hours of idleness. Another dispute, between coolies of the S.M.C. Health Department and the administration, was settled, with the coolies returning to work yesterday morning.

The strike of the Taylor Garage employees came as a surprise since, it was learned yesterday, the drivers had been granted an increase just a few days ago. It was said that the managements of the four major garages here, namely the Taylor, Johnson, Ford and Silver garages, had asked for an increase a few days ago and were granted such by the managers.

The garbage coolies of the S.M.C. Health Department, about 200 in number, returned to work yesterday morning after striking for about one day. Other disputes, however, remained without change. These included the Commercial Press, with more than 1,000 workers involved, Millers Transportation Co. with about 70 drivers on strike, and the Foh Shing Tobacco Co., in Macao Road, where several hundred male and female workers declared a strike exactly a month ago. A minor strike, that of the Sang Li Chang Iron Works in Route J. Prentice, was also unsettled yesterday.

Wharf coolies of the Ewo Cotton Mill in Yangtszepoo, with the exception of the 29 detained in connection with the fracas at the mill two weeks ago, resumed work yesterday. As far as it could be ascertained, the strikers returned unconditionally.

Workers Resume

May 2.

International Labour Day, it seems, reminded a number of strikers that all play and no work would not produce the desirable results, for approximately 1,500 workers resumed work yesterday morning, among them the garbage coolies of the French Concession, the employees of the Foh Shing Tobacco Co., and ladies' shoemakers.

The garbage coolies, 700 in number, struck on Sunday after their demands for higher wages had not been met by the administration. The measure, taken by the latter, to force the strikers to return to work by publishing an advertisement in local Chinese papers, announcing that the coolies would be dismissed if they would not report for work on the specified day, appears to have worked, for the majority went back, with the remaining resuming yesterday. Negotiations will be held in the near future.

About 1,000 male and female workers of the Foh Shing Tobacco Co. in Macao Road resumed work yesterday, although no settlement of the dispute had been reached. Talks will commence within the next few days and it is expected that an understanding will be reached. The strike broke out exactly a month ago, after the management had refused to grant the demands submitted by the workers.

The third dispute to end yesterday was the one involving about 200 shoemakers, employed by the Chekiang Road shops. Although no actual settlement had been reached, it was reported that the managers of the shops had agreed to increase their employees' wages.

Meanwhile, the strike at the Miller Transportation Co. continued unchanged yesterday, ending its fourth day. It was said that a few days ago the chauffeurs and coolies of the company submitted several demands to the management. The latter accepted the one for an increase in wages, but refused to view the others. It was then that the employees walked out.

The dispute between the employees and the management of the Commercial Press was also without a change yesterday.

The ten-day-old labour trouble among the Chinese medicine shop workers is expected to end in the near future. Chinese reports stated yesterday that the managements had promised to grant an increase to their employees.

The Shanghai Tailors' Union published an advertisement in the "Sin Wan Pao" yesterday to the effect that the union would be dissolved owing to dissension amongst its members. Hereafter, continued the advertisement, the union will not meddle in any affairs taking place between tailors and their employees.

Russian Strikebreakers

May 6.

Russian strikebreakers were back doing road work for the Public Works Department of the French Concession yesterday, when approximately 700 scavengers went on strike for the second time within a week. The coolies, who first struck about a week ago, formally resumed work on May 1, with an understanding that negotiations would continue.

On Saturday morning they went to the P.W.D. depot in Rue Brenier de Montmorand to get their wages and found out that the French Municipal Council, true to their notice issued during the strike, had subtracted three days' wages from the coolies' salaries.

The majority of the scavengers were dissatisfied with the decision and declared another strike. Some, however, preferred to continue with their work, but were assaulted by the strikers. The French police were called out and forced the strikers out. A number of them were arrested, but later were released.

Police Trouble Averted

Meanwhile, trouble was averted at the Western Shanghai Area Special Police Force when an increase was granted to policemen, transferred to the new force from the Chinese police. It was reported that these policemen had asked for an increase in wages, basing their request on the fact that the policemen, seconded by the Shanghai Municipal Police, were receiving $165, while they were being paid only $35 per mensem.

The request was granted, although their pay has not been brought to the level of the S.M.P. constables. This may be explained by the fact that members of the S.M.P., transferred to the W.S.A.S.P.F., are better trained than their colleagues.

It was reported yesterday that Chinese laundry workers and silversmiths had struck when their demands for better treatment and increases in living allowances were rejected by their employees.

The deadlock at the Commercial Press continued yesterday, with no settlement in sight. It was said that the management had refused to increase the pay of their employees, adding that the company had been losing money for the past three years and that they were overstaffed.

It was reported yesterday that Chinese strikers may soon be joined by Russian employees of shops in the French Concession and International Settlement. According to a report in a local Russian daily, the employees of Russian stores in Shanghai have met on several occasions to discuss means of forcing their employers to increase their pay. Although not threatening openly, the Russian workers, it is rumoured, will go to the extreme to gain their end.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Russians Replace Garbage Coolies

The strike of garbage coolies in the French Concession gave unemployed Russians a good chance to make some money and approximately 150 of them were engaged at $8 per diem to keep the streets in the Concession clean. The photo shows three Russians hard at work on Avenue du Roi Albert. Although the better part of the strikers had returned to work in the Concession, a number were still holding out, demanding that their requests be granted first.

Chinese Steals From Brother to Gamble

Shanghai, May 6.

An interesting story was told to the Central police station detectives by Kang Sz Hsiong, a young Chinese employed by his brother at the Yak Kyi Cotton Mill, on Sunday afternoon, when he claimed to have been taken to Kiangwan where he was detained for several hours, being mistaken for his brother.

According to his original report, he had been sent to the China and South Sea Bank, in Hankow Road, by his brother on Saturday morning to collect the latter's dividends and to withdraw some shares from the bank. This was done and the youth was returning from the bank, with $428 in cash and $6,000 in shares, when, in front of the Administration Building of the Shanghai Municipal Council, he was stopped by two Chinese.

Pretending that they were armed by holding their hands under their gowns, the two men, according to Kang, intimidated him and forced him into a waiting car. The chauffeur of the vehicle then drove away in a northerly direction, finally arriving in Kiangwan.

The victim was taken into a house and pushed into a room, where he was kept under guard for a few minutes. A little later, ten Chinese, all armed with mausers, entered the room and began questioning him, mistaking him for his brother.

When the man told them that he was not his brother and that he had been sent to the bank to collect the dividends and to withdraw some shares, his captors relieved him of the money and shares and brought him back to the International Settlement, where they released him.

This story, however, did not find the detectives ready to believe Kang, and further questioning forced the young man to confess that, after he had left the bank, he went to the Lien Chow gambling den in Yu Yuen Road, where he lost all the money.

Afraid to tell his brother the truth, Kang came home at about 2 a.m. on Sunday, saying that he had been taken to Kiangwan and that he had only been released after the robbers had taken away his money and shares.

His brother took him to the Central station to make the report and it was then established that the story had been fabricated to cover his gambling loss. He was brought before the First Special District Court yesterday morning and was remanded in custody for one week.

B.U.S.C. Holds Annual Meeting

Shanghai, Apr. 29.

The necessity of vigilance to see that the life of the society should be maintained irrespective of whether or not it should be beset by outside cares was stressed by Dr. H. Couper Patrick, president of the British Universities Society of China, yesterday afternoon at its fifth annual meeting held at the Cathedral School (Henry Lester Endowment), at which he addressed a representative gathering of university men.

The society he said, was not one that called for great financial activity, but membership subscriptions had carried them through satisfactorily during the past year. He was struck sometime ago he continued, by an article in the "North-China Daily News" regarding British Universities in wartime in which the writer stated that institutions were carrying on normally and had not repeated the error of the last war. The jubilation of 1914, it was stated, swept the whole generation into the army and within the short space of eighteen months many students were killed. Today, the undergraduates are no less patriotic, but their viewpoint is not so serious. The life of the universities should be maintained.

During the winter and spring the comparatively small group here representing not more than 100 institutions had been able to carry on activities of the society in a small way and the need existed for its continuance during the next season. He could not foretell whether they would be free from outside cares, but even if they were to be, it would be incumbent upon them to see that the life of the society should be maintained.

They had had very pleasant gatherings during the season, he continued, specially of the art and literary groups and hoped there would be more activity in this direction in future. It was their intention to have a meeting of the literary group before the end of the summer when they might be able to combine it with a garden party.

Mr. H. B. Lobb, the secretary, said that they had done their utmost to keep the activities of the Society going during a not very pleasant period. They lacked headquarters. They had been very unfortunate in the past year in choice of dates. Inclement weather and other causes had tended to upset some of their gatherings and tended to dampen spirits of members, but he hoped that the society would be kept going through group meetings.

Vote of Thanks

Mr. W. H. Wei, vice-president, said that the activities for the past year were somewhat restricted owing to local unrest and recorded a vote of thanks for Mr. Lobb, outgoing secretary, for the good work he had done and hoped that his successor, Dr. P. G. Mar, would continue the good work.

The Chairman expressed the gratification of the society over the appointment as honorary member of the vice-chancellor of the Hongkong University which had more members in the society than any other university, due to its proximity. The society was honoured by the patronage of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to China.

The following were elected to serve on the executive committee for the coming year:—president, Dr. H. Couper Patrick; vice-presidents, Messrs. R. Davison and W. H. Wei; hon. secretary Dr. P. G. Mar; hon. treasurer Mr. M. L. Ling.

Convenors of groups:—literary group convenor, Mr. H. B. Lobb; science group Dr. J. G. Ledwidge; art, Mr. T. Spikins; music, Mr. L. H. Barton.

Co-opted members of executive committee:—Messrs. A. Harvey and W. P. Cheung and Mrs. E. G. Merritt, Miss E. M. Hinder and Miss Helen Moore.

Labour Day Passes Quietly Here

Shanghai, May 2.

With the police taking extra precautions, no demonstrations or meetings were held in foreign areas in Shanghai yesterday, Labour Day, when thousands of workers here enjoyed a holiday following the announcement to the effect by big firms, factories and most of the leading Chinese newspaper offices. Inspiring articles were published by the Chinese press and a telegram was sent by workers here to General Chiang Kai-shek renewing their loyalty to their leader. A celebration meeting was held in the Nantao office of the Shanghai Municipal Labour Union Readjustment Committee, a new régime's organization, with compromise between capital and labour as the keynote of speeches.

The Chungking press in Shanghai urged all workers to remain firm on their stand in regard to the fight for freedom, but explained that the final victory is far more important than the "38 system" which workers in Chicago fought for in 1888. Workers were also urged to maintain the Labour Day spirit while at the same being confident of victory. The Chinese people were likened to workers in Chicago, but the press kept the populace here reminded of the two-fold meaning of the day.

Several leading Chinese dailies, including the "Shun Pao" and "Sin Wan Pao", were closed for the day, although some Chinese news agency offices still worked for evening papers. There was a noticeable increase of the number of workers in streets yesterday since most of the big Chinese firms and factories declared a holiday, with their management promising to pay for the day's rest. Unlike the pre-war days, no demonstrations or meetings were held partly, due to official prohibition but partly due to lack of leadership.

Political Football

Like many other people, Shanghai workers have also become political footballs as a result of the changed situation and judging from the recent assassinations of labour leaders connected with the new regime, Chinese circles are inclined to believe that leadership of workers here has also been fought for between Chungking and Nanking. Pro-Nanking labour unions have sprung up like mushrooms, if the new régime's press reports are correct, but Chungking's labour workers are also here. Handbills bearing patriotic slogans were reported by the Chinese press to have been distributed here some days ago in connection with the May Day.

Nanking apparently did not plan for any big May Day demonstration or meeting as revealed by Mr. Sun Ming-chi, head of Social Movement Committee in Shanghai, at a press interview. He hinted that there should be no big celebration, since workers here were already suffering from the high cost of living. He was in charge of mediation between capital and labour, but he would not side with those who would strike without strong reasons. There should be a mutual understanding between employers and employees and to settle labour disputes, his committee was starting organizing a consumers co-operative society movement among all workers under the new regime's influence, he said.

Six Tons of Coal Briquettes Burn

Shanghai, Apr. 29.

About six tons of briquette coal were burned when flames broke out in a Chinese coal shop at 145 Woosung Road at 5.15 a.m. yesterday. The Hongkew fire station answered the call and had the blaze extinguished, but not before a wooden partition in the shop had been damaged.

Another fire was reported at 1.40 a.m. when a wooden partition at the Avenue Hall at 1434 Avenue Road went up in flames. The blaze was extinguished by inmates.

A third call to the Fire Brigade Headquarters was made at 9.04 a.m. when the roof of a Japanese garage at 50/343 Boone Road collapsed, damaging a motor car. No one was injured.

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SHANGHAI NEWS (con.)

Vigorous Campaign Against Terrorism

Shanghai, May 6.

A vigorous campaign has been started by the Special Japanese Naval Landing Party acting in concert with the Japanese Gendarmerie to locate Chungking terrorists in the Japanese occupied areas here including Nantao and Chapei, according to Domei News Agency.

The vigilance of the authorities was accentuated yesterday in rigorous searches of pedestrians for concealed weapons, keeping a strict surveillance over the activities of Chinese whose presence and business in the areas appeared questionable.

Terrorists lying in surreptitious waiting for their prey—Japanese army and naval non-commissioned officers and others are made short shift of when apprehended. The rounding up of scores of innocent looking peasants and beggars have fully borne out the rumours that terrorists have been operating in the guise of country people.

Wholesale arrests of suspected terrorists have followed the measures taken by the Japanese authorities according to the "Shanghai Mainichi". Exactly a year after the assassination of Sergt. Toyama of the Nantao Japanese Gendarmerie who met instant death as the result of a shot fired by Chinese communists, on April 20, 1940, the Japanese military police in Nantao arrested a group of seven the paper states, including one Sieh Ho-lin who was stated to have engineered the murder of the sergeant.

Closely following on the heels of this development, joint efforts of the Japanese Gendarmerie and the Special Naval Landing Party resulted in the arrest of Chungking agents, the Domei report continues, who shot and killed two Japanese gendarmes on Dalny Road early in April of this year.

Old Stone, Wuchen Rd. Bridges Opened

Shanghai, May 1.

The Old Stone and Wuchen Road bridges were opened yesterday morning after having been closed since Monday evening following the wounding of a Japanese sentry on the Chapei side of the Stone Bridge. The gunman, who had shot the Japanese, was reported to have been arrested by Japanese authorities at about 8 a.m. yesterday, after a search that lasted for more than 36 hours. He was found, it was said, in a hut close to the scene of the crime.

It may be recalled that the sentry was shot by the gunman and sustained three wounds. The attempt forced the United States Marines and the Shanghai Municipal Police to close the bridges. The assailant escaped in the darkness and although the complete area, both in the Settlement and Chapei, had been searched immediately after the shooting, no traces could be found of him. He was finally found yesterday morning. The Japanese sentry is still in hospital.

Again Closed

May 4.

The Old Stone and Wuchen Road bridges were again closed by the United States Marine Corps shortly after 8 p.m. yesterday. Although no reason was given for the closure, it was understood that it had been done in connection with the recent shooting of a Japanese sentry, who, it may be recalled, was wounded by a Chinese gunman while on duty on the Chapei side of the bridge. The shooting occurred on Monday and the bridges had, since then, been closed and opened on several occasions.

Hire Cars Commandeered By Gangsters

Shanghai, May 2.

Two cases of taxi commandeering were reported to the Shanghai Municipal Police yesterday, with the first occurring on Connaught Road at 12.30 a.m. when car No. 17709 was driven away by a trio of gangsters, after they had forced the chauffeur out of the vehicle and had kept him in a Chinese house in a lane off Connaught Road. He was released at 7.30 a.m. and reported the crime immediately to Gordon Road police station. The car had not been found up to a late hour yesterday. One of the men was armed.

The second case was reported to the Louza station. According to the chauffeur, the taxi was called out to the Far Eastern Hotel at 90 Yu Ya Ching Road at 10.10 a.m. There, five men entered the vehicle and ordered the chauffeur to drive to Kiangwan. Once there, the men kicked the driver out of the vehicle and drove away. This taxi, bearing licence No. 12418, was not recovered yesterday.

Four Robbers Arrested By Louza Police

Shanghai, Apr. 29.

Detectives from Louza police station have arrested four Chinese on suspicion of having participated in armed robberies in the International Settlement and French Concession. Three of them were apprehended on Tientsin Road at 8 a.m. yesterday, following an armed robbery at a Chinese house at No. 587/4, where they stole approximately $1,300 in clothes and jewellery.

Four gangsters made the raid on the Chinese house and intimidated the occupants with their pistol and knives. The gangsters looted the place of everything valuable and left after taking all the clothes and jewellery they could find.

One of the victims, however, followed them into the street and trailed them until he saw a policeman. He immediately reported the crime to the constable and the latter gave chase after the robbers, helped in this by other policemen. Three of the gang were arrested and an imitation pistol, for the firearm turned out to be such, in addition to two knives were seized. Approximately $1,000 were recovered.

Taken to the station, the arrested men confessed to their participation in the robbery and informed the detectives that other members of the gang could be found in a lodging house in the Louza district. The detectives hurried to the given address and managed to take another man into custody. Although he proved that he had not participated in the Tientsin Road robbery, he told the police that the gang had committed five robberies in the Settlement and about ten in the French Concession. The arrest of the rest of the gang was believed certain.

Armed Robber Arrested Near Scene of Crime

Shanghai, May 4.

An armed robber was arrested and his pistol was seized yesterday morning after the police had been called out to a scene of crime on Shanhaikwan Road at 9.15 o'clock. In addition to the seizure of the pistol, the police recovered about 80 per cent. of the loot.

The robbers, three in number and in possession of two pistols, entered House 9 Lane 274 Shanhaikwan Road and the two armed men pulled out their firearms, intimidating the occupants and ordering them to keep quiet. They then proceeded to rob the inmates of cash and succeeded in stealing $2,300 and a wrist watch, valued at about $500.

One of the victims, however, managed to leave the premises and reported the crime to a C.P.C., who in his turn called out a police party from the Sinza station. The policemen went in pursuit of the gangsters and managed to arrest one of them, but only after he had fired a shot at C.P.C. 2928. Fortunately, the shot went wide and the C.P.C. was not injured.

In addition to the seized pistol, the policemen took two rounds of ammunition from the arrested man, and recovered the wrist watch and over $1,700 in cash.

Four Chinese Burn to Death in Big Fire

Shanghai, May 4.

Four Chinese lost their lives and another sustained serious injuries in a fire that swept four Chinese shops and dwellings in Yates Road early yesterday morning. The four bodies, two of men and two of women, were found among the débris in the course of the watching duty.

The blaze broke out at 11.35 p.m. on Friday and immediately enveloped Nos. 340 and 342 of Yates Road. Firemen from the Sinza station hastened to the scene and exerted efforts to keep the flames from spreading. Nos. 338 and 344, however, had caught fire before the arrival of the firemen.

The fire was under control within 24 minutes of the firemen's arrival. The injured Chinese was found at 12.50 a.m. and an ambulance was called out. He was taken to Paulun Hospital, suffering from severe burns to his right hand, shoulder and back.

After the flames had been brought under control, the task became an easier one, although the firemen remained on the scene till 1.20 a.m. before they had made sure that the blaze had been completely extinguished.

It was during that period that the four charred bodies were found among the débris. Material damage to the houses included the roofs and the first floors of the buildings.

OBITUARIES

Dr. W. E. O'Hara

Shanghai, May 4.

It is with the greatest regret that the death is announced of Dr. William E. O'Hara, which took place yesterday after a lingering illness. "Bill" O'Hara was born in Sydney, Australia, in 1879, the son of a wellknown doctor in that city, and after the usual schooling decided to follow his father's profession finishing his surgical education at Edinburgh where he qualified as a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons at that University. After practising for some time

The Late Dr. W. E. O'Hara

in Australia and serving with distinction with the Australian Forces in Egypt in the last war he came to Shanghai somewhat over twenty years ago to commence practice here, soon establishing himself as the fine surgeon he undoubtedly was. He soon entered into the affairs of the city having in his time served as a member of the Board of Governors of the General Hospital, and on the committee of other medical organizations.

A sportsman through and through "Bill" O'Hara was in his time one of the best cricketers in Shanghai, playing on several occasions in Interport teams, and doing some deadly work with his bowling for which he was celebrated, being at the same time no mean hand with the bat and an excellent fielder. While cricket was his first love, he was interested in all forms of sport and was a familiar figure on the race course. He was a member of the Shanghai Club, the Race Club, the Cricket Club and some others. In addition to this he was one of the founders of the Anzac Society.

O'Hara with his quiet humour and genial personality had a rare faculty for making and keeping friends whose number is great. Because of most kindly disposition there will be left behind many people in Shanghai who never appealed to him for help, whether in the course of his profession or otherwise, without receiving it, while his surreptitious acts of charity endeared him greatly to those unfortunate enough to need assistance.

The passing of so familiar and well-liked a figure will leave a big gap in the ranks of the older generation of Shanghailanders, and widespread sympathy will be felt for Mrs. O'Hara in her sad bereavement.

Mrs. K. S. Zau.

Shanghai, Apr. 30.

Numerous friends of Mrs. K. S. Zau will be grieved to learn of her death, which occurred yesterday morning. The deceased, who was 66 years of age, was born in Ningpo and came to Shanghai more than 50 years ago when she married Mr. Zau, a well known cotton merchant. Her husband died in 1926. Mrs. Zau was well known among the native population for her relief work among the poor and her participation in benevolent activities of the Church of Our Saviour. She was the mother of F. J. Zau of the Standard Oil Co., F. W. Zau of St. Luke's Hospital, F. D. Zau of the S.M.C. Isolation Hospital, and Mrs. Char.

R. M. B. Charter

Shanghai, May 3.

A letter has been received here from Canada by Comdr. Creer, Senior British Naval Officer here and commander of H.M.S. Petrel, announcing the accidental death in England on March 24, of Mr R. M. B. Charter who is well-known in Shanghai, where he has a wide circle of friends.

The missive, written by a friend in Vancouver, states that members of the 6th Company would undoubtedly be interested to hear something about the war services of the late Mr. Charter, news of whose demise was transmitted to Canada in the form of a telegram from the British Admiralty.

The late Mr. Charter only arrived in England on March 11, from Canada, and wrote to his friends there saying how nice and wonderful it was to be in England and how he liked his colleagues in the service for whom he said he would do anything.

Mrs. Mary Lowe Maitland

Shanghai, May 1.

A Requiem Mass was celebrated yesterday morning at the Church of Christ the King on Rue Bourgeat by the Rev. Father Lobo for the late Mrs. Mary Lowe Maitland, widow of the late Robert Kelly Maitland and dearly-beloved mother of Alfred, Robert, Arthur and Albert Maitland, Mrs. G. O. Haviland (Sacremento, Cal.) and Mrs. Nellie Tate. Mrs. Maitland died in Shanghai last Sunday following a rather long illness when in her 76th year. A beautiful blanket of flowers from her sons and daughters rested upon the casket that was borne to the grave in the Hungjao Road Cemetery by Messrs.—P. J. Barrera, C. A. Bowern, J. Shute, J. Harvey, R. Davie, H. Park, H. Klyhn and S. Harvie. The last rites at the grave were read by Father Lobo.

Mr. Reuben Ezekiel Kadoorie

Shanghai, May 6.

The funeral service for the late Mr. Reuben Ezekiel Kadoorie, nephew of Sir Elly Kadoorie, was held yesterday shortly afternoon in the Mohawk Road Jewish Cemetery, with the Rev. M. Brown officiating.

A large assembly of friends and relatives were present attesting to the esteem and respect in which the deceased was held. The late Mr. Kadoorie was born in Baghdad 74 years ago and has been a resident in China for over 50 years and has lived in Shanghai for about 40 years.

He was one of the earliest members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange of which he continued to be a member until claimed by death. He also was a member of the Shanghai Club, International Recreation Club and the Shanghai Race Club, with which he was prominently identified.

In 1914 he owned the pony Concession which won the Shanghai Derby at the Spring meeting, and in the autumn of the same year, the same pony won the Consolation Cup and placed second in the Champions. He continued his interest in racing until the very last.

Although racing was his principal hobby, the late Mr. Kadorie was of a quiet disposition and dispensed charity unostentatiously. His loss will be keenly felt by all who appreciated his sterling qualities of heart and mind.

The casket was carried to the grave by Messrs. H. Kadoorie, H. Meyer, R. M. Joseph, S. M. Perry, F. Elias and E. Elias. Those sending donations to charity in lieu of wreaths will be announced later.

LOCAL FOOD PRICES

Average prices obtained on May 2. H.—Hongkew District W.—Seymour Rd. Market and shops in Western District F.C.—Markets and shops in the French Concession.

Beef	H.	W.	F.C.
Rib	3.20	3.40	3.40
Rump	3.60	3.60	3.40
Sirloin	3.60	3.60	—
Soup	2.00	2.10	2.20
Suet	2.00	2.00	1.00
Mutton			
Lamb	1.40	1.60	1.50
Gigot	1.60	1.60	1.50
Pork			
Lard	1.25	1.50	1.31
Leg	1.50	1.80	0.80
Cutlet	1.70	2.00	1.67
Should.	1.40	2.00	1.67
Veal			
Cutlets	3.60	3.50	—
Buffalo			
Rump	3.00	2.70	2.00
Soup	1.70	1.00	1.80
Prepared Meat			
Bacon	2.20	2.80	2.80
Ham F.	2.70	2.50	4.00
Ham C.	2.50	3.20	2.50
S. pork	1.28	1.60	1.50
Fish			
Carp	1.80	1.20	—
" live	2.00	2.40	2.00
Cod	1.10	1.15	1.80
Eel live	1.70	1.40	1.00
Manda.	2.10	1.60	1.70
Prawns	0.35	0.35	0.40
Salmon	1.60	1.60	—
Soles N.	1.10	1.00	—
W'bait	1.00	1.10	1.20
Yellow	0.70	0.80	0.65
Salted Fish			
Herring	0.80	0.75	0.70
Ribbon	0.80	0.70	0.65
Salmon	1.20	1.15	1.20
Poultry and Eggs			
Chick.	2.50	2.30	2.20
Duck	7.00	7.00	6.00
Eggs	2.20	2.00	1.80
Fruit			
Apples	0.90	0.80	0.85
Bananas	0.80	0.70	0.60
Lemons	0.60	0.60	0.75
Oranges	2.20	1.50	1.50
" Imp.	7.20	6.00	7.00
Pears	—	0.60	0.70

Vegetables	H.	W.	F.C.
B'boo	0.40	0.70	0.40
Beans F.	1.40	1.40	—
B'root	0.20	0.30	0.30
C'bage	0.50	0.10	0.15
" F.	0.50	0.30	0.20
" S.	0.15	0.20	0.15
Carrots	0.20	0.30	0.20
Onions	0.70	0.60	0.30
Potatoes	0.40	0.47	0.40
" S.	—	0.30	0.40
Spinach	0.20	0.25	0.15
To'toes	1.20	1.20	0.90
Turnips	0.20	0.15	0.08
Grocery			
Coffee	3.60	3.00	3.50
Flour A.	0.74	0.71	0.70
" C.	0.70	0.66	0.68
Macar.	1.30	1.20	1.10
Noodles	0.62	0.51	0.58
Salt T.	0.50	0.60	0.50
" C.	0.50	0.42	0.44
Sugar T.	0.95	0.95	0.90
" H.	0.85	0.85	0.80
Tea	3.50	6.00	3.50
Oil and Bean Curd			
Bean	0.22	0.30	0.10
Salad	1.85	1.88	1.28
Soya	1.10	1.08	1.10
Milk, Butter and Bread			
Milk, A	1.10	1.09	1.00
" B	0.75	0.83	0.60
" A.T.T.	—	1.13	—
Milk	1.95	4.00	2.00
Butter	7.80	7.60	7.60
Margar.	2.10	2.05	2.10
Bread	0.63	0.63	0.63
Soaps			
Toilet	0.40	0.85	0.80
Wash.	0.73	1.03	1.30
Rice			
K'mee	0.88	0.80	0.85
Foreign	0.88	0.82	0.86
Coal and Fuel			
Antrac.	430	450	410
Kitchen	420	440	410
Briq.	16	16	16
Charcoal	50	—	50
Wood	—	—	0.50 1.00
K'sene	1.29	1.24	1.44

PERSONAL NOTES

THE death occurred on February 23, at Wells, Somerset, of Fanny, widow of Captain F. G. Monsarrat, late of Shanghai.

The Rev. G. C. May of Oxford, England, is staying at St. John's University. He has been studying birds in Ceylon, Australia, New Guinea, Manila and Hongkong.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Cherry Barnes, elder daughter of Mr. O. G. Barnes, London manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, and Mrs. Barnes, to Pilot Officer Keith Stevens, of Sutton.

A. H. CAMPBELL, son of Mr. A. S. Campbell has been commissioned; from another cadet in India we hear that "the life is wonderful and I can recommend it to anyone thinking of joining up. I am sure they will never regret it."

MR. Vaughan Craddock is now on the staff of the B.B.C. Some bombs dropped near his house at Esher, Surrey, but luckily no damage was done. His son Duffy is in the Army and expects shortly to get a commission. His daughter Pam is also in the B.B.C.

THE following general committee of the Cercle Sportif Francais have been elected for 1941: — M.M.F. Bouvier, president; A. Sadoc, vice-president; Ch. Grosbois, Hon. Secretary; Capt. P. Fouletier, Hon. Treasurer and A. M. Chapelain, M. Dela quaize, J. A. Favret, A. Gewitch, R. Pontet.

MR. K. A. Persen, local Norwegian resident and well known for his numerous articles and radio-talks concerning Norway, has with the consent of the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in London been charged with the publicity service of the Norwegian Legation in Shanghai.

AT their weekly tiffin meeting on Friday the Royal Air Force Association will be entertaining Mr. John Alexander, H. M. Press Attaché, Mr. K. Bumstead, Assistant Press Attaché, Mr. H. V. Redman, who is Press Attaché to the British Embassy in Tokyo, and Mr. D. H. Clarke, who represents the Press Attaché's office in Peiping and Tientsin. Also among the guests of honour will be Mr. A. Morley, adviser to the Press Attaché's office in Shanghai.

MR. C. A. McLellan, former Shanghai resident recently took a small house at Sunninghill in Berkshire. In the first week a bomb dropped at the end of his garden, broke his windows and blew off some slates. Mr. McLellan happened to have a couple of men working at the house at the time. He went off in his car to a neighbouring builder, loaded it up with slates, drove home and had his roof repaired in no time.

MR. Yu Ya-ching, Chinese member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, returned to Hongkong two week ago after an interview with General Chiang Kai-shek in Chungking. It was revealed by well-informed circles on May 1, the "Chinese American Daily News" learns. He had planned to proceed from Hongkong to his native town of Ningpo, but had changed his mind as Ningpo is now Japanese occupied territory. He has also not yet decided whether to return to Shanghai, the report reveals.

MR. Stanley Dodwell of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, has received the following cable from Lord Beaverbrook:—"It is with immense gratitude that I have learned of the contributions made by the staff of your company in the Far East to the gift of a "Spitfire" for the Royal Air Force. They show a spirit of generous hearted devotion to our cause that is an inspiration and encouragement to the people of Britain, and I send them all my warmest thanks." The fund referred to was raised by the company's secretary in London, Mr. H. G. Howard, from amongst the staff and shareholders of the company.

Gruesome Discovery In Cemetery

Shanghai, May 3.

A foreigner, believed to be a Russian was found hanging from a tree with a rope at the Hungjao Road Cemetery at about 7.30 p.m. yesterday. The guesome discovery was made by a coolie of the cemetery who reported the matter to the police.

The man who appeared to be middle-aged and who was poorly attired was taken in an emergency ambulance of the Fire Brigade to the Country Hospital where he was certified to be dead upon arrival.

FOUR robbers, two of them displaying pistols, entered a Chinese office in room 324 of 430 Cheklang Road at 12 noon yesterday and intimidated the occupants. They left after taking away $1,200 in cash. No shots were fired and no arrests were made.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1941

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 7/16d.	$ 75.29
U.S. $100 @ 5 1/16	$1,927.71
Yen 22	$100
Guilders 93¾	100
Rupees 17¾	100
Pesos 10⅝	100
Hongkong $21¼	100

Closing rates unchanged

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 5/16d.	$ 72.45
U.S.$100 @ 5 3/16	$1,882.00

London—demand, $1= ..... 3 5/16d.
4 months' sight credits ..... 3 11/16d.
4 months' sight docts ..... 3 9/16d.
6 months' sight credits ..... 3 3/16d.
6 months' sight docts ..... 3 1/16d.
New York—demand, $100= ....U.S. $5 1/16
4 months' sight credits .....U.S. $5 3/16
4 months' sight docts .....U.S. $5 5/16
Closing rates unchanged

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

£1=U.S. $4.03¼ U.S.$1=59.52d.

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling ..... 3 11/16d. U.S. $5 1/16
Hongkong/London 1/3

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders .....Selling 9¾

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

Buying U.S$100=$1,882.352 £1=$73.846
Selling U.S$100=$1,951.219 £1=$75.294

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling Selling Rate @ 6d per H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ Selling " @ 9 1/16 " H.H.$100
Local $ (Fapi) selling @ 185 per H.H.$100

CUSTOM OFFICIAL RATES FOR DUTY PAYMENTS

Gold Unit 1.00—Hua Hsing CRB$ or	$2.796 @ 188
Gold Unit 1.00—Local Dollar	$5.257

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

£ Highest 3 11/32 Lowest 3 9/32
U.S. $ 5¼ 5 3/32

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

SELLING			BUYING
Cash			May/June
£ T.T.	3 7/32	4 m/s. l.c.	3 1/8
U.S.$ T.T.	5 1/16	4 m/s. l.c.	5 1/16
Rs. T.T.	18	15 d/s.	18½

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
London pence per std. oz.	23½	23½
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	34¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	62.15	—

Bombay offtake 100 bars.

U.S. $/£ CROSS RATE CASH QUOTATIONS

New York closing rate for May 5	4.03¼
Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	3.88
Local Buyers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	3.89

The local exchange market opened with sellers at 3 9/16d. sterling and 5 1/16 U.S$. From the opening the market was steady in response to speculative selling of forward U.S.$. and later in the day U.S.$. business was done occasionally at 5¼ U.S.$. Interbank, although this rate remainded a buyer. At the close the market was steady with a firm undertone at:—

3 11/32 sterling 5 3/32 U.S$ Cash/May
3 7/32 " 5 3/32 " June

Manila Gold Shares

(Sales in Pesos)

May 6.	Sales 10 a.m.		Prices p.m. Closing	
Atoks	.25	B	.265	
Antamok	.05	A	.05	A
Baguio Gold	.14	B	.14	B
Batong Buhay	.0075	A	.0075	A
Big Wedge	.27	B	.27	
Coco Grove	.0625	A	.0625	A
Consolidated Mines	.0016	B	.0017	
Demonstration	.0525	A	.0525	A
East Mindanao	.075	B	.075	B
I. X. L.	.22		.22	
Ipo Gold	.05	A	.05	A
Itogen	.15	B	.15	B
Mambulao Consolidated	.01	A	.01	A
Masbate Consolidated	.0825	A	.0825	B
Mine Operations	.055	A	.055	A
North Camarines	.023	B	.023	B
Paracale Gumaus	.255	B	.255	B
San Mauricio	.30	A	.30	A
Surigao Consolidated	.17		.17	B
Suyoc	.09	A	.09	A
Syndicate Investment	.022	A	.022	A
United Paracale	Unq.		.1475	B
Mindanao Motherlode	.165	B	.175	B
Manila Hal-Alai	Unq.		7.50	A
Benguet Consolidated (over the counter)	3.05	B	—	

A—Asked. B—Bid.—Reuter.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Cotton yn. 20's D.H. p.b. Cash	$1.562
Tungchow cotton .. per picul	235
Shanghai cotton .. per picul	215
Raw silk, Steamfil, 20/22 78%	per $6,100
Flour, local .. per bag (49lb.)	Nom. $29.00
Flour, imported per bag (49lb.)	33.00

Iraq Out Sterling Area

London, May 6.

The British Treasury has issued an order in effect excluding Iraq from the sterling area.—Reuter.

London Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

	May 2	5
U.K. LOANS		
5½% War Loan (Red.)	£103⅛	103⅛
3% Defence Loan	101⅝	101⅝
CHINESE LOANS		
4½% Gold Loan, 1898	39	39
4½% Anglo-French Loan	40	40
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	20½	20½
5% Reorg Loan, 1913	28½	28½
5% Stg. Notes, 1925	7—9	7—9
5% Honan Rly., 1905	12	12
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	13	13
5% " " " (Ger. Is.)	11	11
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	9	9
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	14	14
5% T'sin-Pukow Rly. B.	10	10
5% " " G.	10	10
5% " " (Supl. Loan) B.	10	10
5% " " (Supl. Loan) G.	10	10
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	9	9
5% Chinese Imp. Rly.	48	48
JAPANESE BONDS		
5% Sterling Loan, 1907	20	19½
6% Sterling Loan, 1924	22	22
BANKS AND INSURANCE		
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	8⅛	8⅛
H. & S. Bank (dn. Reg.)	70½	70½
" " " (Col. Reg.)	78 N	78 N
Mercantile Bank of India	11¼	11¼
National Bank of India	30½	30½
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	22	22
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS		
Bristol Aeroplane	9/10½	9/10½
B'tish American Tobacco	85/-	84/4½
Dunlop Rubber	32/7½	32/6
Imp. Chem. Industries	29/7½	29/7½
United Steel	21/10½	21/10½
Woolworths	47/6	47/6
MINES		
Chinese Eng. & Min.	12/6	12/6
Chosen Corp.	4/-	4/-
Marsman Investment	6/3	6/3
Pekin-Syndicate	1/-	1/-
Western Holdings	9/9	9/9
MISCELLANEOUS		
Great Western Rly.	34¼	34¾
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	15/-	15/-
London Midland & Scot.	13⅝	13⅝
S'hai Elec. Construction	16/-	16/-
S'hai Westerworks "A"	15	15
Shell Transport & Trad.	40/7½	40/-

New York Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

	May 3	5		May 3	5
Adams Exp	5⅛	5⅛	Int T & T	2⅛	2⅛
Alg Lud	*20½	20½	Johns M	*57½	58½
Allis Chal	*26	25½	Kennecott	32⅛	32⅜
Amer Can	79⅝	80	Libbey	*31	31⅛
Am Cyan	34⅛	34⅜	Lockheed	21⅞	21⅞
Am For Pr	0⅛	0⅜	Loew's	29½	29½
" $7 pfd	*16½	16	Martin	26⅞	27
Am Loco	11⅜	11⅞	Mont Ward	31⅞	31⅛
Am Metal	*15⅜	*15	Nat Avian	7⅜	7⅜
Am Radtr	6⅛	6	Nat City B	*25	*25
Am R Mill	*13⅜	13⅛	Nat Dairy	13	12½
Am Smelt	37⅞	37⅞	Nat Dist	18	17⅞
Am Sug	15⅛	*15	Nat P & L	6	6
Am T & T	150⅛	150	Nat Sup	5	5
Am Tob B	*67⅛	67⅞	N Y Cent	12⅛	12⅛
Am Wtwrks	4⅛	4⅛	N'ag Hud	2⅞	2⅛
Anaconda	23⅞	23⅞	N A Avian	12⅝	12⅞
Atchison	28⅛	29⅛	N Am Co	12⅞	—
Avian Corp	2⅞	2⅞	N Pac	6⅞	6⅞
Balt & Ohio	3⅛	3⅛	Packard	2⅞	2⅞
Baldwin	*13⅛	13⅜	Paramount	11⅞	11⅛
Barns Oil	9⅛	9⅛	Penn R R	24	24⅛
Bendix	35	34⅜	Phil Pet	40⅛	40⅞
Beth Steel	69⅛	70⅛	Pullman	24	23⅞
Bliss	*14⅛	14⅛	Pure Oil	9⅞	9⅞
Boeing	13⅛	13⅛	Radio	3⅞	3⅞
Borg War	17⅛	*17	Reading	*14⅛	14⅛
Briggs	18⅜	19	Rem Arms	*4⅛	*4⅛
Budd Mfg	3⅛	3⅛	Rep Avtn	3⅞	3⅞
Can Pac	3⅛	3⅛	Rep St	17⅛	17⅛
Celanese	20⅛	20⅛	Rey Tob B	29⅞	29⅛
Chase N B	*29	*29	Schenley	8⅞	8⅞
Ches & O	37⅛	36⅞	Shell U Oil	13⅛	13⅛
Col G & E	2⅛	2⅜	Soc Vac	9⅞	9⅛
Chrysler	57⅛	56⅞	Stbrn Pac	11⅛	12
Col Credit	25⅛	25⅛	Stbrn Rly	24⅞	24⅞
Com & Sth	0⅞	0⅞	Spicer	28	27⅞
Cons Edis	19⅛	19⅞	Std Brands	5⅛	5⅛
Cons Oil	6	5⅞	Std G & E	*0⅛	*0⅛
Copld St	*14⅞	14⅛	Std Oil	30⅛	30⅛
Curtis Wr	8⅛	8⅞	Studebaker	4⅞	4⅞
Douglas	66	66⅛	Swift	18⅛	18
Du Pont	139	139⅛	Technicor	*8⅛	8⅛
E P Lead	7⅞	7⅛	Texas	37⅞	37⅞
Elec A Lite	26⅞	27	Transamer	4⅞	4⅞
Elec E & S	2	2	Tw Cent	5⅞	5⅞
" $5 pfd	*54⅛	*57⅛	Un B & P	*10⅛	10⅛
" $6 pfd	*58⅛	63	Un Pac	79	79
Elec P & L	*33⅛	32⅛	Un Air	38	37⅞
Flintkote	12⅛	12⅛	Un A Lines	10⅛	10⅛
Gen Elec	28⅞	28⅞	Un Corp	0⅛	0⅞
Gen Motor	37⅛	37	" $3 pfd	21⅞	21⅛
Gen Rly	12	*11⅞	Un Gas	7	7
Gen T & R	10⅛	10	U S Rub	21⅛	21
Goodrich	12⅛	12	U S Steel	52⅛	52⅞
Goodyear	17	17⅛	Vanadium	23⅛	23⅛
Gt N Iron	*13⅛	13⅜	Vultee	*4⅞	4⅛
Gt N Rly	26⅛	26⅛	Walworth	4⅛	4⅛
Gt W Sug	*22	*22⅛	War Br Pets	3⅛	3⅛
Int Nickel	24⅞	24⅞	West Elec	87⅞	88⅛
Int Paper	13⅛	13⅛	Woodward	*26	*26

BONDS

Am For Pr	55⅛	55⅛	Erie 5s 1967	24⅛	24⅞
Aust Com	58⅛	58⅛	Int T & T	43⅞	43⅛
Brazil	10⅛	10⅛	Nat Eng	61⅞	60⅛
" 6½%	10⅛	10⅞	Stn Pac C	54⅛	54⅛
C S P & L	98⅞	98⅞	St G & E	89	88⅞

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

London Rubber Trading Suspended

London, May 6.

No trading occurred in the London Rubber Market yesterday and quotations were unavailable as the authorities discussed the market's future.

It was understood that the Ministry of Supply has decided to become the sole importer and exporter of the commodity but that it would use the London Rubber Association in performing this function.

The recently appointed Rubber Controller Sir Walrond A. F. Sinclair, continued conversations throughout the day with the trade. No statement on these discusssions was issued but market circles were pessimistic, fearing an eventual decision that might involve the suspension of business "for the duration."—Reuter.

Fapi Accepted at New Discount

Peiping, May 5.

It was decided at the 99th meeting of the North China Political Affairs Commission that Fapi will hereafter be accepted at 40 per cent. discount, according to the local Chinese press.

The circulation of Fapi in North China was forbidden by the former Provisional Government. But at some places Fapi may be exchanged for Federal Reserve Bank notes at a discount of between 60 per cent. to 90 per cent., and used to pay taxes at a 90 per cent. discount.

In view of the present depreciation of the value of Fapi, it was deemed necessary to revise the regulations.

Hereafter various hsien and villages, in accordance with the situation, will be divided into Central Reserve Bank notes district, Federal Reserve Bank notes district and other districts.

In the Central Reserve Bank notes district, the use of Fapi is forbidden. In the Federal Reserve Bank notes district, government organizations may redeem Fapi at a 40 per cent. discount within two months after the revised regulations are enforced. In other districts, where peace and order is expected to be established, government organizations may redeem Fapi at 40 per cent. discount and villagers may use Fapi to pay taxes at a rate which is to be fixed at the moment. At present the rate is being fixed at 40 per cent. discount.—Reuter.

Regulations On N.E.I. Dividends

Batavia, May 6.

New official regulations have been issued in order to facilitate a solution of difficulties caused for some corporate bodies by breaking relations with the motherland. Corporate bodies can be authorized by a commission, which was appointed immediately after the invasion of Holland, to deviate from statutory regulations in order to safeguard the interests of shareholders and creditors.

Inter alia it is stipulated that Netherlands companies whose activities lie mainly in the East Indies are obliged to make dividends after May 10, 1940 payable in Netherlands East Indies currency, while in other cases for companies whose capital is fixed in Netherlands currency it is ruled that capital must be considered to be fixed in Netherlands East Indies currency. Furthermore the commission is authorized to demand a deposit of a certain amount on behalf of shareholders of the motherland who are now unable to collect dividends in this country.—Reuter.

Experts Think Stocks May Advance

New York, May 5.

Wall Street experts today believed stocks were in a favourable position to advance. They injected the usual "buts," of course, citing the uncertainties—war and taxes, as deterrents.

One expert noted that current pessimism might indicate bad news already has been discounted. Another noted the recent behaviour of oils and predicted a good year for the major companies, suggesting purchases of oils in instances where accounts are highly liquid.

Another cited the diversion of intercoastal water traffic to the railroads as a good indicator for rail shares purchases.

With heavier traffic, carriers will need more equipment. An estimated 270,000 new freight cars will be needed for the next two year's traffic, it was said.

No commentators felt the market as a whole would rise but nearly all held that there will be no major declines. Nearly all held that selective operations are justified.

The market was quiet today and steadied in the late session on the strength of steels, following the American Iron and Steel Institute announcement that steel making operations this week were scheduled for 96.8 per cent of capacity, compared to 94.3 per cent last week.

Oils were active and several made new highs for the year, including Pure Oil, Mid-Continent Petroleum and Skelly Oil.—United Press.

Engraving Bureau Busy Printing Notes

Peiping, May 5.

In view of the demand by the public for one-dollar notes as a result of the sharp depreciation of the Fapi, the China Federal Reserve Bank has requested the government Engraving Bureau to print 3,000,000 one-dollar notes, according to the local Chinese press. The notes which are now being printed will be delivered to the Bank before May 10.—Reuter.

Hongkong to Be H.Q. of Stabilization Board

London, May 2.

It is learned that Mr. Cyril Rogers, of the Anglo-Chinese Stabilization Fund Committee, has not yet been formally nominated as the British representative on the new Chinese Currency Stabilization Board, although it has been definitely decided to nominate him. City circles welcome this step. It is understood that the Board will continue to operate mainly from Hongkong.—Reuter.

U.S. Member Recommended

Washington, May 2.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday recommended Mr. A. Manuel Fox, member of the United States Tariff Commission, as a member of the new Sino-American Stabilization Board.

Mr. Fox became a Tariff Commission economist in 1923 and became a full commissioner in 1937. He worked with various committees and handled numerous Far Eastern problems, particularly those dealing with Philippine-U.S. economic relations.

Mr. Morgenthau recommended as an alternate member of the stabilization board Mr. William S. Taylor, an economist in the Treasury Department's division of monetary research.

Mr. Morgenthau also said he would recommend Mr. Walter F. Frese, assistant chief accountant of the Treasury, to assist the other two American representatives.—United Press.

American Exports to Britain Soar

Washington, Apr. 30.

Thanks to lease and lend shipments of arms to Britain, United States exports for March totalled $357,500,000, states the Commerce Department. The figure is the highest for 14 months. Imports for March totalled $267,750,000, the highest for four years.

Foreign deliveries of planes in March totalled 481 valued at $27,500,000, compared with 344 planes valued at $19,250,000 in February. Aircraft engines valued at $13,750,000 were sent abroad, compared to $8,250,000 in February.

Deliveries of merchantmen were valued at $3,000,000, compared with $2,495,000 in the preceding month. Exports of firearms and ammunition amounted to $14,000,000, compared to $12,500,000 in February.—Reuter.

U.S. Inventory Controls Announced

Washington, May 2.

Mr. Edward R. Stettinius Jr., member of the National Defence Commission, yesterday announced inventory controls designed to prevent industries from accumulating excess stocks.

The controls were applied immediately to 16 metals, including antimony, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, ferrous alloys, iridium, iron and steel products including pig irons, lead, manganese, mercury, all types of non-ferrous alloys, tin, vanadium and secondary metals or scrap containing any of the foregoing.—United Press.

U. K. Fiduciary Note Issue Increases

London, May 1.

An immediate increase in the United Kingdom fiduciary note issue by £50,000,000 to £680,000,000, owing to the growing demand for currency, was announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday.

The increase exemplifies the intensification of Britain's war effort and constantly rising employment in war work, entailing bigger wage and trade payments.—Reuter.

Business Conditions in China Condemned

Washington, May 2.

The United States Chamber of Commerce yesterday elected a new president, passed resolutions giving defence production the right of way in industry and condemned business conditions in China.

Mr. Albert W. Hawkes, President of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., was elected president of the chamber, which pledged itself to seek a moratorium in disputes between labour and industry in order that the defence programme would not be impeded.

Delegates also unanimously passed a resolution to give arms production the "right of way all down the line". Eighteen resolutions in all were adopted.

Mr. Mariner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, counselled the business leaders to curtail instalment buying and also purchases of such items as automobiles, refrigerators and houses, in order to aid the arms output and hold down inflation.

The resolutions committee recommended a declaration urging continued support of American Chambers of Commerce abroad. In the face of emergencies, the chambers abroad were promoting international goodwill and acting in behalf of American interests, said the committee.

"Conditions have been particularly difficult in China where American business men have been beset with many problems," the committee said.

The committee recommended that appropriate departments of the chamber give immediate attention to specific problems as they arise.—United Press.

Small Money Ban in North China

Peiping, May 3.

The ban on the circulation of small notes and coins of banks other than the Federal Reserve Bank, as from June 1, was the subject of a statement from Mr. Wang Shih-ching, Finance Director of the North China Political Council and President of the Federal Reserve Bank, which was read at a press conference here today.

According to the statement the ban would benefit the currency stabilization programme in North China.

Mr. Wang urged that bankers would accept these notes and coins, exchange them for Federal Reserve Bank currency, and send them to their respective banks of issue.—Havas Telemondial.

Canada's Raw Silk Imports Restricted

Ottawa, May 2.

Restriction of importations of raw silk into Canada has stopped the manufacture of all-silk stockings for Canadian women.

Stockings for export will continue to be made of all-silk but Canadian markets will get only stockings with pure silk in the "boot" or leg and foot with substitutes used in tops, heels and toes.—Reuter.

Rubber Controller

London, Apr. 26.

Lieut-Colonel Sir Walrond Arthur Frank Sinclair, K.B.E., has been appointed Rubber Controller.

The new controller was formerly Controller of Registration in the Ministry of National Service, and is a leading figure in the rubber world, being Chairman and Managing Director of The British Tyre and Rubber Co., Ltd., and Chairman of the India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.—Reuter.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

INCORPORATED IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.
THE LIABILITY OF MEMBERS IS LIMITED TO THE EXTENT AND IN MANNER PRESCRIBED BY ORDINANCE NO. 6 OF 1929 OF THE COLONY.

Authorised Capital		HK$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up		HK$20,000,000
Reserve Funds	Sterling	£6,500,000
	Hongkong Currency	HK$10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		HK$20,000,000

Board of Directors:
Hon. Mr. J. J. Paterson, *Chairman*; W. H. Lock, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*; J. K. Bousfield, Esq., A. H. Compton, Esq., L. J. Davies, Esq., Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, G. Miskin, Esq., K. S. Morrison, Esq., Hon. Mr. T. E. Pearce, Hon. Mr. A. L. Shields.
Chief Manager: Sir Vandeleur M. Grayburn.

Head Office: HONGKONG

Branches in London, New York, San Francisco and the Principal Cities of the Far East

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Savings Bank Dept. *Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.*

A. S. Henchman, *Manager.*

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Weekly Share Report with Opening Quotations, May 2, 1941

REPORT No. 17/1941 for week ending May 2 (Friday), compiled by the Shanghai Stock Exchange

Comparative Opening Cash Prices — Quotations in Chinese Dollars unless otherwise stated * H'kong $ — This Friday Morning May 2, 1941				Last Friday Morning April 25, 1941				Business Recorded During Week Closing Thursday		Stocks	Authorised Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value (or Face Value)	Fin. Year ends	Last Dividends, etc.	Paid or due	Business Done Year 1940		Business Done Year 1941		Total No. of Shares Done for		Total Amount of Sales Reported	
Buyers	Sellers	Last Sales	Nom.	Buyers	Sellers	Last Sales	Nom.	Highest	Lowest								Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Last Week	This Week	1940	2-5-41
										Banks, Finance Companies														
----	----	18½	----	17.80	17.90	17.90	----	19.00	17.90	Central Properties, Ltd.	5,000,000	180,000	$10	Dec.	Fin. $1.50 (Mkg $3.50 a/o 1940)	28-2-41	25½ May	12 May	22 Jan	17.00 Feb	1,000	2,000	138,950	25,150
----	----	12	12	----	----	----	12	----	----	China Bond & Shares Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	200,000	120,000	$10	Dec.	Fin. 6 % (Mkg. 12% a/o 1940)	10-3-41	12 Mar	12 Mar	----	----	----	----	500	----
1.00	----	1.02	----	----	----	1.02	----	----	----	China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.07½ a/o 1940	15-3-41	3.60 Jan	65 May	1.60 Jan	0.90 Feb	2,000	----	1,511,910	138,500
----	----	1,340.00	----	----	----	1,340.00	----	----	----	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	400,000	160,000	H $125	Dec.	Fin. £2-10-0 (Mkg. £5-0-0 Less I/T a/o 1940)	26-2-41	1,520 Apr	975 June	1,415 Feb	1,340 Mar	10	----	550	105
23½	24½	23½	----	26½	27.00	26½	----	24½	23½	Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China, Ltd.	2,000,000	525,000	T10	Mar.	Fin. $3.25 (Mkg. $5.00 a/c 1940-41)	Pending	39½ May	8.60 May	32 Jan	18.00 Feb	81,250	35,475	5,683,798	2,201,108
----	20.00	20.00	----	----	19.00	18½	----	21½	19.10	Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	700,000	350,000	T5	Dec.	Fin. $2.00 (Mkg. $4.00 a/o 1940)	7-2-41	41½ May	10.40 May	49½ Jan	15.40 Feb	39,240	104,600	3,637,592	1,377,506
6.90	6.95	6.95	----	5.80	5.95	5.85	----	7.05	6.60	Shanghai Securities, Ltd.	4,000,000	925,000	$5	Dec.	Div. $0.50 a/o 1940	17-2-41	8.50 May	3.00 May	8.00 Jan	4.75 Feb	223,625	408,675	4,426,063	3,119,950
----	----	21	----	----	----	----	20	21.00	21.00	Union Mobiliere	100,000	100,000	$20	Dec.	6 % a/o 1940	Pending	----	----	21.00 May	21.00 May	----	210	----	210
----	----	16.50	----	18.40	18.70	18.30	----	17.00	16.30	Yangtze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	517,500	T10	Mar.	Fin. $2.25 (Mkg. $3.25 a/c 1940-41)	Pending	24½ Apr	7.05 June	22 Jan	13.20 Feb	58,050	59,150	4,901,308	2,056,105
										Insurances														
27.00	----	----	----	23.00	----	----	----	----	----	American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)	15,000	15,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.40, a/o 1939	3-6-40	26 Sept	5 Jan	----	----	----	----	7,431	----
----	----	----	200	----	----	----	200.00	----	----	Asia Life Insurance Co.	100,000	40,000	*U.S. $5	Dec.	Div. 10% = $0.50, 1938	11-9-39	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
----	----	----	90	----	----	----	90.00	----	----	Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	Div. 5%, 1938	10-5-39	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
----	----	26½	----	25½	----	25½	----	27.00	26½	International Assurance Co., Ltd.	933,333	280,000	10/-	Dec.	Div. $0.30, 1933 (Nil 1939)	18-5-34	19.70 May	8.90 Jan	38½ Jan	19 Feb	2,000	1,000	1,024,876	23,327
----	----	435	----	----	----	435.00	----	----	----	Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	200,000	135,000	£6	Dec.	Int. 12/6 a/o 1940	15-11-40	520 Apr	345 July	410.00 Apr	400.00 Jan	5	----	1,279	488
										Lands														
----	----	----	200	----	----	----	200	----	----	Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Fin. $8.00 (Mkg. $10.00 a/o 1940-41)	4-4-41	200 Jan	200 Jan	175 Mar	175 Mar	----	----	100	23
----	----	2.30	----	----	----	2.30	----	----	----	Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Final 2 % = $0.28 (Mkg. 6% 1933) (Nil 1939)	5-5-34	5.10 Feb	1.70 Nov	2.35 Feb	2 Jan	----	----	38,150	15,000
9.45	9.70	9.60	----	9.90	10.00	9.90	----	9.65	9.10	China Realty Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	1,250,000	890,000	$10	Dec.	Int. $0.50 a/o 1941	Pending	10.90 Jan	6.30 Oct	10.50 Jan	8.00 Feb	17,393	26,526	3,471,916	730,309
----	----	----	300	----	----	----	300	----	----	Foncière et Immobiliere de Chine	20,000	20,000	T100	Dec.	2nd Int. $15.00 (Mkg. $30.00 a/o 1940)	28-11-40	275 Feb	275 Feb	----	----	----	605	----	----
----	13.00	12.00	----	----	13	12	----	----	----	Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. " A "	500,000	39,800	T10	Sept.	Fin. $1.00 (Mkg. $1.40 a/o 1939-40)	10-12-40	15.70 Feb	9 Jan	13.00 Feb	12 Mar	----	----	119,666	1,000
----	13.00	12.00	----	----	13	12	----	----	----	do. " B "		155,018	T10	Sept.	Fin. $1.00 (Mkg. $1.40 a/o 1939-40)	10-12-40								
9.00	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	San Sing Properties, Ltd.	2,000,000	805,007	$7	Mar.	Int. Div. $0.60 a/o 1939 (Final Nil) (Nil 1939-40)	23-12-38	10.00 Nov	7.50 Oct	6.00 Jan	6.00 Feb	----	----	45,500	5,000
12.60	12.80	12.70	----	12.50	----	12.60	----	12.90	12.50	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	2,386,800	2,386,800	($7) T5	Dec.	Div. 6% a/o 1940	22-1-41	20½ Feb	8.80 May	15.80 Jan	10.50 Feb	57,300	46,700	1,007,822	1,319,628
----	----	----	162	----	----	----	162	----	----	Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	120,000	64,281	$50	Dec.	Fin. 9% (Mkg. 19% a/o 1940)	21-2-41	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
										Docks, Wharves and Transport														
12.40	----	12½	----	11.70	11.80	11.60	----	12.80	12.30	Asia Navigation Co., Ltd.	10,000,000	2,000,000	$10	Dec.	----	----	----	----	12.80 May	10.80 Apr	----	427,550	----	755,940
25½	26	26	----	25.00	25½	25.00	----	26½	25½	Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd.	3,000,000	1,125,000	$10	Sept.	Fin. $2.00 (Mkg. $3.00 a/o 1939-40)	16-12-40	75 May	19.10 June	38½ Jan	21.00 Apr	51,972	79,350	7,454,687	1,909,110
----	----	430.00	----	----	----	430.00	----	432.00	432.00	Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T100	Dec.	Fin. $33.00 (Mkg. $50.00 a/o 1940)	19-3-41	560 May	267 Jan	475 Feb	430.00 Apr	150	10	8,947	1,501
97.00	97½	96½	----	93½	91	93	----	99.00	95½	Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	478,720	T10	Mar.	2nd Int. $5.00 (Mkg. $10.00 a/o 1940-41)	31-3-41	272 Apr	38 July	118½ Apr	78.00 Feb	81,280	91,500	2,960,262	1,886,175
										Utilities														
----	----	16.10	----	----	----	13.60	----	16.40	16.00	China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. Div. $0.70 (Mkg. $1.36 a/o 1938) (Nil 1939)	20-4-39	37 May	15 June	22½ Jan	13.30 Feb	10,900	8,700	844,224	163,255
----	----	14.20	----	----	----	14.30	----	14.40	13.90	Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	700,000	700,000	$10	Dec.	Div. $0.80 a/o 1940	1-4-41	37 May	12.30 Jan	21½ Jan	13.50 Mar	316	5,525	631,429	163,965
----	34	34	----	31.00	----	32.00	----	34½	34½	Shanghai Telephone Company Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	2,000,000	1,151,420	$10	Dec.	Div. $0.75 a/o 1940	15-1-41	55 May	23 Jan	43½ Jan	30½ Apr	1,300	4,680	1,644,952	140,471
----	----	40	----	----	----	40.00	----	40.00	40.00	S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. " Reg. "	700,000	670,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 2 % a/o 1940 Coupon 58	29-4-41	54 Apr	41½ Oct	45 Jan	39.00 Feb	2,300	40	13,829	2,620
----	43	43	----	43	43½	43½	----	43½	43.00	do. " Bear "							69½ May	40 June	51 Jan	43 Mar	4,750	2,900	328,840	54,690
----	----	890	----	830.00	----	830.00	----	890.00	880.00	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. " A "	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Fin. 26/- (Mkg. 31/2 a/o 1940)	27-3-41	1,250 May	797 Aug	900.00 Jan	750 Mar	20	87	1,160	669
----	----	34	----	----	----	34	----	----	----	do. " B "	359,280	(108,505	£1	Dec.	Fin. 10.84 (Mkg. 1/1.9 a/o 1940)	27-3-41	46 Feb	32½ Jan	35.00 Apr	30 Mar	----	----	1,980	1,391
----	----	30	----	----	----	30	----	----	----	do. " C "		(250,000	£1	Dec.	Fin. 1/1.2 (Mkg. 1/3.6 a/o 1940)	27-3-41	50 Mar	32 Jan	35.00 Jan	30 Mar	----	----	8,815	421
										Miscellaneous														
26.00	----	26.00	----	26	----	26	----	26.00	26.00	Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	150,000	118,500	$8	Dec.	Fin. $2.00 (Mkg. $6.00 a/o 1940)	19-3-41	24 Dec	16 Jan	26½ Mar	25 Feb	1,310	100	11,255	6,710
----	----	16.20	----	19	21	16.20	----	----	----	Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. " B "	50,000	49,703	$10	Dec.	Tax. Div. $2.50 on record 31/12/40	10-3-41	24 May	15.50 Oct	16.20 Feb	16.00 Apr	----	----	5,245	190
40.00	----	40.00	----	40	----	40	----	----	----	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Int. $2.50 a/o 1940	12-11-40	38 Apr	18 Jan	40 Mar	40 Mar	----	----	13,928	100
----	46½	46½	----	52	52½	52	----	49½	45½	China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	500,000	231,803	T10	Feb.	Div. $6.50 a/o 1940-41	30 May	31 May	30 May	61.00 Jan	41½ Feb	9,900	3,800	744,234	486,426
40.00	40½	40.00	----	----	41½	41	----	40½	40.00	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. " Bearer "	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Div. 9d. a/c 1939-40	1-4-41	84 May	35½ Oct	57 Jan	40.00 Apr	300	1,700	159,146	42,500
----	----	----	4.00	----	----	----	4	----	----	Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	750,000	725,000	£1	June	Div. 1/-(Mkg. 1/9d. 1937) Less Tax (Nil 1939)	15-1-35	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
----	40.00	37.00	----	----	----	37	----	----	----	Culty Dairy Co. Ltd.	40,000	40,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $2.50 a/o 1940	8-4-41	44 May	35 Aug	37 Feb	37 Feb	----	----	5,432	240
----	----	15.00	----	----	----	----	15	----	----	Champ de Course: French	30,000	30,000	$20	Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/o 1934 (Nil 1939)	1-3-35	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
----	----	15.00	----	----	----	----	15	----	----	non-French	----	----	----	Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/o 1934 (Nil 1939)	1-3-35	15 Sept	15 Sept	----	----	----	----	----	30
7.10	7.15	7.15	----	6.70	----	6.70	----	7.25	6.80	Ewo Breweries, Ltd.	4,000,000	1,100,000	$5	Dec.	Div. $0.25 a/o 1940	22-4-41	8.25 Dec	6.50 Nov	9.50 Jan	6.15 Apr	33,575	51,125	1,774,305	2,119,915
33.00	----	----	----	33	----	----	----	----	----	Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	28,000	26,342	$20	Feb.	Div. 5 % = $1. 1934-35 (1938-39 Nil)	30-5-35	34 Aug	25 Feb	----	----	----	----	1,532	----
----	----	----	3	----	----	----	3	----	----	Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,500,000	1,193,867	H $7.50	Dec.	Div. HK. $0.50 a/o 1939	17-4-40	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
----	----	----	11	----	----	----	11	----	----	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	75,000	45,000	$10	Feb.	Fin. $0.50 a/o 1940-41	19-2-41	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
----	----	30½	----	----	----	30½	----	----	----	Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	100,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. $2.20 (Mkg. $7.20 a/o 1940-41)	12-3-41	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
29½	28½	29½	----	28½	29.00	28½	----	30.00	28½	Metal Industries of China, Ltd.	2,000,000	300,000	$5	Dec.	Fin. $5.00 (Mkg $7.00 a/o 1940)	24-3-41	55 May	17.10 June	36½ Jan	24½ Apr	135,300	92,500	3,900,210	2,027,613
5.00	----	----	----	----	----	----	5.50	----	----	Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	$4	Dec.	Fin. 5% = $0.60 (Mkg. $0.80 a/o 1940)	Pending	8.00 Mar	6.00 Sept	6.00 Mar	6.00 Mar	----	----	2,095	250
----	----	----	3	----	----	----	3	----	----	Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T8.50	Dec.	Div. $1.00 a/o 1939	26-6-40	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
5.30	5.35	5.20	----	4.55	4.60	4.55	----	5.50	4.90	Paper Industries Ltd.	5,000,000	1,320,000	$5	Dec.	----	----	----	----	5.50 Mar	4.20 Apr	74,500	410,100	----	1,004,210
25½	25½	25½	----	21½	21½	21½	----	26½	22½	S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	716,659	T2.50	Dec.	Fin. $1.20 (Mkg. $2.40 a/o 1940)	21-4-41	34 May	8.60 Jan	30½ Apr	18.60 Apr	219,162	419,180	9,922,252	3,744,086
----	----	2.25	----	----	----	2.25	----	----	----	S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	500,000	301,765	T1	Dec.	Div. 15% a/o 1940	1-5-41	435 Apr	1.90 Jan	2.50 April	2.25 Feb	----	----	20,478	5,265
----	----	12½	----	----	----	12½	----	----	----	Union Brewery, Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.25, a/o 1933 (Nil 1939)	27-5-34	10.80 Apr	4.25 Mar	14.40 Jan	9.00 Jan	----	----	32,325	29,950
										Bonds and Preferences														
----	----	100	----	----	----	----	120	100.00	100.00	American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4 % for ½ year ended 30 June 1940	29-6-40	120 Sept	85 Apr	100.00 May	100.00 May	----	107	262	107
----	----	----	100	----	----	----	100	----	----	do. Cum. Pref. 7%	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½ = $4.89 for ½ year ended 31-3-41	31-3-41	115 Aug	75 Feb	----	----	----	----	320	----
----	----	14	----	----	----	14	----	----	----	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 8 % = $1.12 for 1939	30-4-40	15 July	15 July	----	----	----	----	950	----
----	----	----	3	----	----	----	3	----	----	Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%	500,000	205,125	T5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. Tis. 0.10 = $0.14, 1938	30-12-33	2.00 Dec	2.00 Dec	----	----	----	----	150	----
----	180.00	180.00	----	----	----	180	----	----	----	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Div. Tis. 8 = $11.19, 1939	2-5-40	160 May	160 May	180.00 Feb	180.00 Feb	----	----	221	86
130½	----	130½	----	130	----	130½	----	130½	130.00	S'hai Power Co. Tis. 6 cum. Pref. stock	230,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	2nd qr. Div. Tis. 1.50(Mkg. Tis. 3.00 a/o 1941)	1-4-41	138½ Sept	120 May	134½ Jan	128 Feb	225	478	38,530	9,519
----	----	----	73	----	----	----	73	----	----	Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., 7% pref	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	Fin. 3½ % (Mkg. 7% a/o 1940)	28-3-41	----	----	61½ Mar	59.00 Apr	----	----	----	30
----	----	13½	----	----	----	13.70	----	----	----	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7 % cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½ = $0.49 for half year ended 30-6-40	27-9-40	15 May	13½ Apr	13.70 Mar	13.70 Mar	----	----	2,400	300
----	----	13½	----	----	----	12.00	----	13.50	13.50	do. 6½ % cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3¼ = $0.45 for half year ended 30-6-40	27-9-40	14.20 Sept	13.50 Oct	13½ Feb	13½ Feb	----	1,300	7,340	1,870
										Cottons														
38.00	38½	37½	----	37½	37½	37½	----	38½	37½	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	2,000,000	1,687,500	T5	Dec.	Fin. $1.50 (Mkg. $6.00 a/o 1940)	Pending	82 May	27 July	53 Jan	36½ Feb	84,395	83,866	6,433,028	2,928,386
7.80	7.90	7.85	----	7.80	7.90	7.85	----	7.95	7.70	New China Textile Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	1,440,000	$5	Dec.	Fin. $0.75 a/o 1940	28-3-41	9.80 Oct	6.10 Oct	10.30 Jan	6.85 April	73,300	50,575	2,565,275	1,579,236
240.00	----	230.00	----	230	----	230	----	----	----	Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	240,000	240,000	$50	Apr.	Int. $7.50 a/o 1940-41	29-11-40	244 May	154 Oct	230.00 Apr	185 Feb	50	----	7,859	5,737
----	5.40	5.25	----	5.10	5.40	5.30	----	5.40	5.05	Shanghai Worsted Mill, Ltd.	1,000,000	1,000,000	$5	Mar.	----	----	7.35 Dec	6.60 Dec	7.35 Jan	4.75 April	26,220	32,565	684,455	787,285
----	90.00	90.00	----	----	----	90	----	----	----	Tung Yih Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	400,000	255,000	$10	Dec.	Div. $7.50 & Bonus $7.50 a/o 1940	12-4-41	83½ Dec	80 Aug	105 Feb	90.00 Jan	----	----	170	558
----	----	70.00	----	----	----	70	----	----	----	Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150,000	$10	June	Int. $15.00 a/o 1940	25-11-40	75 Aug	47 Jan	70.00 Jan	70.00 Jan	----	----	5,150	200
										Plantations														
----	----	52	----	----	----	52	----	----	----	Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	(Tis. 9)£1	Sept.	Fin. $5.00 (Mkg. $8.00 a/o 1939-40)	27-12-40	61 May	35 June	52 Mar	47½ Mar	----	----	24,694	1,680
19.70	20.00	19.80	----	----	----	19.40	----	20½	19.60	Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s	Dec.	Int. Div. $1.50 a/o 1940	6-8-40	34 Feb	8.80 July	25.00 Jan	15.70 Feb	13,500	19,150	661,680	270,020
39½	40.00	39.00	----	39½	39½	39.00	----	40½	39.00	Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s	Dec.	Div. $3.00 a/o 1940	23-7-40	61 May	18.20 June	49½ Jan	30½ Feb	51,552	31,100	1,579,801	702,658
----	----	5.50	----	----	----	5.50	----	----	----	Ayer Tawah Rub, Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,499	T1	Dec.	Fin. $1.20 (Mkg. $1.40 a/o 1939-40)	27-12-40	11.70 Feb	4.25 Aug	7.20 Jan	5.05 April	10	----	50,464	4,333
----	1.40	1.38	----	1.52	----	1.52	----	1.38	1.32	Batu Anam (Johore) Rub, Ests., Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.20 (Mkg. $0.30 a/o 1940)	Pending	2.90 Feb	81 May	1.70 Jan	1.20 Feb	31,000	7,000	1,240,616	103,000
----	6.75	----	6.70	----	----	----	6.70	----	----	Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	353,698	T1	Dec.	Fin. $0.80 (Mkg. $1.40 a/o 1940)	2-5-41	15 Feb	6.00 May	8.20 Jan	5.50 Feb	----	----	180,980	38,270
2.10	----	2.15	----	----	----	2.15	----	2.15	2.15	Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	956,804	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.40 a/o 1940)	25-3-41	5.20 Feb	1.55 May	3.05 Jan	1.98 Apr	2,000	8,000	1,379,647	145,500
----	----	0.75	----	----	----	0.73	----	0.76	0.73	Chengi Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,005,850	1,051,438	T0.10	June	Div. $0.05 a/o 1939-40	1-10-40	1.74 Jan	0.50 May	0.95 Jan	0.70 Feb	3,000	7,000	4,860,515	313,400
----	6.40	6.30	----	----	----	6.30	----	6.40	6.30	Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	484,837	2/-	Dec.	Fin. $0.83 (Mkg. $1.23 a/o 1940)	2-5-41	14.50 Feb	4.95 May	8.20 Jan	5.30 Feb	1,300	3,000	506,585	35,660
8.75	----	----	9.40	----	----	----	9.40	----	----	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Fin. $0.80 (Mkg. $1.80 a/o 1940)	30-4-41	19.00 Feb	8.95 July	12 Jan	9.00 Feb	----	----	163,681	7,200
----	----	----	62	----	----	----	62	----	----	Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 5% 1938 Less I/T (Coupon 35)	6-4-39	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
----	----	3.75	----	----	----	4.50	----	----	----	Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests., Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Fin. $0.50 (Mkg. $0.75 a/o 1940)	Pending	7.70 Feb	2.15 June	4.70 Jan	3.90 Feb	17,000	----	935,271	124,450
----	15	----	----	----	----	15.00	----	----	----	Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Final Div. $0.50 (Mkg. $1.50 a/o 1937) (Nil 1939)	21-3-38	40 May	18.00 July	15 Feb	15 Feb	----	----	3,300	816
4.10	----	4.40	----	----	----	4.60	----	4.20	4.20	Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ltd.	500,000	461,804	T0.75	June	Int. $0.20 a/o 1940-41	Pending	10.10 Feb	4.00 May	5.80 Jan	3.90 Feb	21,000	32,000	573,445	60,310
																							1,349,580	591,700

Plantations

....	....	52	....	....	....	52	....	....	....	Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	(Tls. 9)£1	Sept.	Fin. $5.00 (Mkg. $8.00 a/c 1939-40)	27-12-40	61 May	35 June	52 Mar	47½ Mar	....	....	24,694	1,680
19.70	20.00	19.80	....	....	....	19.40	....	20¼	19.60	Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s	Dec.	Int. Div. $1.50 a/c 1940	6-8-40	34 Feb	8.80 July	25.00 Jan	15.70 Feb	18,500	19,150	661,660	270,020
39¼	40.00	39.00	....	39¼	39½	39¼	....	40½	39.00	Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s	Dec.	Int. Div. $3.00 a/c 1940	23-7-40	61 May	18.20 June	49½ Jan	30½ Feb	51,552	31,100	1,579,801	702,553
....	....	5.50	....	....	....	5.50	....	....	....	Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Fin. $1.20 (Mkg. $1.40 a/c 1939-40)	27-12-40	11.70 Feb	4.25 Aug	7.20 Jan	5.05 April	10	....	50,464	4,933
....	1.40	1.38	....	1.52	....	1.52	....	1.38	1.32	Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.20 (Mkg. $0.30 a/c 1940)	Pending	2.90 Feb	81 May	1.70 Jan	1.20 Feb	31,000	7,000	1,210,616	103,000
....	6.75	....	6.70	....	....	....	6.70	....	....	Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	353,698	T1	Dec.	Fin. $0.80 (Mkg. $1.40 a/c 1940)	2-5-41	15 Feb	6.00 May	8.20 Jan	5.50 Feb	....	....	180,980	38,270
2.10	....	2.15	....	....	....	2.15	....	2.15	2.15	Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	956,804	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.40 a/c 1940)	25-3-41	5.20 Feb	1.55 May	3.05 Jan	1.98 Apr	2,000	8,000	1,379,647	148,500
....	....	0.75	....	....	....	0.73	....	0.76	0.73	Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,051,438	T0.10	June	Div. $0.05 a/c 1939-40	1-10-40	1.74 Jan	0.50 May	0.96 Jan	0.70 Feb	3,000	7,000	4,860,615	313,400
[illegible]	6.40	6.30	....	....	....	6.30	....	6.40	6.30	Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	484,837	2/-	Dec.	Fin. $0.53 (Mkg. $1.23 a/c 1940)	2-5-41	14.50 Feb	4.95 May	8.20 Jan	5.90 Feb	1,300	3,000	506,585	35,660
8.75	....	....	9.40	....	....	....	9.40	....	....	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Fin. $0.80 (Mkg. $1.80 a/c 1940)	30-4-41	19.00 Feb	8.95 July	12 Jan	9.00 Feb	....	....	163,681	7,200
....	....	....	62	....	....	....	62	....	....	Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 5% 1938 Less I/T (Coupon 35)	6-4-39					....	....	....	....
....	....	....	3.75	....	....	4.30	....	....	....	Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests., Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Fin. $0.50 (Mkg. $0.75 a/c 1940)	Pending	7.70 Feb	2.15 June	4.70 Jan	3.90 Feb	17,000	....	935,271	124,450
....	....	15	....	....	....	15.00	....	....	....	Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Final Div. $0.50 (Mkg. $1.50 a/c 1937) (Nil 1939)	31-3-38	40 May	18.00 July	15 Feb	15 Feb	....	....	3,300	816
4.10	....	....	4.40	....	....	4.60	....	4.20	4.20	Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ltd.	500,000	461,804	T0.75	June	Int. $0.20 a/c 1940-41	Pending	10.10 Feb	4.00 May	5.80 Jan	3.90 Feb	6,050	3,000	573,445	60,310
....	....	2.60	....	....	....	2.60	....	2.60	2.45	Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.25 a/c 1940	26-7-40	4.70 Feb	1.30 June	3.45 Jan	2.00 Feb	21,000	25,000	4,340,580	591,700
26.00	....	25½	....	25.00	....	25¼	....	26½	25½	Langkat	300,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Int. Guilders 0.14. Fin. Guilders 0.18 a/c 1939	14-5-40	47½ May	12.50 July	37 Jan	21½ Feb	40,200	42,100	1,854,788	804,551
2.35	2.70	2.30	....	....	....	2.70	....	2.30	2.30	Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Int. $0.15 a/c 1940-41	27-2-41	5.20 Feb	1.68 June	3.15 Jan	2.30 May	....	3,000	756,251	57,550
....	1.16	....	1.20	....	....	....	1.20	1.10	1.10	Permata Rubber Ests., Ltd.	350,000	317,219	$1	Oct.	Fin. $0.20 (Mkg. $0.28 a/c 1939-40)	19-3-41	3 Feb	0.90 May	1.44 Jan	1.10 May	....	4,000	336,006	6,000
....	....	1.20	....	....	....	1.20	....	....	....	Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	1,350,000	1,350,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.12 (Mkg. $0.22 a/c 1940)	17-4-41	2.60 Feb	0.81 July	1.50 Jan	1.04 Feb	2,700	....	2,072,462	117,393
....	10.00	9.90	....	....	....	9.90	....	10.20	9.20	Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	1,082,000	T1	Sept.	Fin. $1.00 (Mkg. $1.60 a/c 1939-40)	17-12-40	16.30 May	6.20 July	13.20 Jan	8.00 Feb	5,000	4,000	2,058,224	319,232
1.64	....	1.54	....	1.56	....	1.54	....	....	....	Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	1,011,000	T0.10	Sept.	Fin. $0.20 (Mkg. $0.35 a/c 1939-40)	27-12-40	3.55 May	1.28 June	2 Jan	1.36 Feb	....	....	1,003,635	133,000
....	....	1.10	....	1.10	....	1.10	....	1.10	1.10	Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	900,000	900,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.10 (Mkg. $0.20 a/c 1940)	8-4-41	3.10 Feb	0.85 May	1.54 Jan	1.10 April	....	1,000	712,995	73,300
1.50	1.52	1.50	....	1.52	....	1.50	....	1.56	1.50	Senawang Rub. Ests. Co. (1921), Ltd.	1,140,000	1,140,000	T0.10	Jan.	Int. $0.10 a/c 1940-41	30-1-41	3.60 May	0.99 July	1.96 Jan	1.28 Feb	4,000	7,000	2,983,163	340,360
....	10.00	9.25	....	....	....	9.25	....	....	....	Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Fin. $0.75 (Mkg. $1.20 a/c 1939-40)	24-1-41	18½ Feb	6.55 June	13.20 Jan	9.25 Apr	2,000	....	151,420	19,835
....	....	0.78	....	....	....	0.79	....	0.81	0.78	S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.	1,400,000	1,400,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.10 (Mkg. $0.13 a/c 1940)	25-4-41	1.78 Jan	0.62 June	1.02 Jan	0.70 Feb	2,000	34,000	5,702,787	314,000
....	....	....	44	....	....	50.00	....	....	....	S'hai Malay Rub. } ord.	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. $6.00 (Mkg. $7.00 a/c 1940)	Pending	55.00 Mar	35 Aug	50.00 Mar	50.00 Mar	600	....	6,173	1,000
....	....	....	68½	....	....	70.00	....	....	....	Ests., Ltd. } 8% cum. part. pref.	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.		Pending	70 Aug	30 Jan	....	....	....	....	1,014	....
....	....	....	4.75	....	....	4.90	....	....	....	S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	300,000	235,900	T1	June	Int. $0.12 a/c 1940-41	Pending	10.50 Feb	2.90 July	5.70 Jan	4.40 Feb	....	....	437,580	25,500
....	2.60	2.60	....	....	....	2.67½	....	2.60	2.60	S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.25 a/c 1939	17-5-40	4.95 Feb	1.52 July	2.90 Jan	2.52½ Feb	....	1,000	304,657	17,000
....	....	....	30.00	....	....	....	30	....	....	S'hai Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Div. $4.00 a/c 1940	16-4-41	48 Mar	21.00 Aug	40 Jan	34 Mar	....	....	43,069	1,586
....	1.88	1.84	....	....	....	2	....	1.84	1.81	Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.40 a/c 1940	21-3-41	4.25 Feb	1.50 June	2.45 Jan	1.81 May	....	2,000	118,040	14,000
....	....	8.20	....	....	8.20	8.20	....	....	....	Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	180,000	180,000	T1	Mar.	Int. $0.60 a/c 1940-41	6-11-40	14.40 Feb	5.40 May	8.70 Jan	6.50 Feb	....	....	187,174	12,140
....	....	....	50½	....	....	53.00	....	....	....	Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	(T8.50)£1	June	Int. $2.50 a/c 1940-41	Pending	89 Mar	49 June	60.00 Jan	40.00 Feb	....	....	15,910	1,890
....	3.00	2.90	....	2.75	....	2.77½	....	2.90	2.90	Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Int. $0.20 a/c 1940-41	31-1-41	6.05 May	2.25 May	4.20 Jan	2.30 Feb	3,200	2,000	1,935,110	191,420
1.30	....	1.36	....	1.28	....	1.34	....	1.36	1.34	Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	4,000,000	4,000,000	T0.10	Jan.	Int. $0.10 a/c 1940-41	30-1-41	3.05 May	0.98 July	1.96 Jan	1.20 Feb	11,000	36,000	7,404,445	801,321
23¼	....	23.00	....	....	....	22½	....	24½	23.00	Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s	Dec.	Int. Div. $1.50 a/c 1940	8-8-40	43½ Feb	12.00 July	29½ Jan	18.20 Feb	20,000	11,400	652,723	255,925

Rubber Output Statistics

COMPANY	Agents	Paid up Capital $	Output last fin. year. Year ended	Output last fin. year. Quantity (lbs.)	Provisional Assessments of Standard Production for 1941	Output for month of February 1941 (lbs.)	Total output this financial year (including Feb. 1941) (lbs.)
Alma	W	881,119	30-9-40	627,759	695,800	52,200	276,520 (5)
Anglo-Dutch	W	2,262,797	31-12-40	1,748,686	—	155,424	321,651 (2)
Anglo-Java	W	2,927,288	31-12-40	3,918,679	—	316,140	650,798 (2)
Ayer Tawah	G	469,229	30-9-40	600,000	746,000	59,000	293,000 (5)
Batu Anam	W	134,266	31-12-40	489,799	533,400	43,618	84,328 (2)
Bute	B	494,682	31-12-40	644,052	795,500	61,743	129,710 (2)
Chemor United	W	133,819	31-12-40	611,667	360,600	47,106	104,377 (2)
Cheng	W	147,054	30-6-40	260,551	359,000	31,767	270,353 (8)
Consolidated (1914)	B	562,844	31-12-40	1,098,732	1,483,200	106,038	215,730 (2)
Dominion	B	279,720	31-12-40	627,049	808,000	61,096	128,989 (2)
Gula-Kalumpong	—	£,665,000					
Java Consolidated	W	909,249	31-12-40	882,051	—	83,334	167,549 (2)
Kapayang	W	206,993	31-12-40	165,941	189,300	17,683	31,604 (2)
Kota Bahroe (1921)	B	481,410	30-6-40	694,484	917,900	68,213	576,584 (8)
Kroewoek	W	307,692	31-12-40	1,215,606	—	105,821	220,460 (2)
Langkat	M	2,552,448	31-10-40	1,247,500	1,695,361	123,000	517,000 (4)
Padang	B	699,301	30-4-40	291,700	450,500	28,000	339,900 (10)
Permata	F	317,219	31-10-40	100,285	—	10,021	46,676 (4)
Repah	W	188,811	31-12-40	521,655	628,600	45,001	90,913 (2)
Rubber Trust	W	1,513,287	30-9-40	1,609,658	146,430	176,631	1,064,841 (5)
Samagaga	W	141,399	30-9-40	467,080	555,700	40,410	213,290 (5)
Semambu	W	125,874	31-12-40	361,594	510,100	32,741	65,784 (2)
Senawang (1921) {Ord. Pref.	W	206,913	31-1-41	575,600	—	50,500	50,500 (1)
Shanghai Kedah	B	419,580	30-9-40	726,547	977,997	76,066	421,864 (5)
S'hai Kelantan (1925)	T	195,804	31-12-40	309,543	372,025	29,366	59,975 (2)
Shanghai Malay {Ord. Pref.	W	802,517	31-12-40	569,301	739,000	43,711	94,352 (2)
Shanghai Pahang	B	329,930	30-6-40	414,873	632,000	47,420	361,631 (8)
Shanghai Seremban	W	454,545	31-12-40	232,008	309,000	14,839	35,127 (2)
Shanghai Sumatra	M	538,154	31-10-40	676,595	920,249	74,502	274,391 (4)
Sua-Manggis	W	377,622	31-12-40	197,440	259,100	19,900	54,400 (2)
Sungala	G	252,000	31-3-40	301,640	472,000	34,500	383,400 (11)
Sungei Duri	B	475,524	30-6-40	477,000	695,400	45,000	400,000 (8)
Tanah Merah (1916)	B	1,818,182	31-3-40	827,000	1,348,585	93,000	1,011,000 (11)
Tebong	W	559,441	31-1-41	1,260,076	1,458,900	109,135	109,135 (1)
Ziangbe	W	1,440,619	31-12-40	1,481,349	—	149,471	298,281 (2)

*Numbers in brackets indicate the number of monthly outputs included in said totals
B—A. R. Burkill & Sons, Ltd., 20 Canton Road
F—Frost, Bland & Co., Ltd., 190 Kiukiang Road
G—Geddes Trading & Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., 61 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
M—George McBain, 1 The Bund
T—Turner, Sturrock & Brown, 9 Av. Edward VII
W—J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., 49 Szechuen Road

Rubber Prices

April	26th	28th	29th	30th	May 1st	2nd
London Spot (Buyers)	14.1/16d	—	14d	14d	14d	14d
May	14d	—	14d	14d	14d	—
June	14d	—	14d	14d	14d	14d
July/Sept.	14d	—	14d	14d	14d	14d
Oct./Dec.	14d	—	14d	14d	14d	14d
Market	Very quiet		Very quiet	Steady	Quiet	Quiet
Singapore Spot	40¼	40¼	40½	40½	40¾	40¾
July/Sept.	38	38¾	38½	38¾	38¾	38¾
Oct./Dec.	36¼	36¼	37	37	37½	37¾
Market	Firm	Firm	Steady, quiet	Very steady	Slightly easier	Dull
New York						
May	22.85	22.90	23.05	23.50	23.65	23.98
July	22.37	22.48	22.50	22.99	23.15	23.40
September	21.90	22.00	22.00	22.50	22.65	22.95
December	21.52	21.68	21.70	22.15	22.30	22.65
January	21.42	21.58	21.63	22.10	22.25	22.60
March	—	21.38	21.50	21.85	22.00	22.35

Debentures

			OPENING PRICES May 2nd, 1941 Buyers	Sellers	Last Sales	Nominal	Loan amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of	LAST DONE Price	Date	Business Done 1941 High	Low	Total amount of sales JAN. 1—MAY 2 1941
S'hai Mun. Council	6% 1926 (10/30)	Tls.	94	..	93½	..	Tls. 4,880,000	June-Dec.	91	2-5-41	94	90	105,000
" "	5% 1934 (10/30)	$	80	..	78½	..	$10,404,700	do.	78½	2-5-41	78½	76	1,222,900
" "	5½% 1936 (10)	"	87½	..	85	..	$5,000,000	do.	85	1-5-41	86	85	191,200
" "	5% 1937 (10/30)	"	80	..	78	..	$9,000,000	do.	78	20-3-41	78	78	8,900
" "	6% 1940 (1/10)	"	95	..	..	..	$16,000,000	do.	92½	7-4-41	93	90½	1,730,000
French Mun. Council	5½% 1914 (10/30)	Tls.	..	..	..	77	151,500	do.	91	28-2-39	—	—	—
" "	5½% 1916 (")	"	..	..	..	77	125,300	do.	91¾	9-2-39	—	—	—
" "	8% 1921 (")	"	..	..	91½	..	1,366,700	do.	91½	25-4-41	91½	91½	42,700
" "	6% 1923 (")	"	..	..	89	..	618,000	May-Nov.	89	25-4-41	89	89	40,000
" "	7% 1924 (")	"	..	..	91	..	631,100	Mar-Sept.	90	25-4-41	90	90	29,200
" "	6½% 1925 (20/30)	"	..	..	..	90	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	89½	5-12-40	—	—	—
" "	6½% 1926 (")	"	..	..	89½	..	1,000,000	Jan.-July	89½	5-12-40	—	—	—
" "	6% 1930 (10/25)	"	..	..	89	..	1,760,000	Apr.-Oct.	89	16-12-40	—	—	—
" "	6% 1931 (")	"	..	..	88	..	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	90	13-3-41	90	88	1,100
" "	6% 1933 (10/30)	"	..	..	..	89	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	94	5-5-40	—	—	—
" "	5% 1934 (")	$	..	..	70	..	$5,000,000	Jan.-July	70	16-1-41	70	70	10,000
" "	6% 1936 (10/15)	"	..	..	87	..	$2,500,000	May-Nov.	87	20-12-40	—	—	—
American Club	4% 1939 (13)p	"	51	..	50	..	$1,040,230	June-Dec.	50	28-1-41	} 50	40	28,830
" "	4% 1939 (14)p	"	51	..	50	..	—	do.	50	28-1-41			
Anglo-French Land	6% 1931 (10/20)	Tls.	94	..	92	..	1,000,000	do.	91	26-2-41	91	91	500
Asia Realty Co.	6% 1930 (10/30)c	"	..	..	..	80	1,360,200	1/3-1/9	80	8-3-40	} —	—	—
" "	6% 1930 (10/30)r	"	..	..	..	80	3,000,000	1/4-1/10	80	8-3-40			
Cathay Land Co.	6% 1930 (5/20)	"	82	84	82	..	3,000,000	June-Dec.	82	28-4-41	82	80	213,300
" "	6% 1932 (10/20)	"	82	..	82	..	1,000,000	do.	82	28-4-41	82	80	81,000
" "	6% 1933 (")	$	82	..	82	..	$1,500,000	do.	82	29-4-41	82	80	133,000
Central Properties	5½% 1934 (10)	"	92½	..	92½	..	$18,000,000	do.	92½	28-4-41	92½	90½	1,218,000
China Transport	8% 1931 (4/20)	Tls.	..	..	..	70	600,000	June-Dec.	100	15-5-34	—	—	—
City Loan	7% 1932 (20)	$	..	..	..	60	$6,000,000	15/6-15/12	60	18-2-41	60	60	1,000
" "	7% 1934 (12)	"	..	..	..	40	$3,500,000	30/6-30/12	92	16-7-37	—	—	—
Columbia Country Club	7% 1933 (1/12-20)	Tls.	..	..	..	80	350,000	June-Dec.	93	5-7-37	—	—	—
Country Club	6% 1901 (Perpl)	"	52	..	..	..	122,100	do.	95	18-2-37	—	—	—
Fonciere et Immob.	{6% 1930 (10/15)	"	..	..	..	95	1,984,000	do.	94	29-10-40	} —	—	—
" "	{6% 1933 (10/15)	"	..	..	..	94	1,730,000	do.	94	29-10-40			
Fonciere et Immob.	6% 1934 (")	$	..	..	..	94	$1,925,000	do.	94	29-10-40	—	—	—
French Club	7%	Tls	..	..	..	60	500,000	do.	82	5-3-37	—	—	—
Int. Invest. Trust	6% 1930 (10/25)	"	..	..	..	99½	1,951,000	1/4-1/10	88	5-12-40	} —	—	—
" "	6% 1931 (")	"	..	..	..	99½	963,000	1/4-1/10	88	5-12-40			
Metropolitan Land	6% 1933 (10/20)	$	..	..	80	..	$1,873,700	30/6-31/12	80	16-4-41	80	80	11,000
Race Club	6% 1934 (10/25)	"	..	..	..	90	$2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	90	18-11-40	—	—	—
Shanghai Land Invest.	6% 1926 (20/30)	Tls.	92	..	..	..	1,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	94	12-4-40	—	—	—
" "	6% 1929 (27)	"	76	..	..	..	500,000	do.	—	—	—	—	—
" "	5% 1930 (15)	"	92	..	..	..	5,000,000	May-Nov.	76	15-4-40	—	—	—
" "	6% 1931 (10/20)	"	92	..	..	..	3,000,000	June-Dec.	94	11-11-40	—	—	—
" "	5% 1934 (5/40)	$	76	..	..	..	$3,570,000	Apr.-Oct.	74	3-10-41	—	—	—
Shanghai Power Co.	5½% 1933 (10/40)	"	90	90½	90	..	$88,000,000	10/2-10/8	90	2-5-41	90½	88½	2,203,200
Telephone Co. "A"	6% 1932 (10/25)r	Tls.	98	..	98	..		1/2-1/18	98	2-5-41	98	94	63,100
" " "B"	6% 1933 (9/24)c	$	98	..	98	..	5,000,000	1/2-1/8	98	25-4-41	} 98	94	142,800
" " "B"	6% 1933 (9/24)r	"	98	..	98	..	$10,000,000	1/2-1/8	98	25-4-41			
" " "C"	6% 1937 (20)	"	98	..	98	..	$4,000,000	1/2-1/8	83½	10-1-39	—	—	—
Tientsin Land Invest.	7% 1929 (12/22)	Tls.	..	..	..	105	1,146,600	June-Dec.	103	22-12-33	—	—	—
Shanghai Waterworks	6% 1932 (10/30)	"	94	..	..	..	2,800,000	do.	92	10-2-41	92	91	3,000
" "	5½% 1937 (")	$	87	..	..	..	$2,000,000	do.	83	7-1-41	83	83	1,000
" "	5% 1937 (")	"	79	..	..	..	$725,000	do.	77	5-9-40	—	—	—
Wing On Co. (S'hai)	7% 1936 (10)	"	92	..	92	..	$5,000,000	1/4-1/10	92	23-4-41	92	92	2,000

TO-DAY EXCHANGES: { Hongkong & Shanghai Bank's Selling Rates (T/T) Closing May 2nd, 1941 (noon)
London £1 at Exch. 3-3/16 = Sh. $75.29 New York $1.00 (U. S. Currency) at Exch. 5¼ = Sh. $19.51

COMPANY	Address	Date of Meeting	TRANSFER BOOKS CLOSED From	To	Dividend
Lumber	1426 Yangtzepoo Road	16-5-41	1-5-41	16-5-41	Div. $6.50
Ewo Cotton Mills	27 The Bund	7-5-41	24-4-41	7-5-41	Fin. $1.50
Union Mobiliere	1 Rue Montauban	5-5-41	28-4-41	5-5-41	Div. 6%
I. I. Trust	9 Av. Edward VII	12-5-41	3-5-41	12-5-41	Fin. $3.25
Yangtsze Finance	9 Av. Edward VII	12-5-41	3-5-41	12-5-41	Fin. $2.25
Java Consolidated	49 Szechuan Road	14-5-41	1-5-41	11-5-41	Fin. $0.50
China Realty	290 Szechuan Road	——	30-4-41	10-5-41	Int. $0.50
Millington	117 Hongkong Road	6-5-41	——	——	Fin. $0.60
Shanghai Malay	49 Szechuan Road	14-5-41	1-5-41	11-5-41	Fin. $6.00
Kota Bahroe	20 Canton Road	——	5-5-41	9-5-41	Int. $0.20
Sungei Duri	20 Canton Road	——	5-5-41	9-5-41	Int. $2.50
Shanghai Pahang	20 Canton Road	——	5-5-41	9-5-41	Int. $0.12
Batu Anam	49 Szechuan Road	7-5-41	1-5-41	7-5-41	Fin. $0.20
Paper Industries	2 French Bund	——	3-5-41	13-5-41	——

Share Report

Share Market Report.—There has been increased activity on the local market during the present week, the turnover being 48 millions compared with 38 millions for the previous week. Prices in both sections have been uncertain, the daily average of industrials being 1.91 higher while that of rubbers has declined 1.11.

Almost all of the business has been done by industrials, the turnover in this section being some 44½ millions as against 32 millions for the previous week. The outstanding stock has been Explorations which has risen 16.7% in price and enjoyed a turnover of more than ten millions, Wheelock being second with just less than nine millions. The following issues have registered considerable increases in price:—Paper Industries—17%, Explorations—16.7%, Central Properties—14.4%.

There has been less interest shown in the rubber section, the turnover being three millions as against four millions. Anglo-Java and Langkat have again taken most of the business done in this section.

The following list gives the volume of business done in the more popular issues:—

	Shares	$
Explorations	419,180	10,175,600
Wheelock	91,500	8,893,500
Asia Navigation	427,550	5,359,000
Ewo Mills	83,866	3,231,600
Securities	408,675	2,833,200
Metals	92,500	2,725,900
Paper Industries	410,700	2,127,100
Loans	104,600	2,088,300
Dockyards	79,350	2,065,400
Anglo-Java	31,100	1,243,800
Langkat	42,100	1,107,700

Debentures.—There has been less activity in the debenture market than during the previous week, though the business done has been above average. The following was transacted:—

$108,200	Cathay Land 6% 1933	@ 82
$ 90,900	Power 5½% 1933	@ 90/90¼
$ 72,100	Central Properties 5½% 1934	@ 92½
$ 57,400	Cathay Land 6% 1932	@ 82
$ 34,300	Cathay Land 6% 1930	@ 82
$ 8,100	S.M.C. 5% 1934	@ 78½
$ 6,800	S.M.C. 5½% 1936	@ 85
$ 4,900	Telephone 6% 1932	@ 98
$ 3,200	American Club 4% 1939	@ 50
$ 300	S.M.C. 6% 1926	@ 94

Volume of Trade:—

Week ending	*April 18th*	*April 25th*	*May 2nd*
Industrials	$31,133,000	$32,873,500	$44,440,900
Rubbers	2,670,900	4,194,700	3,220,500
Debentures	46,100	1,452,500	386,200
	$33,850,000	$38,520,700	$48,047,600

Chinese Government External Bonds and Railway Loans:—

The following are the latest quotations:—

		London Middle Prices April 25th	May 2nd
Chin. Govt. 4½ per cent	Gold $ Bonds 1898	Nothing Received	Nothing Received
" " 4½ "	Gold Loan 1908 (Anglo-French)		
" " 5 "	Gold Loan 1912 (Crisp Loan)		
" " 5 "	Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, British Issue		
" " 8 "	Sterling Treasury Notes (Vickers)		
" " 5 "	Honan Railway Bonds 1905		
" " 5 "	Hukuang Railway Bonds (L.P.N.Y. Issues)		
" " 5 "	Lung Tsing U Hai Railway Bonds		
" " 5 "	Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds		
" " 5 "	Tientsin-Pukow Railway Bonds 1908		
" " 5 "	" " " " 1910		

The Information above given, though not guaranteed, has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable

Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested kindly to notify The Secretary of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, 16 Central Road, of any errors or omissions.

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COMPANY MEETINGS

American Asiatic Underwriters

Net Gain in Surplus of $2,141,913.63 is Shown in Very Satisfactory Report

Shanghai, May 1.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of the American Asiatic Underwriters, Federal Inc. U.S.A., was held yesterday, at 4 p.m., at the company's offices at 17 The Bund, Shanghai Mr. A. B. Park, presided. Holders of 65,336 common shares were present or represented at the meeting. The meeting approved the company's audited balance sheet and statement of income and surplus and directors' report for the calendar year 1940, and the directors elected for the ensuing year were Messrs. C. V. Starr, W. T. Sullivan, A. B. Park, Mansfield Freeman, R. E. Shean, H. L. Yung, and G. C. Bruce.

The chairman's speech follows:

It is my pleasure to have the opportunity of submitting to you a favourable report of the company's operations for the year 1940 which resulted in a net gain in surplus of $2,141,913.63. It is paradoxical that the company should have had its most successful year during a period of great uncertainty, anxiety and troubled conditions; but it is during such times as we are going through that insurance plays an important role.

The directors' report and accounts, having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your consent, take them as read.

Successful Business

As you are aware, the company's business is divided under two headings, insurance agency and investments. In both departments the results for 1940 have been unusually successful. This is due in part to exchange, but in a great measure to the facilities and service which the company continues to extend to the public at a time when the need for insurance protection is paramount and extraordinary coverage is required. The favourable results from investments is in consequence and evidence of the healthy state of the companies whose securities make up the investment portfolio. For the most part these companies are closely affiliated with your own.

Insurance Agency

In the insurance agency operations, the net premiums written for the year amounted to $24,175,853.84, as compared to $7,896,874.09 for 1939. A considerable part of this increase is attributable to Marine Insurance. There was, however, a substantial increase in fire insurance, in spite of the restricted areas within which business could be written. The loss ratio in all departments was satisfactory, resulting in a profit to the insurance companies represented.

Expenses

The expense of insurance agency operations did not increase in proportion to the gross income which resulted in an increase over 1939 in net income from insurance agency operations of $663,973.84.

Investments

Turning to investments, you will note the satisfactory income from dividends of $797,901.37 from total investments of $9,194,880.32, giving a net profit from operations from that branch of the business of $392,863.05, as compared with $132,270.87 for 1939. With few exceptions, all investments are now on a dividend-paying basis.

During the year under review, advantage was taken of opportunities to increase, at favourable prices, the company's holdings in its principal investment, the Asia Life Insurance Company. The company was also able to purchase at attractive prices its own preferred shares in an amount totalling $859,160.85 par value.

Dividends

Of particular interest and satisfaction to your directors is the resumption of preferred share dividends, as well as the payment in full of all accumulated preferred share dividends. Fully realizing the unpredictable contingencies for which the company might be called upon in the future, in such uncertain times as we are now experiencing, your directors considered it expedient to increase the reserve for fluctuation in exchange and investments from $500,000 to $1,818,181.82 and the reserve for overdue accounts from $200,000 to $400,000, both of which are considered adequate to take care of abnormal eventualities.

After setting up the aforementioned reserves, there remains a net surplus of $660,164.75, which your directors have recommended be dealt with by declaring a tax-saving dividend of $481,084.50 and carrying forward $179,080.25.

Staff

With the continued disturbed conditions in China and the increased cost of living, the management has been constantly mindful of the welfare of the staff which has worked diligently and energetically to accomplish the exceptional results. I am sure that the shareholders will support the directors in expressing gratitude and appreciation of the splendid work of the staff and agents.

Confidence in Future

In spite of apprehensions felt in some quarters in the Far East, your directors have confidence in the future and believe that conditions will not worsen, but rather improve as a result of the growing understanding in the United States of the importance of the Far East and repeated assurances from authoritative sources that greater support will be given to China in its struggle against aggression.

China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, May 2.

The eighteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the China General Omnibus Co., Ltd., was held yesterday at the head office of the company Sassoon House. Mr. C. J. Meager, chairman, presided supported by Messrs H. E. Arnhold. F. R. Davey, Ellis Hayim, H. M. Mann and W. R. McBain, directors.

The chairman in his speech said:—

The directors report and the Statement of accounts having been in your hands for the required period. I will with your permission, take them as read.

The year under review was one of ever increasing costs of operation, and I regret. that in spite of increased fares, revenue was not sufficient to meet those higher charges and to provide, adequately, for renewals of the fleet.

Cost of Upkeep

This last item is one of vital importance and I must emphasize the fact that it is not a question of providing for depreciation on the original local dollar cost of our vehicles but the creation of a fund which will be fully sufficient to meet replacing costs in terms of foreign currency. Unlike most industrial enterprises and other utilities, our productive asset, rolling stock, must be renewed at frequent intervals and it is imperative therefore, that earnings should be sufficient each year to provide for replacements. There can be no delay or waiting for better times, in this matter if the fleet is to be maintained at full strength and efficient services continued. On each occasion when fares have been increased estimates of running costs have provided for this quite adequately, but with a continual fall in the value of our local currency, operating costs have overtaken the additional revenue received,—in other words fares have not kept pace with charges.

A comparison between the first seven months of 1937 and the year 1940 is illuminating. While running costs per mile increased by 196.58 per cent. the average fare collected was better by only 53.8 per cent. The apparent short-fall was compensated, to some extent, by an increased volume of traffic which brought our total revenue per mile up to a figure of, 143.7 per cent. above that of the first half of 1937. You will observe, however, there is still a gap to be bridged, and although a revision of fares was made in December last further increases are necessary to meet even higher costs now prevailing. In this connection I may tell you that application has already been made to the Shanghai Municipal Council for approval of new fare tables.

Labour Trouble

Our difficulties during the year were not confined to increasing costs, and I regret to record instances of labour trouble which resulted in stoppages totalling nine days and a consequent loss in revenue of $203,000. Also there were periodical restrictions imposed on services running over the outside road in the Western District which occasioned serious losses in revenue.

These incidents have quite seriously affected the balance of the working account, and but for them the results for the year would have made a better showing. The strikes staged by the workers of the company were unwarranted. It is the policy of your board to maintain wages at a level which will meet fairly the cost of living, and every opportunity is taken to improve conditions of labour generally as far as economic conditions permit. This fact is generally recognized by our employees, and it is to be hoped that, in future, problems concerning conditions of working will be settled by discussion, and that direct action will not be resorted to. It must be remembered that the welfare of our staff is dependent on the prosperity of the company, and the co-operation of all workers is necessary if the desired degree of prosperity is to be obtained.

Balance Sheet

Turning now to the balance sheet, you will observe that the amount owing to the company's bankers was reduced to a net figure of $374,328.58. The increase of $519,357.58 in rolling stock account represents the cost of two new buses purchased during the year and the completion of bodies for the eighteen new vehicles referred to in last year's report.

During the year six light weight Diesel Buses of small capacity, which had come to the end of their economic lives, were taken off service and disposed of.

The balance sheet also records small items of capital expenditure under the headings of cars, Trucks and plant, which do not call for special comment.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

That the board of directors be re-elected for the ensuing year.

Proposed by Mr. C. J. Meager and seconded by Mr. W. R. McBain.

That Mr. H. E. Arnhold and Mr. Ellis Hayim, retiring from the board by rotation in accordance with the articles of association, be reelected.

Proposed by Mr. C. J. Meager and seconded by Mr. W. R. McBain and Mr. F. R. Davey.

That the company's auditors, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, be re-appointed for the ensuing year.

Proposed by Mr. C. J. Meager and seconded by Mr. Wong Che-feng and Mr. Ellis Hayim.

Company Dividend

S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, May 2.

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd., was held yesterday.

The net profit for the year after writing down the investment in the subsidiary company to the nominal sum of one dollar and taking into account sundry other profit and loss items is $127,795 as compared with $73,600 for the previous year. To the former must be added $24,370 brought forward from 1939 thus making the amount available for distribution $152,165. This amount was disposed of as follows:—

To pay a dividend for the year 1940 on 301,765 shares of 15 per cent.	$ 63,307
Place to bonus to staff account	6,500
Place to reserve	50,000
Pay to the Central British War Fund	2,500
Carry forward to new account	29,858
	$152,165

Manchurian Company Granted Charter

Changchun, Apr. 28.

The Manchurian Securities Investment Company has been granted a charter by the Manchoukuo Government with an authorized capital of Yuan 400,000,000, of which Yuan 100,000,000 has been paid up mostly by Japanese life insurance companies. The company will seek to finance industrial development in Manchoukuo by investing in Manchurian securities.

The Manchoukuo Government will guarantee five per cent per annum in dividends of preferential shares of the new corporation.—Domei.

Mentoukuo Mines

Shanghai, May 4.

Messrs. George McBain have received information from the Mentoukou Mines that for April production of coal was 43,040 tons, and sales amounted to 43,214 tons."

March Rubber Outputs

	lb.
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plant., Ltd.	163,801
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	341,952
Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee Estates, Ltd.	82,011
Kroewoek (Java) Plant., Ltd.	93,482
Zlangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	154,323

April Rubber Output

	lb.
Langkat	105,000
Shanghai-Sumatra	55,000

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

War and Faith:

The Answers to Prayer

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—A few days ago you very kindly published a letter from me about the Black Prince and the Battle of Poitiers.

I would like to trespass on your hospitality again and show what Cromwell and Lincoln did when faced with defeat and despair, as some may think the Black Prince's example too legendary to be seriously pondered. Cromwell's little army of 12,000 had had reverses, so decided

> To go solemnly to search out our own iniquities, and humble ourselves before the Lord.....which we were persuaded had provoked the Lord against us to bring such sad perplexities upon us as on that day.

Thereafter the tide of war turned, so that when they found the Scottish army under the Duke of Hamilton, they took 12,000 foot and 5,000 horse prisoners, though Cromwell stated on August 17, 1648, that "the enemy engaged was 24,000 horse and foot, and we 6,000 foot and 3,000 horse at most."

Turning now to Lincoln, it was "after the bitter disappointments and agonies of the dark days of 1863 after Fredericksburg had fallen, when treason stalked through the land," that he issued the following proclamation (of March 30, 1863):

> Whereas the Senate.....has by a resolution requested the President to designate and set apart a day for national prayer and humiliation, and whereas, it is the duty of Nations as well as of men to own their dependence on the over-ruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon....and, inasmuch as we know that by His divine law nations, like individuals, are subjected to punishments and chastisements in this world, may we not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil war.....may be but a punishment.....to the needful end of our National reformation as a whole people. We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of heaven.... But we have forgotten God.....the gracious hand which preserved us in peace..and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own.....we have become..... too proud to pray to the God Who made us.....

Following this, success came. "On May 9, 1864," about one year after the day of intercession with God, he issued another proclamation:

> Enough is known of army operations within the last five days to claim a special gratitude to God, while what remains undone demands our most sincere prayer to and reliance upon Him, without Whom all our efforts are in vain.....

ALGY.

Shanghai, Apr. 25.

Rice Handling:

Reader Asks Questions

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Your Sunday edition contained a notice to the effect that the S.M.C had appointed A. R. Burkill & Sons, Ltd., and Knipscheldt & Eskelund Ltd., to handle the distribution exclusively, of the rice which is to be imported from Hongkong and sold in Shanghai.

I should like to enquire if this contract was put out to tender amongst other importers and also what is the rate of commission the Council proposes to pay to these two firms for their services.

If, the report is really true that the wholesale rice dealers refuse to handle the S.M.C imports, it would seem the simplest method would be for the Council to sell direct to the retailers themselves.

In any case the handling of these large stocks should be given to more than two firms and the commission should be limited to ¼ per cent. on the value, in view of the civic and urgent nature of the transactions. In fact there are no doubt many merchants who would be glad to assist in easing the situation by sharing in the distribution of this rice to the retailers, free of charge.

BRITISH MERCHANT.

Shanghai, Apr. 28.

**There was no contract or bid for tenders made by the Council to other importers. The two firms mentioned were appointed to handle the distribution, not being in any way connected in the rice trade and which in the opinion of the Council according to its spokesman yesterday, would not be influenced in any way. As the Council has not the machinery and commercial facilities for selling direct to retailers it has decided to appoint the firms named to distribute the rice. In this connection the Council is acting as agent of the Hongkong Government. The official view is that the distribution if handled by many firms would not be compatible with public interest and efficient distribution.—Ed.

Expensive Paper:

Plea for Economy

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With paper as expensive as it is, it seems to me that economy could be exercised in cutting down the superfluous number of pages with which theatre-goers are provided in the voluminous programmes that are dispensed at performances given for War Funds.

After all, when proceeds are for War Funds, most firms take advertising space to help the Fund along and, in my opinion, the courtesy of an advertisement would be just as much appreciated if six or eight firms advertised on one and the same page, in spaces of, say, 1" x 5".

One occasionally hears enthusiasts associated with productions bragging about their "38-page" or their "56-page programme"—but after all is so much paper really necessary?

Unless I am mistaken, big-hearted Tuipans who contribute towards the cost of programmes are really not so concerned with the size of their advertisement so long as their contribution has helped the cause along.

KUTTEM DOWN.

Shanghai, Apr. 28.

S.M.P. Duties:

Pavement Obstruction

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I would like to bring to the authorities concerned a nuisance which is growing daily and which if not rectified immediately will result in serious consequences.

I am referring to the intersection at Avenue Edward VII and Szechuen Road, next to Messrs. Mark L. Moody, where the number of food stalls catering to the coolie class is increasing daily. The pavement at this particular busy section can be seen daily, especially at the noon hour, to be crowded with loafers, street urchins, etc., having their meals, thereby forcing pedestrians to resort to the roadway in order to pass by.

If an accident should occur to the pedestrian on the roadway at this particular spot, there is no doubt that the pedestrian would seem to be at fault, but where would one expect to walk if the sidewalk is not available?

Moreover, the left-overs from their meal bowls are just tossed all over the place, creating another nuisance with the coming season of flies, etc.,

This letter is not meant as a criticism of our efficient and busy police, but I am sure it will not be much more work for the policeman on this beat to keep his eye open for this sort of nuisance.

HEC.

Shanghai, Apr. 30.

"This Spitting":

"Why Senseless Jingle"

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR:—

Jack and Jill
Did try their skill
In dog'rel milk and water.
When Jack fell flat
And Jill she sat
In poetic disaster!

But why in senseless jingle, which suggests flippancy more than seriousness, when plain prose would have better suited the subject?

Or if it is argued that when "spitting" and "head splitting," or "public foes" and "potatoes," for instance, are coupled in rhythmic contortions in a jigsaw doggerel, a trespasser—who might be victimized thereby—is the sooner touched and converted from his careless habit, I for one am not convinced that it does!

ANTI-BOSH

Shanghai, Apr. 28.

Some More in Rhythm

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—

Heedless and unconcerned are we
By all you try to say!
In rhythm, ever fair and free,
We revel while we may.

Now, doggerel is a mild resource
And home the point will bring!
It never fails, with gentle force,
To heal where poems sting!

We strive, at least, for metric truth
And reach our goal much faster
Than those who in "poetic" youth
Do, "witless," court disaster!

But if your linen you must wash
In public, for "the cause."
You're welcome, BOSH! or ANTI-BOSH!
Whatever name be yours!

JACK AND JILL.

Shanghai, Apr. 29.

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Cats:

Do they Answer to Names?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Yesterday I read with interest Mr. SOWERBY's article about the people who are chasing our poor cats for the sake of their fur. I also read an advertisement about a straying pussy who answers to the name of Pigeon.

I am fond of cats, but have never known one who really would answer to his name. My old Tibby came just as readily to the "Furfur" call of my northern coolie as she did to me, provided that she was hungry and thought there was food about.

My experience is that cats are most unresponsive creatures unless it suits their own convenience because they are cold or hungry. What did Kipling have to say about them?

MIAO.

Shanghai, Apr. 28.

The Search for Pidgin

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—There certainly are some cats who answer to their names—(though it is admitted Pidgin's Uncle Mortimer only associates a call with chow). This response of young Pidgin's was the reason his name as well as disappearance was advertised. In the Chinese press, too, and a reward offered for his return, trusting thereby to tempt people to walk into alleyways crying out "Pidgin, Pidgin!" in the manner owner spent the week-end instead of going to Jessfield Park to see the flowers.

Something else—Pidgin is—or was—a retriever. A screwed ball of paper he would retrieve as often as thrown, and if owner became engrossed in Carroll or the N.C.D.N., Cat would flop at owner's feet, missile guarded between forepaws till owner's return to normalcy and interest. And more—flowers he would take from their vases one by one and carry to owner's feet and drop them there. Now, Miao?

I must confess Mr. Sowerby's article on cats almost sent me hunting on Avenue Edward VII. But I think perhaps Mr. Kipling didn't bring his cats up well, or they'd have satisfied him better.

Anyway, has anyone seen my Pidgin? After this—(broadcasting, becoming a life member of the S.S.P.C.A.)—I will give up hope—or will I? Perhaps JACK AND JILL may help out with a little doggerel?

PIDGIN'S OWNER.

Shanghai, Apr. 29.

Proof of Intelligence

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—If cats were not the intelligent creatures they are, some enterprising financiers would long since have started for our benefit (or maybe for their own profit principally) cats' races, with complementing betting.

We must be thankful to the cat tribe for their complete lack of "collaboration" which saves us this further means of exploiting our already too depleted pockets.

CAT LOVER.

Shanghai, Apr. 29.

A Story from Scotland

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—All this jangling about cats reminds me of a Scotch farming family. They were all sitting round the fire one winter night. The snow falling and wind howling outside. They were miles from anywhere. The cat (a black one) was enjoying himself by the fire. Grandma looked at him for a long time and then said, "Tom, you go out to the barn and catch a nice fat mouse." About two hours later, Tom climbed up and opened the door and walked into the room with a big fat mouse wriggling in his mouth. He looked at Grandma as much as to say, "There now, I've caught the biggest one." The mouse, poor thing, had not long to live after Tom displayed what he could do. Grandma got a terrible scare because Tom went out a black cat. He must have been playing hide and seek with the mouse around a sack of flour, for when he returned to the house, he turned up a wholly white cat instead. So what about it?

SCOTTY.

Shanghai, Apr. 30.

Pidgin's Fate Known

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—SCOTTY must be right—there's no such animal as an intelligent cat, only tall stories about them. I mean Pidgin disappeared from home one week ago, and all this time, though not far from home, did not once respond to his name. I mean the response was of an intelligent human to the magical word "cumshaw" that went around by bamboo wireless.

There were other responses, I mean from people who found cats being tortured on the streets. I mean no need to describe the tortures only the cats didn't turn white, only stayed tabby and tortoiseshell, and were rescued to hand over to the S.S.P.C.A., for they're so kind, I mean not much money to do so much but so kind because so many other people do not believe in the intelligence and ability to suffer of dumb (sorry, DORA) animals specially feline ones.

Maybe Pidgin's owner is dumb, too, in thinking most others may not be, but someone I know is grateful for dear DORA's letter. I mean it reminded someone that they had been so long indifferent about the obvious suffering of animals—just animals!—and someone is sending along a small donation to the S.S.P.C.A.

Yes, Pidgin's owner must be dumb, for Pidgin did not respond to his name for one whole week. Pidgin had been dead nearly all that time.

PIDGIN'S OWNER'S OWNER.

Shanghai, May 2.

The Horn Menace:

Statement in Defence

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—There are unfortunately a great many drivers who have a tendency to "blast" their way through traffic, but can they always be blamed for doing so? Before condemning car drivers let us first analyse a few of the causes for the excessive use of car horns in this city of ours:—

1. Congestion at traffic stops: When waiting for a green light a car is, according to existing traffic regulations, required to stop in front of the white (or yellow) line painted across the street (usually together with the word "Stop." The authorities no doubt spend considerable sums of money in connection with the painting and upkeep of these traffic signs). But while cars in most cases adhere to this traffic rule, one very seldom (I feel inclined to say never) observes that rickshaws are doing so. And the astonishing part is that most of the constables on traffic duty make no attempt to enforce this, in my opinion, very important traffic rule as far as rickshaws are concerned, while, on the other hand, drivers of motor-cars are very frequently "told off" if they venture to cross the demarcation-line. The result: a driver who stops his car in front of the demarcation line finds that in nine cases out of ten he is instantly overtaken by the rickshaws behind him which, as a matter of course, thereupon take up their position in every vacant space between his car and a point well out in the street when the traffic is still moving. When the traffic eventually opens up in the direction one is driving, I can assure the authorities concerned that one requires a very good horn and much disagreeable tooting in order to plough one's way through the sea of rickshaws accumulated in front. Perhaps the various Traffic Departments could see their way to remedy this very unsatisfactory state of affairs, if not at all the street junctions, at least at the most busy ones? As the matter now stands I have no regrets whatsoever when "blasting" my way through, had I two horns at my disposition I should feel justified in using them both.

2. Traffic in busy narrow streets where no part is set aside especially for motor-traffic: It is a familiar sight to see two or three rickshaws moving along abreast in such streets, with the result that the traffic is blocked to other faster vehicles. And again, one has to resort to the use of one's horn in order to get through. It would certainly be a blessing if the traffic police could find a way to tighten their control over rickshaw-traffic in such streets.

3. Bus stops: Before I close I would call attention to the very careless manner bus-drivers park their vehicles when taking on or setting off passengers at bus-stops. It is a rare sight to see buses being brought to a standstill close to the curb; they usually stop a yard or more away from it. In narrow streets, such as South Szechuen Road, for instance, where the traffic during the greater part of the day is enormous, the result of such careless parking is that unnecessary traffic jams are created and car drivers are again compelled to make use of their horns.

All of which goes to show that, as far as Shanghai is concerned, a good electric motor-car horn is certainly one of the most necessary accessories of one's car equipment. The picture would perhaps look considerably brighter if the authorities could see their way to tighten up on standing traffic regulations and, where it is required, make them applicable to rickshaws and motor vehicles alike. Then only would the time appear to be ripe for an anti-horn campaign which I am sure would receive whole-hearted support by all drivers. But to institute such a campaign under the present conditions would, I fear, serve no useful purpose whatsoever.

N.I.S.

Shanghai, Apr. 29.

And Traffic Diagnosis

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The campaign now being planned against excessive use of motor horns has resulted in several letters dealing with what are some of the more important aspects of the traffic problem. This is all to the good, for until a genuine effort is made by the Municipal Police to correct flagrant violations of traffic regulations, talk about motor horns is fatuous.

What are these abuses which deserve immediate and drastic attention? Here are a few:—

1. Pedestrians pay virtually no attention to traffic signals and, when they wander or amble in front of oncoming motor cars, the police pay mighty little attention. Until such pedestrians are brought up with a jerk by the police, there is nothing for it but to blast them out of harm's way.

2. Rickshaws swarm in front of motor cars at crossings when waiting for lights to change, dash across streets to pick up passengers, cut corners, and, in other ways, violate, with impunity, all laws of safety; and, they get away with it in nine cases out of ten. The police appear utterly apathetic about the matter.

3. Bus and tram drivers seldom make even a pretence of drawing up their vehicles along side the kerb to set down and pick up passengers. They just stop where they like regardless of the fact that traffic behind them is often thereby completely held up until they move on, only to repeat the offence at the next stop. Are the owners and police unable to control these drivers? If they are able to do so, then why don't they get busy? If not, the rule of law has passed.

The foregoing are but a few causes of the chaotic state of traffic in this city. When these are eradicated by enforcement of rules already existing or, if necessary, enactment of new rules, horn-blowing which is, after all, only a symptom of the traffic disease will diminish to a point where it will be unimportant.

NASSAGAWEYA.

Shanghai, May 1.

A Demand for Action

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Many people have been getting rid of their feelings about the motor horn nuisance by writing to you.

Actually, of course, the solution lies in the control of the S.M.C. who could very soon do much to remedy matters if not to clear the trouble away completely.

A correspondent who signed himself N.I.S. pointed out quite correctly that some of the difficulty is due to the continual and unchecked infraction by rickshaws of the rule which requires pedestrian crossings to be left clear. Why do the Police not enforce this rule?

The rest of the problem seems to fall into two divisions:—

Firstly, indiscriminate Tooting This can be dealt with by education which is a slow method and must be extended to other road users and also pedestrians. But I would have a summary fine for the person who makes violent and unneeded noises. A policeman should be allowed to collect from an offending driver at the time and place of offence.

Secondly, The use of horns which are unduly harsh or loud.

All the new American cars are fitted with two horns which work together and are supposed to harmonize, but they are often very powerful.

In the United States, where the population is motor-car-traffic-minded, it is probable that the horn is very little used in the cities. Thus the horns normally supplied are such as will give warning far in advance when using country roads. This is really necessary when you remember that in America cars tour at anything from fifty to seventy miles per hour.

Now, if the horns usually supplied by the trade are too raucous for city use, all the Police have to do is to inform all importers that horns must comply with a certain standard or they—the importers—will get into trouble. Service garages must be told that all cars that pass through their hands must have the horns stopped down to reduce the volume of sound to specified limits or else the garages as well as the owners will be punished.

In a very short space of time the nuisance would be much relieved.

Someone suggested that cars should use the rubber-bulb horns, but why go back to old-style methods when it is much simpler to use electricity?

The problem can be about 70 per cent. remedied within a month if only the Police will tackle it.

OWNER DRIVER.

Shanghai, May 1.

PS—Since writing the above I have seen a paragraph in today's paper about a garage being willing to tone down the sound of horns. This is a step in the right direction but these instructions should be enforced, not left to the good will of owners, many of whom do not care how much row they make.

S.S.P.C.A. Quarters:

And What One Girl Thinks

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I always like to read the letters in your paper. I mean they are easier to understand than the news, and they give a girl something to talk about. I mean it makes men realize that she is intelligent and reads; and I mean a man likes that sort of thing....just for the first half-hour. Of course if a letter is very long it is difficult for a girl—even an intelligent girl—to concentrate right to the end. I mean in Saturday's paper there was a letter from the S.S.P.C.A. asking for furniture and fittings for their new quarters in Rue Maresca. I mean it was a very long letter, and before I got to the end I found myself thinking about a book I once read. I think it was called "The English—are they human" or something like that. I mean I didn't really read it, because the print was small and there was a lot of it, and anyhow I wouldn't want to read a book where a foreigner didn't say nice things about us. I mean especially after he had lived for years and years in England, he should know what he was talking about, shouldn't he? I mean, though I didn't really read the book, I looked at the drawings, and even those were ever so silly. I mean, I couldn't see any meaning in them. One just showed two starved-looking waifs huddled together, and trying to shelter from the rain under the gateway of a fine building. I mean I don't know why I should have suddenly thought about that picture, except that the name on the gate was "Home for Stray Cats and Dogs." and of course the S.S.P.C.A. look after cats and dogs and pigs and chickens and things; and I am ever so glad that they are going to have a fine new building and garden to do it in. I mean I'm sure that Shanghai has heaps and heaps of orphanages and places like the Cradle in ever such fine buildings, and I mean it doesn't matter, does it, if some of them don't have gardens because the children can always be taken to the public parks to play, if it isn't too far for them to walk.

I mean my boy-friend once explained to me that we must be kind to dumb animals because they are dumb animals. I mean they can't speak for themselves. Before, in Shanghai, the cruel Chinese used to carry chickens to market with their heads down. Then we taught them to be kind to dumb animals; so now, when I hear the cook killing a chicken in the yard, I can be happy, because I know that it wasn't carried to market head down. And before, the wheelbarrow coolies used to tie poor pigs so tight on their wheelbarrow, that you could hear the pigs squealing all down the Bund. Now you don't hear pigs squealing any more, you can only hear the wheelbarrow coolie groaning. I mean it is silly of him, because he isn't a poor dumb animal, so he should say that he doesn't want to strain himself pushing such heavy loads.

I mean at one time, I used to be ever so silly too, and get ever so upset when I thought about foreign children living in sweltering attic rooms in the summer, or people who don't get enough to eat, or when I saw Chinese dead of cold or starvation on the road. I mean all sorts of silly things like that. But ever since my boy-friend told me how we must be kind to poor dumb animals, I don't worry any more, because all these people and children aren't dumb, so I mean they must do it because they like it.

So I mean I'm ever so glad that the dogs and cats and pigs are going to have such a nice building in Rue Maresca. I mean I'm ever so happy about everything....only....I wish I could forget that drawing.

DUMB DORA.

Shanghai, Apr. 28

One for Dumb Dora

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Will you please play postman for me? There is a dear—thank you ever so much. You see, I don't know DORA's present address. Just imagine my not knowing dear DORA's address. Can you imagine that, dear, Mr. Editor? Dear DORA and I were such friends, oh really such friends and just imagine, I have lost sight of her since we had a little tiff about a mutual friend. Yes, boy friend.

And just imagine my seeing dear DORA's name signed to a perfect specimen of a letter. So like dear DORA—every line speaks of her. Well, just imagine my coming across her like this. That is what I mean if you know what I mean. Imagine my not seeing or hearing of DORA for weeks and missing all the exciting news and my looking for her high and low and then, just imagine, finding her, I mean, in the "N.C.-D.N." I mean, what a paper the "N.C.D.N." is—I mean, really.

And will you please pass on this to dear DORA and tell her not to be silly. Just imagine, I am not interested in him (I mean the boy friend above mentioned) any more. I mean, there are plenty of pebbles on the beach dear DORA for you and for me. And just imagine that I heard the other day—I mean, I really cannot put that into this paper but, if you will ring me up (my phone number is the same as it was, dear) and we can arrange a quiet little talk in the lounge of the Palatial Hotel, you will hear things, I mean, which even you could not imagine. Just imagine that.

SILLY SALLY.

Shanghai, Apr. 30.

Thanks for Reminder

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Reading DUMB DORA's letter in your issue of today reminded me of my duty to help with the furnishing of the new S.S.P.C.A. Headquarters. As I have no spare furniture to give, I am sending the Society a donation instead.

Thank you, DUMB DORA, for reminding me. If your letter inspires other subscriptions it will have been well worth while!

D. D.

Shanghai, Apr. 30.

A Gift Inspired

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—After reading DUMB DORA's letter, I feel that I would like to send the enclosed donation towards furnishing the new quarters of the S. S. P. C. A.

JIMMIE MIMI.

Shanghai, Apr. 30.

Another Donation

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—When my Missie came home yesterday from office she read out to me DUMB DORA's letter to you I mean she was ever so mad so I went straight and emptied my money box I mean I was saving up for a new collar and lead but I mean I don't like my Missie to be mad so it was worth it and I enclose the money herewith to help with the furnishing of the new S.S.P.C.A. Headquarters and I hope my Missie and I don't ever meet DUMP DORA because I mean we might bite her!

LITTLE MISS MUFFET.

Shanghai, May 1.

Wharf Squeeze:

A Seaman's Complaint

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I read OWNER DRIVER's letter about the horn menace and inability of the S.M.P. to enforce any rule. Now what about the squeeze racket on the pontoons and Roosevelt Wharf? What are the police of the Settlement and Concession doing concerning the above-mentioned? On the Roosevelt wharves, seafaring men bringing their personal belongings are stopped by coolies in the presence of Annamite police and forced to pay a ridiculous amount. On the pontoons a matter of a few dollars to a C.P.C. will result in coolies being chased off the premises, otherwise the coolies get what they want. What is the matter with all these pontoons and wharves? Sooner or later the crews of different ships will have to arm themselves to come ashore.

I have seen wharves under Japanese Navy control and wish to point out how things go on such places. On Japanese-controlled wharves no squeeze rackets exist, coolies work hard and dare not approach seamen for squeeze. One single Japanese sentry is enough to chase them away. The Japanese sentry will never take cumshaw, but the C.P.C. will, I have seen it. I would suggest that sentries be placed on Roosevelt Wharf (French or Japanese, no Annamite or Chinese.) The appearance of armed sentries would clear the wharves of racketeers.

On the pontoons there are S.V.C. Russian Regiment on duty; these men are either asleep or not interested at all. If the C.P.C. takes squeeze in the presence of S.V.C. members, I suppose they are of that opinion, but we are of different opinion. We insist on law and order and hope to get it.

DISGUSTED SEAMAN.

Shanghai, May 3.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR (continued)

Avenue Haig Den:

A Demand for Action

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I heartily endorse the hope expressed in your article of April 30 entitled "Action over Rice" to the effect that when the Council is in a position to publish the names of the rapacious wholesale dealers in rice, "it will not be deterred by any considerations of libel or defamation but will come out courageously with the names of those to whom Shanghai is indebted to a large extent for the extraordinary high cost of living prevailing." At the same time I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to invite the attention of the new Council to another grievance which requires a far more drastic remedy.

Some months ago I drew the attention of the former Council on several occasions through your columns to the public nuisance which had been occasioned by the establishment of a gambling resort at No. 346 Avenue Haig. My remonstrances, which were to the effect that this place constituted a flagrant violation of the law of the land, were ignored by the Municipal authorities on the flimsy pretext that the resort itself was outside the limits of the Settlement, although both entrances open on to a Municipal road of which the Municipal Police were then in exclusive control. As the latter were obviously not going to do anything, I took the occasion to warn the local Chinese authorities of the provision in Article 270 of Chapter XXI, entitled The Offence of Gambling, of the Chinese Criminal Code, whereby "whoever, being a public officer, shields another person in committing any of the offences specified shall be liable to the punishment prescribed in the appropriate article increased by one half."

So lost to any sense of public duty were the authorities of both sections of the community that my efforts to arouse them to a realization of their responsibilities in this serious matter were equally unavailing. I was indeed given indirectly to understand that, when once the negotiations for the establishment of a Special Police Force for the Western Area were completed, the Commissioner of Police anticipated the suppression of all such haunts of vice in the district. These negotiations were completed on February, 1 1941, when a Special Annex to the Regulations was signed, as were the Regulations themselves and three Appendices thereto, by the Mayor of the Shanghai Municipal Government and the then Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council. This Annex provided that as soon as the Western Area Special Police Force had been organized and commenced to function "all illegitimate businesses (such as the running of gambling dens and trafficking in opium) shall be forbidden to exist within the area under its jurisdiction."

This Police Force has now commenced to function, but both sections of it appear to be as impotent as before to secure the suppression of this infamous resort in Avenue Haig. I personally was not too much affected by the nuisance, as the newer building which had been erected immediately behind my quarters had recently been little used. I was horrified, however, on visiting friends the other evening, to discover that the original nuisance was still in full blast. For them, and presumably for others whose flats are immediately opposite the present resort, the nuisance consists of the following repulsive elements:—Incessant hooting of cars by day and night; noise caused by the shouting and fighting of the hordes of rogues and vagabonds who frequent the lair; the nightlong clattering of plates in the kitchen, the raucous shouting of the coolies employed there, and the foul stench that filters therefrom; clouds of smuts that enter the windows from the constantly smoking chimneys; and the banging and hammering of the carpenters, who seem to be always adding something to the building. As a result of these discomforts my friends, and presumably others in a similar plight, are unable to use two of the four rooms in their flat.

With the establishment of the new Police Force for the Western Area, the flabby excuse that the premises of the resort are outside the Settlement manifestly no longer holds water, and I call upon the new Council and other authorities concerned, whoever the interested parties and whatever the interests involved in the venture may be, to act up to the undertaking expressed in the Special Annex and relieve the harassed people of the neighbourhood of this pestilence in their midst.

AJAX.

Shanghai, May 2.

Cathedral Schools:

The Amalgamation Question

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May I seek the hospitality of your columns to comment on recent correspondence concerning the combination of the two Cathedral Schools?

PARENT maintains that the only practical solution is to amalgamate; but is this so? The authorities of the Girls' School appear to be considering another solution; and despite rather frequent allegation to the contrary, there is nothing much wrong with the School Certificate results of either School, if one is fully conversant with all relevant facts.

Actually, this amalgation has been discussed before, and it was definitely ascertained that both Schools could not be accommodated in the Girls' School. Myburgh Road is, I agree, scarcely salubrious, but the Union Jack Club's building is only about 50 yards down it, and all the boys' classrooms are well above the street—in fact, they look down on the roofs of the buildings opposite. I don't know who are the "stick in the muds" referred to by PARENT, but all the anonymous correspondents appear to ignore the very serious legal difficulties which have to be surmounted before amalgamation is possible, even if anyone could find or (still better!) provide adequate accommodation for both Schools. If PARENT forms a Parents' Committee, I will gladly give them all information I can.

ANOTHER PARENT refers to the "exceedingly high fees." The average fees for a Cathedral School at home are about £10 per term (say about $750)—no less than three times as much as the Cathedral School (H.L.E.) charges even now; so I really do not feel that there is much to complain about on this score, provided, of course, that the education given here is of a "home-side" standard; it is. ANOTHER PARENT speaks of "the present Committee," as if there were only one Committee; a mistake surprisingly common even now. The two Schools are entirely separate institutions, with quite distinct governing bodies; further, the Boys' School receives far the greater part of its income from the Henry Lester Endowment, and this under certain specified conditions which cannot be ignored at will.

But it is the MOTHER OF GIRLS who causes me to write this, as she writes:—"I sincerely hope that... the heads will be big enough to get together....and come to some arrangement." The two individuals referred to are in no position to do any such thing; nor would "the staff of the said schools" be able to affect the issue. All this is a matter for the two governing bodies concerned, and I am perfectly sure that if they were approached (but not anonymously), they would give every consideration to any proposal put before them; as, incidentally, they always have done. For my part, I would gladly give any information I could to any parent or to a Parents' Committee; and, if I may say so, I think it would be better to verify the situation before discussing it publicly; had this been done, the recent correspondence would have been differently worded.

Finally, may I deprecate any such remarks as "the board of management .....do not realize the difficulties of those parents....."? There are two such boards, not one, and, speaking from first-hand and very full knowledge, I entirely repudiate this statement; further, I feel it is a poor return to make to two groups of extremely busy and public-spirited men, who have to face not only the difficulties of the parents, but also the difficulties of the respective Schools.

P. C. MATTHEWS.

Cathedral School, H.L.E.,
Shanghai, Apr. 30.

Another Parent Explains

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to the letter on the above subject to your esteemed paper by the REV. P. C. MATTHEWS, I can only say that he has laid himself open to a great deal of criticism through this letter.

However, it is not my intention to split hairs with him as he has done with me. I am quite well aware that the two schools are under different managements, and I am also well aware of the Henry Lester Endowment which, I understand, does not include the Cathedral Girls' School, but I still do not see why that should prevent, with certain readjustments, the amalgamation of the two schools. When an emergency arises and a serious situation faces the schools, then it must be realized that drastic steps must be taken to overcome these obstacles.

Regarding a Parents' Committee, MR. MATTHEWS states that he would be prepared to give any information to any committee that was formed, but in my opinion, the managements of the two schools should invite the parents to a meeting to consider the question and advisability of forming a Parents' Committee and not for the parents first of all to form a committee and then approach the school and ask for recognition of that committee. By acting on my suggestion, I am sure that the committees of management would gain a considerable amount of goodwill by showing their willingness to cooperate.

With reference to the fees, MR. MATTHEWS states that the average fees for the same type of school at home would be about £10 per term, but I would remind him that this is Shanghai and not home, and that a great number of us are not paid in £—s—d, but are receiving our salaries in the form of a very depreciated Chinese Dollar, and though receiving some form of H.C.L., in a great number of cases this H.C.L. barely covers the cost of living. It may very well be said that if you cannot afford to send your children to the Cathedral School you can send them somewhere else, but I consider that it is essential for the maintenance of British prestige that British children be sent to a school where they are taught to be British in the true sense of the word, especially so in these times of Communism, Fascism, and all the other isms which might turn the minds of our youngsters, and the only schools in Shanghai where British children are taught to be British are the Cathedral Schools.

Finally I wish to state definitely that nothing deprecatory of the committees of management was intended in my remarks regarding their not realizing the poorer man's point of view. The efforts of the "two groups of extremely busy and public-spirited men" are, I am sure, greatly appreciated by all concerned, and their difficulties are fully realized, but I repeat that it is very hard for people who are really comfortably off to realize just how difficult it is for their less opulent fellows to carry on in these difficult times and at the same time give their children the best they can.

ANOTHER PARENT.

Shanghai, May 1.

Amalgamation Defended

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Recently pupils of the Cathedral Schools were handed out pamphlets of "This applies to you and me." by Captain Harold Balfour. To quote his message in part, he states:—"We must never be satisfied with what we are doing—and no one can do too much." He also goes on to say, "Let us be rebellious against waste and inefficiency." I think these are excellent slogans for the boards of management of both the Cathedral Girls' and Boys' Schools to adopt.

In connection with my recommendation that the two Cathedral Schools be amalgamated in order to effect a drastic economy, and at the same time improve the standard of teaching, the suggestion has received the endorsement of other parents writing in these columns, and the very welcome support of the "North-China Daily News." The only note of dissension appears in the REV. P. C. MATTHEWS' letter. This gentleman disagrees with me, but offers no plausible argument against my amalgamation proposal. He states that "PARENT maintains that the only practical solution is to amalgamate; but is this so?" I say, very definitely so, and if not so, why?

The REV. P. C. MATTHEWS also states in his letter that the amalgamation scheme has been discussed before, and it was definitely ascertained that both schools could not be accommodated in the Girls' School.

Last year, after the fees of the Girls' School were raised, extensive alternations and additions were made to improve the teachers' quarters. It's absurd that lavish quarters are handed over to teachers in the Cathedral Girls' School building, when there are no boarders kept in the school, and there is no earthly reason why so many teachers must be housed in the school building. I recommend that the teachers be forthwith asked to vacate these premises, and that the additional space thus secured be made available for class-rooms. The services of an architect will speedily convince the Board of Management that these alterations could be effected speedily and economically. Extensive changes were recently made for the teachers, why not for our girls and boys now?

Regarding the "legal difficulties" mentioned by the REV. P. C. MATTHEWS, I feel that it would be belittling the capabilities of our local legal minds, if this barrier could not be overcome. My contention is that if the age-old problem of Land Regulations governing the Shanghai Municipal Council has been solved and overcome, then surely the Lester Trust question can be ironed out satisfactorily, in order to cope with present conditions.

This is no time for smug complacency, or stuffy old ideas. The position of the parents vis-a-vis the present extravagant educational system, of segregating a handful of girls and boys in separate expensively run buildings, must be faced squarely, expeditiously, and, to quote Captain Harold Balfour, rebelliously!

I would recommend that the boards of management of both schools, as an indication of good will, and their earnest desire to cooperate, forward parents a circular, with a view to ascertaining their views in connection with the proposed amalgamation, to be accompanied by copies of correspondence appearing in the "North-China Daily News," on this subject.

There has not been one single sound argument put forward as to why the amalgamation should not be put in effect immediately after the summer holidays. I would also recommend that the Union Jack Club, at present housing the Cathedral Boys' School, be rented to British or allied interests, and a very handsome profit could be turned over to the War Fund, or perhaps a portion of the profits thus secured could be turned over to offset the cost of altering the Girls' School.

In his concluding paragraph the REV. P. C. MATTHEWS states:—

> I feel it is a poor return to make to two groups of extremely busy and public-spirited men, who have to face not only the difficulties of the parents, but also the difficulties of the respective Schools.

I fully appreciate the difficulty these "groups" must contend with, and I feel sure that they will be grateful in the knowledge that, by effecting a merger, the responsibilities, trials and tribulations of management will lie with only one group, and the other group, once relieved of their arduous duties, will be able to direct their altruistic activities to school improvements, at the same time, always keeping their weather eye open to radical changes demanded by time and circumstances.

PARENT.

Shanghai, May 2.

Amalgamation Action Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In reply to the Rev. P. C. Matthews' caustic remarks with reference to my suggestion, that I hoped that the "heads" of the respective Cathedral Schools, would be "big enough" to get together, in order to put into effect the proposed amalgamation scheme expeditiously.

However, I find now, that my phraseology was not in keeping with the propriety and dignity synonymous with the efforts of the "two groups of extremely busy and public spirited men" to whom my previous remarks are now directed.

My *nom de plume* is indicative of the fact that I cannot view the timely excellent, and far-reaching amalgamation scheme dispassionately, for I sincerely believe, that in putting this proposal through, we will find the solution to much-needed improvements in the teaching staff, achieve an enormous economy, and at the same time we will be heeding the National appeal for economy and thrift.

In conclusion, I hope that no further obstacles will be placed in the way of the amalgamation scheme, and that the "groups" responsible for the management of the respective schools, will concentrate their efforts in putting this very excellent and popular amalgamation scheme in operation, with as little delay as possible.

MOTHER OF GIRLS.

Shanghai, May 2.

Teaching Qualifications

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the amalgamation of the Cathedral School for Girls and the Cathedral School for Boys, (H.L.E.) I see that the Rev. P. C. MATTHEWS draws a comparison between the fees which would have to be paid in England and the fees paid in Shanghai.

Such a comparison should only be made when all the conditions are equal.

In England the Board of Education grants recognition to qualified men and women as teachers in secondary schools. The Cathedral Schools are expected to provide the secondary type of education.

Perhaps Mr. MATTHEW; could tell us how many teachers, and/or helpers, there are on the staffs of the Cathedral Schools who are not recognised by the Board of Education as teachers in secondary schools.

BURNHAM SCALE.

Shanghai, May 2.

Encouragement:

The Poetic Thought

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In an editorial appearing in the March issue of one of the medical magazines published locally, we are served, under the caption: "Refusing To Be Discouraged," the following quotation —a gem— hear ye:—

> Don't worry if your job is small,
> And your rewards are few;
> Remember that the mighty oak
> Was once a nut like you.
> —Pepper Box (St. Louise)

Whereupon the author rubs it in, asserting that "the poem cited above is a consolation to all of us who are engaged in a task evidently too big for us to tackle...."

You know, the truth hurts.... sometimes.

NOT DISCOURAGED.

Shanghai, May 3.

Street Names:

Alleged Omission in Book

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Looking through my copy of the recently published booklet, "Streets of Shanghai," I am sorry that I am not able to help in the elucidation of the mystery of the reason for the name on that ancient and historic thoroughfare Lloyd Road, but surely some of our Welsh citizens will delve into the past and find who was the one and only of their countrymen sufficiently illustrious to have his name given to one of the streets of Shanghai.

What I wish to point out is that Mr. Gordon has omitted another street so well known in the French Concession, "Route Barrée."

SCOTSMAN.

Shanghai, May 1.

Peace Feelers:

And Boasts and Threats

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With the news that the Axis Powers are putting out peace feelers Hitler's dominating thought must be such factors as the growing power of Britain, the growing weight of the Royal Air Force attacks, particularly the vulnerability of Berlin and the swelling reinforcements from the people of the United States.

Hitler has made the usual boast of what he will do with the American Navy some day, but strange to say not a soul who is a member of the Democracy cares two hoots what Hitler or the Germans threaten. The determination to win the war is paramount in each and every one's mind, and there are very evident signs that this expression of will power by Democracy is just beginning to filter into the hard headed skulls of Hitler and his gang.

It may be interesting to recall what happened in 1918. After a year of agitation the Air Ministry in April finally sanctioned the formation of an Independent air branch to the R.A.F. Trenchard (now Lord) was put into command of the Squadron at its formation in June 1918. It was his scheme to use the Independent Air Force for bombing industrial plants in the Rurh Valley and do retaliatory bombing over Berlin for the bombing of London.

Whilst the squadron very successfully blotted out most of the industrial plants in the Ruhr they never had the chance to bomb Berlin as on the day designated to continue this duty, August 4, 1918, Peace Feelers came out of Germany which finally culminated in the signing of the Armistice in November 1918. The news flashed around the R.F.C. Squadrons at that time was to the effect that the threat to make retaliatory bombing on German cities caused the Huns to pack up.

I venture to suggest that this war will travel a similar road, it's now up to the workmen of Democracy to see that the R.A.F. get the machines they want—a long pull—a strong pull but altogether, lads.

R.F.C.
1914-1918.

Shanghai, May 3.

Indian Cuckoo:

Arrival in Shanghai

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Yes, she has come. I mean (per DUMB DORA) the Indian cuckoo, the one-more-bottle, or the Joao Makako. Heard over the Haig district, at 7.10 a.m. today.

J. C. DE B.

Shanghai, May 3.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

Spring Race Meeting

Cluniehouse Wins Criterions by An Overwhelming Margin; Rye Fills Second Place with Bober Third

BY "THE CHASER"

Shanghai, May 4.

CLUNIEHOUSE again proved his infinite superiority in heavy going when he ran away to an impressive victory yesterday afternoon to win the important classic, the Chinese Sportsmen's Cup and Criterion Stakes, by the overwhelming margin of many lengths. Rye, who defeated him in their earlier meeting, fell victim to the winners ability to travel in mud and could not do better than fill second place many lengths away. Meanwhile, the third place was filled by Bober.

This race was the principal event on yesterday's programme of racing which marked the opening of the Spring Meeting and although the weather was uncertain during the earlier part of the afternoon a large crowd was nevertheless in attendance and appeared to have had a fairly successful day as favourites and well fancied ponies ran true to form in most of the races.

Disappointingly Small Field

The Criterions, however, was a trifle disappointing as a miserably small field of four faced the barrier, the other entrants choosing to remain in the stable because of the heavy course, and of the four starters two belonged to the same stable.

Striker, knowing the capabilities of Cluniehouse in the mud, made no mistake yesterday when he urged his mount into the lead early in the race to set a sizzling clip. His prowess in heavy going was made obvious at the three furlong post where Rye was being pressed to keep up while Cluniehouse was still running on the bit. There was no doubt regarding the eventual outcome the moment he entered the straight, as he drew away from Rye to win as he pleased.

Chinese riders were again prominent yesterday afternoon. Two of the three jockeys who topped the list of winning riders were P. Y. Vong and Y. S. Chang who garnered two wins apiece during the afternoon. I. E. House also managed to pass the winning post first twice, but was a shade behind the Chinese riders in the fact that they were both able to place once.

1.—THE EXPECTATION PLATE. 11 furlongs.

National Income (National) 150 P. Y. Vong 1
Huntley Worker (T. Y. Tsoung) 150 T. C. Woo 2
April Fool (Perzee) 150 Chen Poo 3

Also ran:—Little Greenie (C. Encarnacao), Borstal (A. Noodt), Minikin (Duncan Fraser), Island Captain (A. C. Ching), Golden Boy (F. Noodt).
Won by 5 lengths; 3 lengths.
Time, 3.21⅘ sec.
Forecast Pool Race BV. Div. $158.20.
Win, $18.20. Places, $7.20, $15, $10.

2.—THE LISMORE HANDICAP, "B" Class. ¾ mile.

Monogram (K. H.) 152 M. M. Sokoloff 1
Fleeting Deer (G. C. Shaw) 160 H. P. Chanson 2
Rosalie (Sing Lee) 126 R. Morgan 3

Also ran:—Megalie (Chen Poo), Midnight Star (F. Noodt), Evangeline (F. X. Diniz), Maryland (S. C. Brisk), Dorogaya (O. N. Panoff), Captain Tim (H. J. Holden).
Won by 3 lengths; a neck.
Time, 1.23⅘ sec.
Forecast Pool Race AJ. Div. $65.80.
Win, $19. Places, $9, $11.20, $12.

3.—THE YARMOUTH PLATE. ½ mile.

Island Hero (Island) 158 A. C. Ching 1
Mug's Luck (Springbok) 149 C. B. Moller 2
Cobbler (Anvil) 152 V. L. Xavier 3

Also ran:—China Victory (T. L. Wong), Lal Sari (Chen Poo), The Skimmer (H. J. Holden), Pavlushka (G. P. Gram), Napoleon (S. Y. Sung), Northlight (F. Noodt), Pearlray (G. R. Cheape), Tornado (A. Liang), Merry Guardsman (T. Y. Woo), Fez (F. Marshall), Shyton (Tommy Chi), National Colour (P. Y. Vong), Omaha (S. L. Sung), Al Capone (O. N. Panoff), Brandywine (T. C. Woo), The Stilt (R. Morgan), Halberdier (E. B. Cumine), Great China (Y. S. Chang).
Won by ½ length; 3 lengths.
Time, 1.04⅘ sec.
Win, $33. Places, $11, $10.80, $165.80.

4.—THE LISMORE HANDICAP, "A" Class. ¾ mile.

Señorita (Shibbeth) 165 C. Encarnacao 1
National Finance (C. Y. Chiu) 158 P. Y. Vong 2
Corporal (A. Harman) 152 A. Noodt 3

Also ran:—Fisherlass (Gabor Renner), National Witch (T. L. Wong), Esmeralda (H. J. Holden), Albanylight (C. B. Moller), Brisbanelight (F. Noodt).
Won by 2 lengths; 1½ length.
Time, 1.22⅘ sec.
Forecast Pool Race BW. Div. $65.60.
Win, $13.80. Places, $7.40, $8.60, $7.20.

5.—THE YARROW PLATE. 7 furlongs.

Joey (Sing Lee) 155 A. Noodt 1
Island Duke (Island) 154 A. C. Ching 2
Manchu Prince (Jim) 155 C. Encarnacao 3

Also ran:—White Atom (I. E. House), Oklahoma (S. L. Sung), Sky Rocket (P. Marshall), Alacrity (F. X. Diniz), Speedking (V. A. Haimovitch), Southlight (F. Noodt), Pacific (V. G. Sung), Island Major (C. Y. Wong), Lochranza Bay (O. N. Panoff), Merry Craftsman (T. Y. Woo), Charming Companion (P. L. Chiu), Brownie (Y. S. Chang), Shi Loh (Gabor Renner), Ciro's (T. C. Woo), Co-co Candy (H. P. Chanson), West Point (Chen Poo), Pixyray (G. R. Cheape), The Fulmar (H. J. Holden) Sweet Sixteen Non-starter, Small Change (S. Suen), National Ruler (T. Y. Tung), Pharlap (C. B. Moller), El Torro (R. Morgan), Grand Slam (E. B. Cumine), Opston (Tommy Chi), Merry G-Man (T. L. Wong), Smokey (V. L. Xavier), Charming Comrade (Y. N. Chow), Parkstone (Duncan Fraser).
Won by 3 lengths; 1 length.
Time, 1.56⅘ sec.
Win, $15.40. Places, $8.60, $14.80, $27.

6.—THE EXCITMENT PLATE (Classic). 1 mile.

White Midget (A. V. White) 154 I. E. House 1
Island Lord (Island) 150 C. Y. Wong 2
Furioso (Patria) 150 H. J. Holden 3

Also ran:—Buckaway (C. B. Moller), Cremston (Tommy Chi), Merry Bowman (T. Y. Woo), National Commander (T. Y. Tung), Minimax (V. L. Xavier) National Patriot (P. Y. Vong).
Won by many lengths; 3 lengths.
Time, 2.18⅘ sec.
Forecast Pool Race AK. Div. $24.60.
Win, $9.20. Places, $5.60, $6, $6.80.

7.—THE FLYAWAY STAKES. ¾ mile

Slow Motion (Wise Co.) 155 Y. S. Chang 1
Honeymoon Gift (Cab) 155 E. B. Cumine 2
Flyaway (W. M. Lewis) 152 Gabor Renner 3

Also ran:—White Night (I. E. House), Don Federico (A. Noodt), Cherrylight (F. Noodt), The Frigate (H. J. Holden), Frostylight (C. B. Moller).
Won by 4 lengths; 1 length.
Time, 1.35 sec.
Forecast Pool Race BX. Div. $275.
Win, $21. Places, $10.40, $17.80, $21.80.

8.—THE 1941 SUB-GRIFFINS TRIAL PLATE. 1 mile.

Luna Park (Park) 149 S. Y. Sung 1
Great General (Taily) 149 Y. S. Chang 2
Final Victory (Allen Pih) 153 F. Marshall 3

Also ran:—Corpio (G. P. Gram), Agonist (A. V. Striker), National Power (P. Y. Vong), Merry Sportsman (T. Y. Woo), Island Ruler (A. C. Ching), Paradox (A. Noodt), Cluniecastle (C. Y. Wong), Buck Private (C. B. Moller), Palmray (F. Noodt), Clansman (C. Encarnacao), Doh Wu Dai (T. C. Woo), King's Hall (T. L. Wong).
Won by 4 lengths; 3 lengths
Time, 2.15⅘ sec.
Win, $12.60. Places, $7.60, $12, $10.40.

9.—THE NINGPO STAKES. 11 furlongs.

White Parade (A. V. White) 155 I. E. House 1
Cluniehill (Cluniе) 155 A. V. Striker 2
Silver Fox (C. S. Franklin) 158 G. P. Gram 3

Also ran:—Hindhead (C. Encarnacao), Don Blanco (A. Noodt), Night Express (Gabor Renner), Fiery Kingman (T. C. Woo).
Won by 1 length; 1½ length.
Time, 3.01 sec.
Forecast Pool Race BY. Div. $265.40.
Win, $52.60. Places, $13.60, $11.40, $8.80.

10.—THE CHINESE SPORTSMEN'S CUP AND CRITERION STAKES (Classic). 1 mile.

Cluniehouse (Cluniе) 158 A. V. Striker 1
Rye (A. S. Henchman) 158 C. Encarnacao 2
Bober (H. & K.) 155 Gabor Renner 3

Also ran:—Mr. Bubbins (C. B. Moller).
Won by many lengths; many lengths.
Time, 2.07 sec.
Forecast Pool Race F14. Div. $10.80.
Win, $6.40. Places, $5.60; $5.80.

11.—THE WOOSUNG HANDICAP, "A" Class. 9 furlongs.

Hill Song (Tony) 156 Y. S. Chang 1
Cherrybey (Yuan) 152 G. P. Gram 2
Doc (H.) 158 O. N. Panoff 3
Faust (Corney) 151 T. Y. Woo 3

Also ran:—The Swan (H. J. Holden), Fiery Christmas (C. Encarnacao), Twylight (C. B. Moller), Lal Ruby Non-starter, Downside (P. Y. Vong), Dunbeg (A. V. Striker), Cluniebum (C. Y. Wong), American-ribbon (Gabor Renner), Autumnlight (F. Noodt), Little Pal (E. B. Cumine), Phantom (F. X. Diniz), Little Joe (P. L. Chiu), Don Pedro (A. Noodt).
Won by a head; 3 lengths.
Time, 2.23⅘ sec.
Win, $17.80. Places, $8.20, $9, $15.80.

12.—THE WOOSUNG HANDICAP, "B" Class. 9 furlongs.

Lucky Sonny (Lucky) 152 T. C. Woo 1
Lively Morn (M. Benavitch) 148 E. B. Cumine 2
Central Park (F. C. Hwang) 150 V. A. Haimovitch 3

Also ran:—Mr. Chips (H. P. Chanson), Tungstenlight (C. Encarnacao), Wet Morn (A. Noodt), Ancient Ensign (Y. S. Chang), Sparkfoot (H. J. Holden), Crispylight (F. Noodt), Island Chief (A. C. Ching), Levenvale (T. Y. Woo), Dazara (A. V. Striker), Bouboule (S. Y. Sung), National Bank (P. Y. Vong), White Major (I. E. House), Cyclone Bill (Gabor Renner), Goldenray (F. X. Diniz) Highland (L. Y. Liu), Telegram (G. R. Cheape), Ideal King (R. Morgan), Fiery Guy (C. B. Moller), Goldie (P. L. Chiu), Shenko (Tommy Chi), Hold Over (V. L. Xavier), White Lancer (V. H. Oliveira), Mefistofele (Y. Z. Stone), Port Bradda (C. Y. Wong).
Won by 4 lengths; ¾ length.
Time, 2.28⅘ sec.
Win, $47. Places, $18.40, $65.80, $59.20.

13.—THE WOOSUNG HANDICAP, "C" Class. 9 furlongs.

National Union (C. Y. Chiu) 150 P. Y. Vong 1
Romford (Jewell) 144 T. C. Woo 2
Brigadier (Bellenden) 146 E. B. Cumine 3

Also ran:—Cotionlight (A. Noodt), Sandy (O. N. Panoff), Off Chance (I. E. House), Houdini (G. P. Gram), Larne (H. J. Holden), Petruska (A. V. Striker), Pearlylight (C. B. Moller), Albanian Knight (V. L. Xavier), Bobby (E. L. Sung), Spring Tide (Gabor Renner), Pivot Boy Non-starter, Brown Bomber Non-starter, Second Thoughts (C. Y. Wong), Cord (Y. Z. Stone), Port Wine (V. A. Haimovitch), Woodbridge (V. H. Oliveira).
Won by 2 lengths; a head.
Time, 2.33 sec.
Win, $231.20. Places, $47.60, $19, $22.40.

SECOND DAY

Big Upset in Sub-Derby

Shanghai, May 6.

Climaxing a splendid race with a thrilling and yet more brilliant burst of speed which bordered on the magnificent, a rank outsider in Merry Sportsman defeated a strong field of public favourites to win the 1941 Sub-Griffins Derby Plate, feature event of yesterday's racing.

By winning this race he created one of the most sensational upsets of many years, as to his 29 supporters he returned the astounding dividend of $1,441.60.

T. Y. Woo who role Merry Sportsman should be congratulated for having ridden a good race, exercizing fine judgment to rush his mount at the right moment and driving him on to victory. He shared riding honours with A. Noodt yesterday as each concluded the day with two wins.

Considering the short time the ponies have been here and poor condition they were in when they arrived, the time of 3.17 3/5 for the distance of 1½ miles, must really be regarded as excellent. Having watched the race carefuly yesterday, I think that Merry Sportsman has all the making of good pony and I am sure that he will be able to match his speed competitively with the old ponies.

Cluniehill Beats Bagshot

Another race to be won in fast time was the Hunt Cup, which was won by Cluniehill who defeated Bagshot after a dour struggle to win by the slim margin of a head. The race was won in the excellent time of 4.18⅘ which is only 2⅘ slower than the record. Merrylight gave the public a thrill when he stole away to a huge lead soon after the start. He held an advantage of about 20 lengths when the field passed the grand stands the first time round and did not relinquish it until the last furlong where the winners came with a rush to pass him. Third place was filled by Silver Fox.

Mistral again proved herself to be the outstanding Australian importation of the year when she chalked up another comfortable victory yesterday by winning the Austral Trial Plate in a common canter, beating the second favourite Golden Hen by five lengths on a tight rein. Many lengths away was Sunmaid, third. The public were well aware of Mistral's supremacy and showed it in no uncertain manner when they flocked to his counter and backed him to the hill. The result was that he returned the miserable dividend of $5.20 for win.

1.—THE FOKIEN HANDICAP, "C" Class. 7 furlongs.

Chengtu (Pang) 143 H. Huang 1
The Sneak late Anchett Jade (Levity) 149 G. R. Cheape 2
Mayfair (Jack Kay) 140 C. Y. Wong 3

Also ran:—El Chico (H. J. Holden), Florin (H. P. Chanson), Brown Bomber (C. Encarnacao), Don Ameche (R. Morgan), Mischief (G. Pollock), National City (Chen Poo), Neptune (T. C. Woo), Mistylight (C. B. Moller), Johnnie Walker (P. L. Chiu), National Assembly (L. T. Liu), Breezybank late Breezylight (J. Kinloch), Roanoke (F. X. Diniz), Hawaii Clipper (S. Y. Sung), Rainbow (S. L. Sung), Kanoungtoe (V. L. Xavier), Buffalo (E. B. Cumine), National Flower Non-starters.
Won by 1½ length; a neck.
Time, 1.50⅘ sec.
Win, $48.60. Places $17.60, $37.40, $46.60

1A.—THE FOKIEN HANDICAP, "B" Class. 7 furlongs.

Woodbridge (G. V. Cherdynzeff) 146 A. Noodt 1
Pivot Boy (John Sparke) 150 G. R. Cheape 2
Fiery Guy (Cire) 159 C. B. Moller 3

Also ran:—Petruska (A. V. Striker), Army Patrol (T. L. Wong), Larne (V. L. Xavier), Houdini (G. P. Gram), The Titmouse (H. J. Holden), Brigadier (E. B. Cumine), Second Thoughts (C. Y. Wong), Sammy (Tommy Chi), Port Bradda Non-Starter, Off Chance (I. E. House), Telegram (Gabor Renner), Sunnylight (F. Noodt), Quick Change (F. Marshall), Rearmament (C. Encarnacao), Sandy (T. C. Woo), Cord (V. A. Haimovitch), Hold Over (F. X. Diniz), Sugar Star (S. Wong), Sandbar (O. N. Panoff), Happy Challenger (S. Y. Sung), Livelylight (D. E. Kermode), Prince Charles (E. J. Bell), Bobby (M. Hazzard), Slipus (Y. S. Chang).
Won by ¾ length; a neck.
Time, 1.49⅘ sec.
Win, $27.40. Places, $11, $14.60, $15.60.

2.—THE FOKIEN HANDICAP, "A" Class. 7 furlongs

Blue Boy (G. M. L.) 152 F. Marshall 1
Romford (Jewell) 147 T. C. Woo 2
Steve Brodie (C. S. Franklin) 149 G. P. Gram 3

Also ran:—Luckyton (Y. S. Chang), National Union (P. Y. Vong), Cyclone Bill (Gabor Renner), Pearlylight (C. B. Moller), Haiphong (C. Y. Wong), Fiery Christmas (C. Encarnacao), White Lancer (V. H. Oliveira), Downside (H. J. Holden), Birthday Candy (V. L. Xavier), Chancery Lane (Tony Liang), Crispylight (F. Noodt), National Country (Chen Poo), Red Ike (E. A. Tseng), China Clipper (S. Y. Sung), Bromilow (A. V. Striker), Mr. Chips (H. P. Chanson), Iloilo (P. L. Chiu), Goldenray (M. Hazzard), Bye Bye (V. A. Haimovitch).
Won by a neck; 1 length.
Time, 1.49⅘ sec.
Win, $47. Places, $17.40, $16.20, $26.20.

3.—THE EXCHANGE PLATE. ½ mile.

Island Colonel (Island) 150 C. Y. Wong 1
Furioso (Patria) 150 H. J. Holden 2
National Patriot (National) 150 P. Y. Vong 3

Also ran:—National Commander (Chen Poo), Golden Boy (M. Hazzard), Mascot (A. Liang), Wedding Candy (E. B. Cumine), Boston (Tommy Chi), Minimax (V. L. Xavier), What Now (F. Marshall).
Won by 3 lengths; 3 lengths.
Time, 1.00⅘ sec.
Win, $25.80. Places, $7.60, $6, $7.60.

4.—THE YUCATAN PLATE. ¾ mile.

Island Hero (Island) 164 A. C. Ching, D.H. 1
Opston (Jewell) 149 Tommy Chi, D.H. 1
Clansman (Three Star) 149 C. Encarnacao 3

Also ran:—Great China (Y. S. Chang), Compasslight (F. Noodt), Blackwood (C. Y. Wong) Non-starter, Napoleon (S. Wong), Corkylight (C. B. Moller), The Skimmer (H. J. Holden), Omaha (S. L. Sung), Fez (F. Marshall), Fleeting Arrow (H. P. Chanson), Cobbler (V. L. Xavier), China Victory (T. L. Wong), Halberdier (E. B. Cumine), Brown Jack (T. C. Woo), Lochranza Bay (O. N. Panoff), Pearlray (I. E. House), Merry Guardsman (T. Y. Woo), Tornado (A. Liang), Bambi (E. A. Tseng), Sweet Sixteen (C. H. Oliveira), Canton (M. Hazzard), Lal Sari (V. A. Haimovitch), Tempestad (L. Y. Liu).
Won by dead heat; 2 lengths.
Time, 1.34⅘ sec.
Win, $14.40, $40.40. Places, $10.20, $22.80, $19.

5.—THE AUSTRAL TRIAL PLATE. 1 Mile.

Mistral (Venis) 150 M. M. Sokoloff 1
Golden Hen (Golden) 154 I. E. House 2
Sunmaid (Myfred) 151 H. J. Holden 3

Also ran:—Fearlessray (F. Noodt), Blackpearl (Gabor Renner), Spitfire (O. N. Panoff), Swannee (V. L. Xavier).
Won by 5 lengths; many lengths.
Time, 1.47⅘ sec.
Forecast Pool Race Bz. Div. $18.40.
Win, $5.20. Places, $5.20, $5.60, $5.80.

6.—THE AUSTRAL CHU-KA-ZA CUP. 9 furlongs.

Man O'Might (W. W. Fowler & J. T. S. Reed) 150 A. Noodt 1
Fire-Ball (W. M. Lewis) 150 Gabor Renner 2
Ironstone (Winsome & Hasty) 150 H. J. Holden 3

Also ran:—Friskyray (F. Noodt), Andover (I. E. House), Sunmaid (C. B. Moller) Non-starter, Two Jays (Tommy Chi), Golden Cat (H. P. Chanson), Hyde Park (T. C. Woo).
Won by a neck; many lengths.
Time, 2.08 sec.
Forecast Pool Race AL. Div. $449.40.
Win, $17.40. Places, $9.20, $20, $10.60.

7.—THE KIANGSU STAKES. 7 furlongs.

White Willie (A. V. White) 155 I. E. House 1
Phantom (C. S. Franklin) 149 T. C. Woo 2
Rye (A. S. Henchman) 158 C. Encarnacao 3

Also ran:—Slow Motion (Y. S. Chang), Texas (V. A. Haimovitch), The Swan (H. J. Holden), Flyaway (Gabor Renner), Bober (O. N. Panoff), Trident (E. A. Tseng), Goldenlight (F. Noodt) Don Federico (A. Noodt), Flyinglight (C. B. Moller), Vim (G. P. Gram).
Won by ½ length; ¾ length.
Time, 1.46⅘ sec.
Win, $37. Places, $8.40, $25.60, $6.80.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

The Winner of The Criterion Stakes . . . .

Cluniehouse, A. V. Striker up, being led in by Mrs. Striker and owner R. G. Aitkenhead after winning the Chinese Sportsmen's Cup and Criterion Stakes—the feature event of yesterday's race meeting.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Responsible for Sensational Upset

Merry Sportsman, with T. Y. Woo up, won the 1941 Sub-Griffins Derby Plate on May 5, and created one of the biggest upsets seen since many years, paying $1,441.60 for a single $5 win ticket. Behind him is Dunhuang (A. V. Striker) who was second.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES (continued)

8.—THE EXCISION PLATE. 7 furlongs.
Merry Bowman (C. S. Mao) 150 T. Y. Woo 1
Spring Day (K. H.) 150 P. L. Chiu 2
Buckaway (Away) 150 C. B. Moller 3
Also ran:—Cremston (Tommy Chi), Pin Pan (V. L. Xavier), Wemyss Bay (O. N. Panoff), Fiasco (C. Encarnacao).
Won by a head; 4 lengths.
Time, 1.37⅘ sec.
Forecast Pool Race DK. Div. $93.60.
Win, $13.20. Places, $6, $7.20, $5.80.

9.—THE 1941 SUB-GRIFFINS DERBY PLATE (Classic). 1½ mile.
Merry Sportsman (C. S. Mao) 149 T. Y. Woo 1
Dunhuang (Dun) 155 A. V. Striker 2
Great General (Taily) 149 Y. S. Chang 3
Also ran:—Boom Town (T. Y. Tung), Palmray (F. Noodt), Island Duke (A. C. Ching), National Power (P. Y. Vong), Scorpio (G. P. Gram), Mr. Jiggs (C. Encarnacao), Joey (A. Noodt), Dah Wu Dai (T. C. Woo), Great Victory (T. L. Wong), Final Victory (F. Marshall), Gentil Ami (S. L. Sung), Mug's Luck (C. B. Moller), Pharlap (H. J. Holden), Luna Park (S. Y. Sung), Jamestown (R. Morgan), Co-co Candy (H. P. Chanson), Smokey (E. B Cumine).
Won by 1½ length; a neck.
Time, 3.17⅘ sec.
Win, $1441.60. Places, $193.60, $10.40, $20.40.

10.—THE HUNT CUP. 2 miles.
Chinichill (Clunie) 152 A. V. Striker 1
Bagshot (A. S. Henchman) 152 C. Encarnacao 2
Silver Fox (C. S. Franklin) 158 G. P. Gram 3
Also ran:—Merrylight (F. Noodt), The Blackpoll (H. J. Holden), Optimiste (A. Noodt), Hill Song (Tony Liang), Joylight (C. B. Moller) Non-starter, Mr. Bubbins (C. B. Moller).
Won by a head; 3 lengths.
Time, 4.18⅘ sec.
Forecast Pool Race AM. Div. $50.40.
Win, $14.60. Places, $6.40, $7.60, $8.40.

11.—THE CHEKIANG STAKES. 9 furlongs.
Magic Circle (Wm. McBain) 155 F. Marshall 1
Northwood (A. S. Henchman) 158 C. Encarnacao 2
White Parade (A. V. White) 158 I. E. House 3
Also ran:—Columbus (A. Noodt), Colorado Kid (F. X. Diniz), Rain (A. V. Striker), The Avocet (H. J. Holden), Night Express (Gabor Renner), Corps Cavalry (E. B. Cumine), Doe (O. N. Panoff), Fancylight (F. Noodt), Fenlight (C. B. Moller), Radio Eve (T. C Woo), Merry Admiral late Fiery Admiral (T. Y. Woo), Busted Straight (G. P. Gram), William Peter (M. Hazzard).
Won by 1 length; a head.
Time, 2.21⅘ sec.
Win, $18.20. Places, $7.40, $7.60, $11.20

12.—THE YUCCA PLATE. 1 mile.
Army Force (Army) 153 T. L. Wong 1
White Atom (A. V. White) 149 C. B. Moller 2
Merry G-Man (C. S. Mao) 155 A. C. Ching 3
Also ran:—Manchu Prince (C. Encarnacao), Paradox (A. Noodt), Oklahoma (S. L. Sung), Merry Birthday (T. Y. Woo), Ciro's (H. P. Chanson), Grand Slam (E. B. Cumine), Island Major (L. Y. Liu), The Fulmar (H. J. Holden), Charming Companion (P. L. Chiu), Charming Comrade (Tommy Chi), King' Victory (F. Marshall), Agonist (V. L Xavier) Non-starter, National Ruler (P. Y. Vong), Asia Victory (T. Y. Tung), Clunicastle (A. V. Striker) Non-starter, Shi Loh (Gabor Renner) Non starter El Torro (R. Morgan), West Point (Chen Poo), Huntley Senior (H. Huang), Mousson (S. Y. Sung), Viper (L. Kinloch), Sky Rocket (M. Hazzard), Washington (Wellington Loh), Small Change (Y. Z. Stone), Pixyray (F. X. Diniz), Pakstone (V. H. Oliveira), Brandywine (E. A. Toeg), King's Hall (V. G. Sung), We Three (T. C. Woo).
Won by 3 lengths; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.11⅘ sec.
Win, $15.20. Places, $7.60, $11, $13.60.

THIRD DAY

White Midget Wins

Shanghai, May 7.

With the course suiting him to perfection, White Midget, well ridden by I. E. House, justified his overwhelming popularity in the principal event of yesterday's racing—the Examination Plate—by winning the classic event for "X" class sub-griffins by a decisive margin of many lengths. His nearest rival was National Spirit who filled second place many lengths ahead of Island Lord, third.

After pacing the field for the entire race, he drew away in no uncertain manner at the top of the straight to increase the distance between him and National Spirit with each stride. In winning this race he has fulfilled all earlier predictions of being the outstanding "X" sub of the year. I do not think we have seen the best of him yet although he has already shown marked superiority over the others as he appears to be still very much on the heavy side.

With most of the "quality" ponies resting either from their exertion of the first two days or in preparation for the Champions today, most disappointing fields were seen in the three "open" events there being seven in one, three in another and five in the third.

Bagshot Wins Comfortably

Of these three the only one of any consequence was the Hungjao Stakes, over a mile and a half, which saw the reputable Henchman stayer, Bagshot, confirming his strong favouritism by winning comfortably by three lengths from Silver Fox. Columbus filled the remaining place a length behind. There were literally only three ponies in the race as the other two starters were outclassed and dropped from the running at the three furlong posts.

The day's racing did not go by without upsets, and during the course of the noon, punters had their calculations badly upset by two little fancied ponies running into first place. Breezybank opened the day disastrously for them when he annexed the first race by defeating the favourite, Houdini, by a head to win and pay his few supporters that the highly satisfactory return of $192.20 Later in the day, Gracie triumphed over a classy field of Australians to win the "A" Class of the Darwin Handicap, paying his backers a useful three-figure dividend of $155.40. But these two dividends are comparatively insignificant when compared to the sum of $1230.60 which was paid in the forecast pool on the winning combination of Gracie and Senorita.

Day's Outstanding Jockey

Far and away the outstanding jockey yesterday was C. B. Moller who wound up the day with a total of four wins and one place. None of the other riders were able to win more than one race. V. H. Oliveira, a new recruit, did well in piloting Breezybank home the winner in the first race and to have placed third later on Pamlico.

1.—THE HANGCHOW HANDICAP, "C" Class. 9 furlongs.
Breezybank late Breezylight (Wayfoong) 140 V. H. Oliveira 1
Houdini (McLaurin) 157 C. B. Moller 2
Moonshine (Marin) 140 Chen Poo 3
Also ran:—Johnnie Walker (P. L. Chiu), Don Ameche (A. Noodt), El Chico (H. J. Holden), Mayfair (C. Y. Wong), Brown Bomber (S. Y. Sung), White Sale (M. Hazzard), Runcorn (E. A. Toeg), Athenian Knight (L. Y. Liu), Kanoungtoe (V. L. Xavier), National Flower (T. Y. Tung).
Won by a head; 1½ length.
Time, 2.34⅘ sec.
Win, $192.20. Places, $33.80, $8.20, $10.80.

1A.—THE HANGCHOW HANDICAP, "B" Class. 9 furlongs.
Chengtu (Pang) 150 H. Huang 1
Rearmament (C. E.) 150 C. Encarnacao 2
Brigadier (Belienden) 151 E. B. Cumine 3
Also ran:—Port Bradda (C. Y. Wong), National Country (P. Y. Vong), Army Patrol (T L. Wong), Port Wine (Chen Poo), Cottonlight (A. Noodt), Second Thoughts (A. V. Striker), Socrates (R. H. Robertson), The Titmouse (H. J. Holden), Bobby (M. Hazzard), Shenko (Tommy Chi), Quick Change (Y. S. Chang), Happy Challenger (S. Y. Sung), Sunnylight (C. B. Moller), Spring Tide (Gabor Renner), Bye Bye (V. L. Xavier), Off Chance (I. E. House).
Won by 2 lengths; a head
Time, 2.31⅘ sec.
Win, $30.40. Places, $14, $31.20, $13.60.

2.—THE HANGCHOW HANDICAP, "A" Class. 9 furlongs.
Red Ike (Anvil) 147 Duncan Fraser 1
Luckyton (Tony). 154 Y. S. Chang 2
Lively Morn (M. Benavitch) 153 E. B. Cumine 3
Also ran:—Highland (A. Noodt), Woodbridge (I. E. House), Dazara (Gabor Renner), Cyclone Bill (C. Y. Wong), White Lancer (V. H. Oliveira), Fiery Guy Non-starter, White Major (C. B. Moller), Pivot Boy (G. R. Cheape), Phantom (M. Hazzard), Romford (Tommy Chi), China Clipper (S. Y. Sung), Steve Brodie (V. L. Xavier), Bellington (A. C. Ching), Tungstenlight (F. Noodt), Bromilow (C. Encarnacao), Ebonylight (C. B. Moller) Non-starter.
Won by ¾ length; ¾ length.
Time, 2.31 sec.
Win, $63. Places, $18.40, $11, $15.

3.—THE DARWIN HANDICAP, "B" Class. 9 furlongs.
Melbournelight (Cire) 159 C. B. Moller 1
Esmeralda (A. J. W. & P. E. S.) 156 H. J. Holden 2
Pamlico (Sing Lee) 150 V. H. Oliveira 3
Also ran:—National Policy (P. Y. Vong), Speedwell (M. M. Sokoloff), Fisherlass (Gabor Renner), Aucklandlight (F. Noodt), California (I. E. House), Stardust (Y. S. Chang), Dorogaya (O. N. Panoff Non-starter, Evangeline (C. Y. Wong), X'mas Candy Non-starter, Midnight Star (P. L. Chiu), Fairyray (H. Huang).
Won by 2 lengths; 1 length.
Time, 2.09⅘ sec.
Win, $14.80. Places, $6.60, $29.20, $30.

4.—THE DARWIN HANDICAP, "A" Class. 9 furlongs.
Gracie (Liddell) 142 Gabor Renner 1
Senorita (Shibbeth) 140 H. J. Holden 2
Fancyray (Ray) 160 F. Noodt 3
Also ran:—Fremantlelight (V. H. Oliveira), Bluegrass (A. Noodt), National Finance (P. Y. Vong), Fleeting Deer (P. L. Chiu), Daintyfoot (I. E. House), National Witch (T. Y. Tung).
Won by 1½ length; 1½ length.
Time, 2.05⅘ sec.
Forecast Pool Race An. Div. $1230.60.
Win, $155.40. Places, $10.80, $8.60, $6.

5.—THE EXPERIENCE PLATE. 1 mile.
Buckaway (Away) 150 C. B. Moller 1
Furioso (Patria) 150 H. J. Holden 2
Spring Day (K. H.) 150 P. L. Chiu 3
Also ran:—Island Colonel (E. A. Toeg), Minikin (Duncan Fraser), National Commander (T. Y. Tung), April Fool (T. L. Wong), National Patriot (P. Y. Vong).
Won by a neck; 1 length.
Time, 2.21⅘ sec.
Forecast Pool Race BL. Div. $103.60.
Win, $55. Places, $11, $7.20, $9.20.

Prize Presentation at Colony Rifle Meet

H.E. The Commander-in-Chief, Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, presenting the prizes at the Sixth Annual Prize Meeting of the Hong Kong Rifle Association held at Hong Kong on April 1-6. The officer on the left of the picture is Lieut. G. J. P. Carey, H.K.R.N.V.R., Hon. Treasurer of the Association, formerly of Shanghai.

Dancing Time Wins Thousand Guineas

Newmarket, May 1.

Dancing Time won the One Thousand Guineas run here today. Beausite was second and Keystone third.—Reuter.

6.—THE YEMEN PLATE. 7 furlongs.
Final Victory (Allen Pih) 153 H. M. Pih 1
Charming Companion (Charming) 152 P. L. Chiu 2
Manchu Prince (Jim) 155 C. Encarnacao 3
Also ran:—China Victory (T. L. Wong), Blackwood (E. A. Toeg), Al Capone (O. N. Panoff), Fez (Gabor Renner), Park Lane (I. E. House), Grand Slam (E. B. Cumine), Jamestown (G. R. Cheape), Shyton (Tommy Chi), Merry Fisherman (A. C. Ching), Pavlushka (A. V. Striker), Deep Dene (V. L. Xavier), Asia Victory (T. Y. Tung).
Won by 2 lengths; 3 lengths.
Time, 1.58 sec.
Win, $10.20. Places, $6.40, $9.40, $7.40.

7.—THE YENISEI PLATE. 9 furlongs.
Scorpio (Yuan) 164 C. B. Moller 1
Boom Town (T. T. T.) 155 T. Y. Tung 2
Mr. Jiggs (Bubbling Well) 155 C. Encarnacao 3
Also ran:—Brandywine (I. E. House), Fleeting Arrow (S. L. Sung), Canton (M. Hazzard), Shi Loh (Gabor Renner), Small Change (Y. Z. Stone), Barkila (Duncan Fraser), Cottonwood (E. A. Toeg), Speedking (E. B. Cumine), Paradox (A. Noodt).
Won by 2 lengths; 1½ length.
Time, 2.35 sec.
Win, $33.80. Places, $6.60, $5.60, $6.80.

8.—THE EXAMINATION PLATE (Classic). 1½ mile.
White Midget (A. V. White) 153 I. E. House 1
National Spirit (National) 153 T. L. Wong 2
Island Lord (Island) 152 A. C. Ching 3
Also ran:—National Leader (P. Y. Vong), Little Greenie (C. Encarnacao), National Income (T. Y. Tung), Huntley Worker (Tommy Chi).
Won by many lengths; many lengths.
Time, 3.28⅘ sec.
Forecast Pool Race DM. Div. $26.60.
Win, $6.00. Places, $5.20, $7, $6.60.

9.—THE YOGI PLATE. 11 furlongs.
Gentil Ami (S. L. Sung) 155 S. L. Sung 1
Great Victory (Y. P. Woo) 152 T. L. Wong 2
Clunicastle (Clunie) 152 A. V. Striker 3
Also ran:—Pharlap (A. Noodt), Nightmare (C. B. Moller), King's Victory (H. M. Pih), The Fulmar (H. J. Holden), National Ruler (P. Y. Vong), Tattle Tale (V. L. Xavier).

Lambert Simnel Wins Classic

London, Apr. 30.

An outsider, Lambert Simnel (Charlie Elliott), won the Two Thousand Guineas run at Newmarket today.

Lambert Simnel beat Morogoro (H. Wragg) by two lengths: Sun Castle (Beasley) was third.—Reuter.

Won by 3 lengths; 5 lengths.
Time, 3.19 sec.
Forecast Pool Race AO. Div. $42.60.
Win, $6.40. Places, $5.80, $12.40, $12.40.

10.—THE JESSFIELD STAKES. 1 mile.
Corps Cavalry (Manx) 149 E. B. Cumine 1
Slow Motion (Wise Co.) 161 T. L. Wong 2
Joylight (Cire) 152 F. Noodt 3
Also ran:—Bober (Gabor Renner), Cherrylight (C. B. Moller), Goldenray (O. N. Panoff), Texas (Duncan Fraser).
Won by a neck; ½ length.
Time, 2.09⅘ sec.
Forecast Pool Race DN. Div. $85.
Win, $24.40. Places, $7.60, $7, $9.

11.—THE SICCAWEI STAKES. 1¼ mile.
Benlight (Cire) 152 C. B. Moller 1
Night Express (R. H. McNair & Gabor Renner) 158 Gabor Renner 2
Doe (H.) 149 O. N. Panoff 3
Won by 5 lengths; 1 length.
Time, 2.44⅘ sec.
Forecast Pool Race G14. Div. $18.60.
Win, $8. Place, $10.60.

12.—THE HUNGJAO STAKES. 1½ mile.
Bagshot (A. S. Henchman) 155 C. Encarnacao 1
Silver Fox (C. S. Franklin) 158 Gabor Renner 2
Columbus (Three Star) 155 A. Noodt 3
Also ran:—Black Pirate (C. Y. Wong), The Frigate (H. J. Holden).
Won by 3 lengths; 1 length.
Time, 3.19 sec.
Forecast Pool Race H14. Div. $16.80.
Win, $8. Places, $6.20, $7.80.

Former S.V.C. Member Shines at Colony Meet

Shanghai, Apr. 30.

Some good shooting was done at the Hongkong Rifle Association's sixth annual prize meeting held April 1-6 by Lieut. G. J. P. Carey, H.K.R.N.V.R., formerly a member of the Armoured Car Coy, S.V.C. He was the winner of the Stickledown Cup (Class "A") (113 entrants); 2nd in the Association Cup (51 entrants)

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Winners at Aurora Sports . . . .

N. Logvinavitch (left), winner in the 1500 metres, and V. Yao, winner of the 800 metres, at the Aurora University track meet.

(shoot-off after tie for 1st place); 2nd in the Blenheim Competition in Miniature Rifle shooting; 4th in the big event of the meeting, H.E. the Governor's Prize (67 entrants), and placed in 13 other events. Lieuts. F.R.L. and G.J.P. Carey won the Public School Veterans Trophy at the same meeting for Marlborough, this being the third successive year of victory for Marlborough in this event.

In a friendly shoot at the Taikoo Rifle Range under the auspices of the Hongkong Police Reserve Rifle Club, Lieuts. F.R.L. and G.J.P. Carey, shooting for the British Navy v. U.S. Navy, came out winners in the count-out after a tie (Lieut. F.R.L. Carey scoring 6 bulls in a row), and headed the scores for the H.K.P.R.C. in the match v. U.S.S. Tulsa.

Aurora University Hold Annual Sports

Shanghai, May 4.

Outstanding athlete at the Aurora University track meet, held the day before the Feast of Aurora, was E. Kirk, who equalled the Shanghai record for the 200 metres, in addition to winning the 100 and 400 metre events and the high jump.

The 1500 metre race went to Nikolas Logvinavitch, a recent arrival from Tientsin where he is well-known for the high jump and the 1500 and 800 metre distances. On this occasion he had to run the 800 metres immediately after his success in the longer race and he did very well, in his tired condition, to finish second to V. Yao in the event.

The principal winner of the day was E. Kirk, who took seven prizes, followed by Logvinavitch with two.

7th Extra Race Meeting

By "The Chaser"

Shanghai, May 1.

A medley of thrills and spills marked the Seventh Extra Race Meeting held yesterday afternoon when the Australian and China pony griffins of the year made their maiden appearance in actual racing. These, however, appeared to be the correct ingredients for a good afternoon's racing as the public seemed highly satisfied. A large crowd was on hand to initiate the griffins despite the fact that yesterday was not a holiday. They received rather serious setbacks in the old-pony races but displayed accurate judgment in the events for new ponies with the result that only one minor upset was seen in the seven races for them.

1.—THE MONTGOMERY NOVICE STAKES. 11 furlongs.
Night Raider (H. Moore) 141 V. H. Oliveira 1
White Sale (Dod) 155 H. Hazzard 2
Chancery Lane (Tony) 139 Tony Liang 3
Won by 3 lengths; 2 lengths.
Time, 3.02⅘ sec.
Win, $115.60. Places, $30.40, $17.40, $8.40.

2.—THE RADNOR STAKES, SECTION I. 1¼ mile.
Lucky Sonny (Lucky) 146 T. C. Woo 1
Crispylight (Cire) 158 C. B. Moller 2
Bouboule (Alliance) 161 S. Y. Sung 3
Won by a neck; 1 length.
Time, 2.41⅘ sec.
Win, $159.40. Places, $38, $10.20, $153.60.

3.—THE RADNOR STAKES, SECTION II. 1¼ mile.
Red Ike (Anvil) 144 Duncan Fraser 1
Island Chief (Island) 155 C. Y. Wong, D.H. 2
Dazara (A. V. Striker) 149 A. V. Striker, D.H. 2
Won by 2 lengths; dead heat.
Time, 2.45⅘ sec.
Win, $113. Places, $34, $21, $28.60.

4.—THE AUSTRAL MAIDEN PLATE. ¾ mile.
Girl O'Speed (W. W. Fowler & J. T. S. Read) 150 J. Pote-Hunt 1
Blackpearl (Aitchjay) 150 Gabor Renner 2
Ironstone (Winsome & Hasty) 150 H. J. Holden 3
Won by many lengths; 3 lengths.
Time, 1.19⅘ sec.
Forecast Pool Race P12. Div. $125.60.
Win, $9.20. Places, $8, $17.

5.—THE AUSTRAL ECLIPSE CUP. 1 mile.
Mistral (Vents) 150 M. M. Sokoloff 1
Friskyray (Ray) 150 F. Noodt 2
Golden Hen (Golden) 150 Y. S. Chang 3
Won by many lengths; 3 lengths.
Time, 1.47⅘ sec.
Forecast Pool Race E14. Div. $20.
Win, $6.20. Places, $5.40, $6.40, $6.40.

6.—THE BRECKNOCK STAKES. 7 furlongs.
White Willie (A. V. White) 149 H. J. Holden 1
Rye (A. S. Henchman) 164 C. Encarnacao 2
Flyinglight (Cire) 155 F. Noodt 3
Won by a neck; a neck.
Time, 1.47⅘ sec.
Win, $38.80. Places, $11.40, $7.60, $12.

7.—THE EXORDIUM PLATE. 9 furlongs.
National Spirit (National) 150 Chen Poo 1
National Leader (National) 150 P. Y. Vong 2
Merry Bowman (C. S. Mao) 150 T. Y. Woo 3
Won by 1½ length; 5 lengths.
Time, 2.32⅘ sec.
Win, $72.40. Places, $14, $6.80, $20.20.

8.—THE EXCEPTIONAL PLATE (Classic). ¾ mile.
Island Lord (Island) 150 C. Y. Wong 1
Furioso (Patria) 150 H. J. Holden 2
National Commander (National) 150 T. Y. Tung 3
Won by 4 lengths; 2 lengths.
Time, 1.36⅘ sec.
Forecast Pool Race AH. Div. $79.40.
Win, $23.20. Places, $7, $6.60, $12.80.

9.—THE 1941 SUB-GRIFFINS CUP (Classic). ¾ mile.
Great General (Taily) 149 Y. S. Chang 1
Final Victory (Allen Pih) 152 H. M. Pih 2
Luna Park (Park) 149 S. Y. Sung 3
Won by a neck; a neck.
Time, 1.34⅘ sec.
Win, $19. Places, $7.60, $19, $7.20.

10.—THE YALU CUP. 11 furlongs.
Gentil Ami (S. L. Sung) 149 S. L. Sung 1
Palmray (Ray) 149 F. Noodt 2
Merry G-Man (C. S. Mao) 155 T. L. Wong 3
Won by 3 lengths; 3 lengths.
Time, 3.04⅘ sec.
Sweep: $730.80; $208.80; $104.40; $15.35.
Win, $32.80. Places, $10.20, $23.60, $70.60.

11.—THE GLAMORGAN STAKES. 11 furlongs.
Fairy Starling (G. C. Shaw) 149 H. P. Chanson 1
Columbus (Three Star) 155 F. Marshall 2
Mr. Bubbins' (H.) 158 C. B. Moller 3
Won by ¾ length; 1 length.
Time, 2.53⅘ sec.
Forecast Pool Race AI. Div. $2076.40.
Sweep: $621.60; $177.60; $88.80; $37.
Win, $114.20. Places, $31.20, $15.40, $9.60.

12.—THE YAHOO CUP (Section I). 9 furlongs.
Dunhuang (Dun) 155 A. V. Striker 1
Boom Town (T. T. T.) 155 T. Y. Tung 2
Opston (Jewell) 152 Tommy Chi 3
Won by ½ length; many lengths.
Time, 2.30⅘ sec.
Win, $10. Places, $5.60, $6, $13.20.

12A.—THE YAHOO CUP (Section II). 9 furlongs.
Scorpio (Yuan) 158 G. P. Gram 1
Joey (Sing Lee) 155 A. Noodt 2
Island Duke (Island) 152 A. C. Ching 3
Won by 2 lengths; 4 lengths.
Time, 2.33 sec.
Win, $9.80. Places, $6.40, $6, $7.40.

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English Football Results

London, May 4.

Following are the results of football matches played yesterday:—

INTERNATIONAL

Scotland 1, England 3

(HALF-TIME)

Scotland 1, England 1..

LONDON CUP

Chelsea 2, Queen's Park R. 3
Arsenal 3, Tottenham 3

FOOTBALL LEAGUE SOUTH

Brighton 4, Watford 2
Luton 2, Portsmouth 1
Norwich 5, Southend 3

SOUTH REGIONAL LEAGUE

Aldershot 3, Fulham 3
Northampton 5, Millwall 1
Reading 6, West Bromwich A. 3
West Ham 3, Brentford 2
Bournemouth 2, Southampton 3

NORTH REGIONAL LEAGUE

Barnsley 3, Chesterfield 2
Blackpool 1, Manchester City 1
Bradford 5, Rotherham 1
Bury 2, Oldham 3
Halifax 4, Middlesbrough 2
Manchester United 1, Liverpool 1
Newcastle 3, Leeds 2
Preston 1, Blackburn Rovers 0

REGIONAL MATCHES

Chester 1, Stoke City 0
Doncaster 2, Mansfield Town 1

MIDLAND CUP (FINAL)

Leicester City 2, Walsall 0

LANCASHIRE CUP (2ND ROUND)

Everton 0, Burnley 2 after extra-time

OTHER MATCHES

Grimsby Town 4, Royal Air Force 2
Rochdale 6, Royal Air Force 2

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Albion Rovers 1, Dumbarton 2
Hearts 1, Queen's Park 0
St. Mirren 3, Third Lanark 2.—Reuter.

Hungjao Golf Club

APRIL THROUGH THE MONTH

18 HOLES MEDAL PLAY

	H'cap	Score
K. B. Hill	13	65
T. S. M. Terrace	5	70
J. H. P. Perry	12	70
John Young	14	70
H. R. Cleland	10	71
G. F. H. Bichard	15	71
T. S. Powell	15	72
J. Mackay	14	73
A. P. Nazer	16	74
L. Ovadia	15	74

70 Entries

18 HOLES RUNNING POOL

POINTS 'HOLE AND HOLE'	AGAINST	PAR
*John Young	14	36
*W. Rector Smith	17	36
J. H. P. Perry	12	35
F. G. Harrison	9	34
G. F. H. Bichard	15	34
L. Ovadia	15	33
J. Mackay	14	33
A. P. Nazer	16	32

*—Tie

69 Entries

Shanghai Golf Club

Shanghai, May 6.

The final for the Captain's Cup was played over 36 holes on Sunday, between W. M. Chalmers and B. J. Wall.—Mr. Wall 5 and 3.

The following is the result of the Mixed Foursomes Competition played at Seekingjao on Sunday.

Mrs. C. MacLean, J.C. Dickson 97—21—76
Mrs. Gluckauf, T. Otorii ..... 97—20—77
Mrs. MacDonald, J.S. MacDonald 96—17—79

May Monthly Cup 1941

"A" CLASS

F. Marshall	83—11—72
T. C. G. Pearson	88—10—78*
C. M. Wentworth	88—10—78*
W. S. Bungey	91—11—80

*—Tie to be replay for Captain's Cup Qualifying Round.

"B" CLASS

D. N. Carpenter	92—24—68
A. L. Piper	88—16—72
L. A. McCants	91—17—74
F. De Jong	92—14—78

April Monthly Medal 1941

"A" Class

L. Saphiere ..... 77—6—71

"B" Class

J. B. Sawyer ..... 104—24—80

English Rugby Results

London, May 4.

Following are the results of Rugby games played yesterday:—

RUGBY LEAGUE CUP (SEMI-FINAL)

Leeds 10, Bradford Northern 10
Halifax 11, Wakefield Trinity 2

FRIENDLY

Huddersfield 45, Hull 17.—Reuter.

American Football

New York, May 4.

Team Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	15	4	.789
New York	12	8	.600
Chicago	10	7	.588
Boston	9	8	.529
Detroit	9	8	.529
Washington	6	12	.333
Philadelphia	5	12	.294
St. Louis	4	11	.267

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	13	3	.812
Brooklyn	12	6	.714
New York	9	8	.529
Cincinnati	8	9	.471
Boston	7	10	.412
Pittsburgh	6	10	.375
Chicago	5	10	.333
Philadelphia	6	13	.316

—United Press.

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H.M. Supreme Court

Divorce Cases

MRS. J. K. DONNELLY v. J. A. DONNELLY

COUNSEL: Mr. K. E. Newman for petitioner.

Before Judge P. Grant Jones
(Decree Nisi)

Shanghai, Apr. 30.

A decree nisi was granted by Judge P. Grant Jones in H.M. Supreme Court yesterday to Mrs. J. K. Donnelly represented by Mr. J. R. Jones in her action for dissolution of her marriage to Mr. I. A. Donnelly.

MRS. CLAIRE TAYLOR v. R. TAYLOR

COUNSEL: Mr. E. L. Hartopp for petitioner.

Before Judge P. Grant Jones
(Decree absolute)

Shanghai, May 2.

A decree absolute was granted by Judge P. Grant Jones in H. M. Supreme Court yesterday to Mrs. Claire Taylor, petitioner in an action for a dissolution of her marriage to Mr. R. Taylor. She was represented by Mr. E. L. Hartopp.

H.M. Police Court

Contravention of Lotteries Act

DR. C. W. RANKIN v. NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD.

COUNSEL: Mr. J. R. Jones for defendants.

Before Mr. C. H. Haines, H.M. Registrar
(Judgment reserved)

Shanghai, May 1.

A protest against lotteries which he described as one of the worst forms of gambling with wide ramifications unlike a gaming establishment confined to one locality or place, was made before the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, in H.M. Police Court yesterday by Dr. C. W. Rankin of the Fundamentalist Mission in the course of a lengthy argument in which he cited numerous American and other authorities. Dr. Rankin was appearing in person as complainant at the adjourned hearing of the summons against the North-China Daily News and Herald, Ltd., on allegations of contravening the Betting and Lotteries Act of 1934, in the publication on April 2 and 7 of advertisements of the Loterie de Bienfaisance and a list of winning tickets on April 9, of one of its drawings. Judgment was reserved until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, May 7.

Mr. J. R. Jones for the defendant in a lengthy reply contested the three-fold submission of Dr. Rankin, namely 1, that lotteries are *mala in se;* 2, that they fall under the police power form of government; and 3, that being so, the Government cannot divest itself of the duty to protect public morals from this evil. Counsel bared the importance of the case by making an exhaustive analysis of Articles 210 and 39 of the 1925 Order-in-Council relating *inter alia* to the authority delegated by the British Government on the local authorities to make bye-laws and regulations regarding the administration of the Settlement, subject to the approval of foreign powers and the Chinese Government.

The Land Regulations of the Council and bye-laws, he declared, were international accords, adding "when we come to the question of the applicability of English law in China one has to take cognizance of the existing provisions made for the local government. A definite power has been vested in the Council under bye-law 34 to permit in the Settlement the sale of lottery tickets." The Land Regulations he submitted were binding on British subjects.

Opening his argument after Mr. Jones had called a Chinese witness to prove a translation of a Chinese letter purported to be from the National Government permitting the operation of the lottery in China which was contested by Dr. Rankin and which subsequently was withdrawn by counsel as the permission referred to did not include recent years, Dr. Rankin said:

"It would seem that in cases of equal doubt, the courts would uphold the special rights granted by China to citizens of Great Britain, to be governed and protected under the laws of their own country.

"The wording of the Betting and Lotteries Act, 1934, is plain.

"Section 21 says, subject to the provisions of Part II, all lotteries are unlawful. The exceptions are three:

"(1) Small lotteries incidental to certain entertainments;

"(2) Private lotteries; and

"(3) The operation of the Art Unions Act.

"None of these exceptions apply to the defendant.

"Section 22 says, that every person who in connection with any lottery (just declared unlawful as to all citizens of Great Britain) promoted or proposed to be promoted either in Great Britain or elsewhere, publishes an advertisement, or a list of of winning tickets in the lottery which is unlawful in Great Britain or elsewhere, is guilty of an offence.

"To escape liability under the Act, defendant must show that China and the Municipality of Shanghai, can nullify an Act of Great Britain, enacted under the police power of government to protect the moral status of her people, after China has granted to Great Britain the extra-territorial right to govern her citizens in China; and that this Act has been so nullified.

"Under the extraterritorial jurisdiction retained by Great Britain and conceded to her by China over her citizens in China, Great Britain cannot divest herself of the governmental duty under the police power, to care for the public morals of her citizens in China. And when Great Britain in the exercise of her police power under this duty of government has enacted that all lotteries are unlawful as to her citizens, China and the Municipality of Shanghai cannot in any way nullify this Act of Great Britain made for the right protection of the public morality of her citizens in China.

"It need not be assumed that either China or the Municipality of Shanghai has had any intent to antagonize the laws of Great Britain enacted for the protection of the public morals of the English people in China. The contrary should be assumed. It should be presumed that China has intended that her grant of extraterritoriality to Great Britain shall be preserved intact in full measures as she has by Treaty solemnly granted it; and therefore, when she says that a lottery is lawful, she only means, is lawful as to her own citizens, for whom she has full power on her part to legislate. I have shown that:

"1. Lotteries are *mala in se*, or occupy a place equivalent thereto.

"2. They fall under the police power of government, and

"3. Being so, government cannot divest itself of the duty to protect the public morals from this evil.

"Under the Order-in-Council, criminal jurisdiction shall, as far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of and in conformity with English law.

"There would not seem to be any circumstances that would not admit of the full enforcement of the English law, in this case.

"Part II of the Act, with section 32 of Part III together were separated from the remainder of the Act and made to come into force on January 1, 1935, not at the time the remainder of the Act was made to come into force. It is a separate part dealing with the subject of lotteries. The circumstances would seem clearly to admit the enforcement of this part of the law against violations of this Part, either in Great Britain or elsewhere. Also, the Act was made to be enforced elsewhere than in Great Britain. The provisions as to Art Unions, Sec. 25, is merely an exception which arises only wherever an Art Union may exist; and such provision is no circumstance that hinders the full, complete enforcement of all provisions against lotteries.

"The question that now seems to remain is, is the matter of gambling, or, of lotteries, a matter that the Government of Great Britain would consider to pertain (to the public health, and) to the public morals of the English people? If so, then having the power in its hands, yielded to it in China, the government of Great Britain could not surrender the government of the English people to the State of China, as touching this matter.

"Does gambling, do lotteries, affect the public morals?

"Keeping a gaming house was an offence at common law, and indictable.

"It is at common law not indictable for persons to engage in gaming in private, or to conduct a single game of chance in a public place. But when gaming is there publicly known to be carried on, however secluded the place may be, and when unwary and inexperienced persons are there enticed and fleeced, then the parties concerned are indictable for nuisance, irrespective of any particular statutes. And a public faro table when so operating is *per se*, a nuisance. Nor is it necessary that a house, to be a public place, should be one exposed to all passers-by. It is enough if persons ordinarily applying are to be received. All concerned in keeping the house are principals.

"There are many authorities both ancient and modern which establish beyond controversy that keeping a common gaming-house was an indictable offence at common law. Roscoe's Crim. Ev. 743; Rex v. Higginson, 2 Barrows 1232; Rex v. Dixon, 10 Mod. 336; The King v. Rogier and Humphrey, 1 Barnw. and Cresw. 272.

"An indictment for keeping a common gaming house is good at common law.

"Of course the thing that made the gaming-house an indictable offence, was the gambling, not the house. Therefore, the essence of the crime of keeping the gaming-house, was the gambling.

"So far as is known, the crime of the lottery, may have been so named by statute. But the essence of the crime of the lottery, is the gaming or gambling that also formed the essence of the crime of keeping the gaming-house. The essence of the crime of the lottery, therefore, is the same as that that formed the crime of keeping the gaming-house under the common law.

In reply Mr. Jones said he would first deal with the point raised by Mr. Rankin that lotteries were *mala in se*. A distinction had been made between the criminal and penal statutes, he submitted. One of the salient arguments against the submission that lotteries were *mala in se* would be, he said, that the British Government itself at one time conducted a state lottery until 1823. He then submitted that Mr. Rankin was confusing gambling with gaming houses. The true statement of the law in this regard, he said, was to be found in Halsbury's Laws of England, Hailsham edition, Volume 15 page 494 and page 528.

On the authorities quoted, counsel argued that lotteries were rendered illegal only by statute and were lawful at common law. An act of 1698 was the first act of its kind making lotteries unlawful. The carrying on of a lottery was made an indictable offence. It was a matter of procedure relating to the punishment meted out to those operating lotteries and lotteries were dealt with as a common nuisance.

Reverting to the second point raised by Mr. Rankin that lotteries came under the police power of government he said: "Let us see exactly to what extent the British Government has allowed the question of lotteries to be placed under local government control. I refer to Order-in-Council 210 which enables His Majesty's Minister to agree with representatives of other powers for the making of regulations and bye-laws applicable to the International Settlement. By virtue of that order-in-council, the Land Regulations and bye-laws in force including bye-law 34, which permits the Council with the consent of the various powers to license the sale of lottery tickets in the Settlement. The order-in-council states that these bye-laws and regulations are binding on British subjects. The Council has unequivocally expressed its consent to the operation in the Settlement of this particular charity lottery under power contained in the bye-law passed by virtue of this Order-in-Council 210.

"I will add further that it is not only binding on British subjects, but also, binding on Chinese citizens. When the Chinese Provisional Court was rendited in 1930 an agreement was made between the National Government of China and the foreign powers which was published in the Municipal Gazette of which I think the court takes cognizance (Municipal Gazette of March 7, 1930) reading in part: The Chinese Government shall in accordance with Chinese laws and regulations relating to the judiciary establish in Shanghai a court and a branch of the Kiangsu High Court.."

Counsel went on to read that all Chinese laws and regulations in force and thereafter to be enacted and promulgated shall be applicable to the court and: "Due account being taken of the Land Regulations and bye-laws of the Settlement which are applicable pending the adoption by the Chinese Government of the terms of this agreement."

Counsel went on to counter that the whole object of granting the power mentioned under the order-in-council was to enable the local authorities to regulate matters concerning policing and health according to local bye-laws, provided they were approved by the Chinese Government and the foreign powers, and the licensing of the sale of the lottery tickets concerned has therefore been delegated entirely to the Council under its regulations and bye-laws and the delegated authority was enforcable in the Chinese court under the Rendition Agreement of 1930, and it is enforcable so far as British subjects are concerned by virtue of order-in-council, Article 210.

Continuing he said: "The British Government has in conjuction with other governments delegated the power to the Council to make regulations and bye-laws . . . The Land Regulations and bye-laws are international agreements . . . When we come to the question of the applicability of English law in China one has to take cognizance of the existing provisions made for the local government.

"A definite power has been vested in the S.M.C. under bye-law 34 to permit in the Settlement the sale of lottery tickets. That power was vested in the Council by virtue of a resolution of the Land Renters (now known as ratepayers) in public meeting and which was approved by the foreign powers and the Chinese Government in accordance with the rules laid down for the passing of bye-laws in the Land Regulations. To complete the chain I will say that the Land Regulations themselves represent an agreement between the treaty powers in China and under Article 210 of the 1925 Order-in-Council are binding on British subjects.

"I will also add that the Land Regulations and bye-laws also form a part of Chinese laws applicable to Chinese citizens in the Settlement under the Rendition Agreement of 1930 (Section 2)."

Dealing with the third question raised by Dr. Rankin regarding the applicability of the Act in China counsel submitted that he would be in agreement with Dr. Rankin but only "as far as circumstances permit" as laid down in one of the orders-in-council, while in another it was stated that in certain circumstances power has been given to local authorities to make certain local regulations applicable to Shanghai. The two orders-in-council must be read together (Articles 39 and 210), he submitted, adding: "You cannot on one hand say that all British laws applicable in England are applicable by virtue of extrality here and at the same time say in another order-in-council that under certain circumstances power has been given to make local regulations binding on British subjects unless you infer that the application of British laws here is subject to the application of the local regulations. Article 39 must be read subject to 210."

Mr. Jones went on to say that he was perfectly aware of the decision of the full court here in the Road Act case, regarding the application of the Act to Shanghai. Certain acts of Parliament like the Moneylenders' Act have been held to be not applicable here, he said, but the Road Act was held to be applicable. He then said: "I want to distinguish, however, between that case and this. The judgment in that case if read carefully stressed a number of circumstances. The learned judge who delivered the judgment at the end referred to a number of local circumstances. The circumstances were different from this case. That case involved inadequate local punishment which did not cover offences like driving a car while under the influence of drink, and to fill in the gap certain provisions of the Road Act were brought to the aid of the local authorities. There were two very distinguishing features: 1—the Act was applied to punish an offence also punishable under the local bye-laws, whereas in this case there is no offence against the Chinese law according to Article 269 of the "Criminal Code of the Republic of China" which refers to the operation of a lottery conducted only for gain.

"Here the sale of lotteries like the State Lottery is positively legal and according to the evidence submitted here this lottery was a charitable lottery, not conducted for the purpose of gain, which is operating according to French law in the French Concession, is permitted by the S.M.C. in the Settlement, and according to the verbal evidence of the French Consul-General (M. Crepin) has been permitted from year to year in the provinces by the Chinese Government."

Mr. Jones went on to submit that if one order-in-council stated that British law should be applied it should be read "Unless other provisions are made by other orders-in-council." When the order-in-council concerned, he said, laid down that British law was applicable here "as far as circumstances permit" it must also be read to include "as far as reasonable so to do."

Counsel then declared: "It cannot in my submission be reasonably held that this Act is applicable here unless 1, as far as it is possible to do so; 2, as far as it is reasonable to do so. It cannot be considered reasonable to apply Article 39 without allowing for the other provision made in Article 210."

"In conclusion the defendant in arguing this case has done so with the motive of trying to clear what is a very uncertain and argumentable point in the application of this law when you bear in mind that this is not a lottery run for gain such as the lotteries referred to in the preamble of the Act, but is a charitable lottery definitely approved by the S.M.C., that it cannot be an offence at all and even if technically it was an offence, it cannot be an offence in the real circumstances for a paper to assist the charitable purpose of the lottery by publishing its advertisement.

SHIRTS

TOYO MURAKAMI
270 KIANGSE ROAD
SHANGHAI

OBJETS D'ART
KIMONOS PEARLS

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

The European War, April 29.

New Phase Opened

British Position in Middle Cast Remains Favourable Fleet, R.A.F. Again Free for Attacks on Axis

London, Apr. 29.

THE close of the campaign in Greece, from which British troops were still withdrawing according to a Cairo communique issued yesterday (Tuesday), marks the end of one phase of the struggle in the Eastern Mediterranean and the beginning of a new defensive phase, says "The Times."

"The enemy's purposes appear to be to control the approaches to the Straits, to seize strategic positions valuable for putting pressure on or actually attacking Turkey, to establish a link with the Dodecanese."

"The Times" declares the British position in the Middle East remains, in many respects, favourable if only "we can defeat a direct attack from Libya. Both the Mediterranean Fleet and the Royal Air Force have difficult tasks ahead, but conclusion of the campaign in Greece will restore to a considerable degree the freedom of action of which its final perilous stages have denied them.

"Their work of succour and rescue will soon be exchanged for that of striking at the enemy once more. We have drawn back back to outer defences of the Middle Eastern fortress. The duty of all three services for the present will be to maintain an intelligent, well co-ordinated aggressive defence until the times comes round for another offensive like that of last December."

Military quarters in London have no comment to make while the withdrawal of forces of the British Empire from the mainland of Greece is in progress, and authoritative information on this operation cannot be expected at present.

In the meantime, it is reported from Sydney that the acting Prime Minister, Mr. A. W. Fadden, said today, "The evacuation of Greece is proceeding. The Imperial Forces are facing heavy enemy pressure. The task entrusted to our forces is being carried out with fidelity by many of our troops now left in Greece after stubbornly contesting the enemy's advance.

"Unfortunately we cannot hope to avoid casualties and must be prepared for them. The nation will be told the full story as soon as possible. Until that is possible, I know this country will wait in courage and resolution."

A Rome despatch to Vichy says Rome newspapers report that the first contingents of the British Expeditionary Force to Greece have disembarked at Alexandria.

A broadcast was made today by the Vice-President of the Australian Council of Trade unions. He said, "Organized trade unionists in Australia stand shoulder to shoulder with the workers of Great Britain in defiance of Fascist terror. They are determined to prevent it from blotting out freedom from civilization, men in factories and workshops are determined to give 100 per cent. support to winning the war against the Nazis. There is no half-heartedness about that determination, no limit to what they will do in assisting to achieve victory. Like the British Trade Union Congress, we pledge ourselves to increase production of war material towards the highest possible peak I promise there will be neither sabotage nor slackness in our workshops. We realize what Hitlerism means to trade unions, and we are determined to exert every energy to defeat it."

British Minister Said Captured

Sir Ronald Campbell, British Minister in Belgrade, of whom no news has been received since the German occupation of Yugoslavia, has been captured at sea on his way to Crete by the Italians, according to the official German news agency. The Minister and members of the Legation staff and Consular staff at Belgrade are all missing.

Reuters' diplomatic correspondent learns that no confirmation has yet been received in official circles here that they have been picked up by the Italians.

The Milan newspaper, "Corriere Della Sera," quoted by the German news agency, states that Sir Ronald Campbell, and Lt.-Colonel C. S. Clarke, British Military Attache, were in a small steamer when it was stopped by an Italian torpedo-boat which took them aboard.

An American journalist, whose name is given as Mr. Brook and who, according to the German news agency, "has made himself famous by the dissemination of false reports regarding revolutionary activities in Italian cities," is also said to have been aboard the steamer.—Reuter.

Axis Forces Hampered By Sand-Storm

London, Apr. 29.

A violent sand-storm is holding up enemy forces which have crossed the frontier into Egypt, according to the latest news received here this afternoon. A message says visibility in some places has been reduced to 50 yards, and it is likely that conditions will get worse.

It is pointed out in Cairo that this sand-storm is a valuable ally for the British as the Imperial troops are now far more experienced in the conditions of desert warfare than the Axis forces.

The latest information states that Italian forces made no progress in their operations in the region of the Egyptian frontier yesterday, it was learned in military circles in London today.

It is pointed out that Sollum was not seriously defended by the British, and no special importance is attached to its relinquishment. At the moment, the situation around Sollum is roughly the same as before General Wavell's counter-attack when the Italians were advancing.

As to the situation around Tobruk, the enemy are making defensive positions in the neighbourhood. It is pointed out that Tobruk is not a beleaguered fortress. General Wavell left troops there deliberately to be a thorn in the enemy's side.

Airfield Capture

In the meantime, it is learned in London that during operations preceding the capture of Dessie, British forces occupied Kombolcia, which was one of the last airfields remaining in enemy control, and captured five guns, many prisoners and vehicles. Operations in the Ficce area, where the British captured 112 prisoners and 50 trucks, are now proceeding in country where, owing to lack of roads, only pack transport can be used.

In their renewed push into Egypt, the Germans and Italians appear to be imitating the tactics used by the British when they advanced into Libya, writes Reuters' Special Correspondent somewhere in the Western Desert. From the neighbourhood of Sollum, they have spread out in the hope of sweeping around the British left flank and cutting off large portions of British troops.

With this aim, they sent mobile columns along the high escarpment which curves away from the sea at Sollum and then runs parallel to the coastal road. This advance has to face a great natural obstacle south of Mersa Matruh, where miles of soft sand make movement extremely difficult.

From the outset, this advance seems to suffer from two great hindrances: firstly, complete domination of the air by the Royal Air Force (although the Germans have a greater number of aircraft they are unable to stand up to British fighters who constantly attack moving troops and supply columns) and secondly sand-storms, one of which is raging now.

Raid On Bardia Described

The Germans had great difficulty in finding a British force which carried out a destructive raid on the Libyan port of Bardia, according to a broadcast by the German wireless last night. The announcer described how a detachment of storm troops was sent out in pitch darkness following a call for help from a German wireless car.

The car was found empty but there was no sign of the British. Suddenly there were heavy detonations from several places. The announcer claimed that eventually one major, two captains and 65 other ranks were captured.—Reuter.

Australia May Take Wounded

Sydney, Apr. 29.

Owing to developments in the Middle East and Mediterranean, the British wounded may go to Australia. This was revealed by the Minister of the Interior, who announced that Australia might be asked to care for British as well as Australian casualties.—Reuter.

2,400 Prisoners

Nairobi, Apr. 29.

Two thousand Italians and 400 native troops were taken prisoner when Dessie (Abyssinia) was captured, it was officially announced today. The enemy also suffered many killed and wounded. British casualties were very slight, it is stated.—Reuter.

Western Desert Warfare

In this picture a British artillery officer is shown using a hole made by a direct hit against his observation point by an Italian shell, to direct counter artillery fire by the British guns. From many points such as this one, accurate fire has been directed against the German and Italian attackers in the region of Derna and other points along the Libyan coast.

Battle Cruisers at Brest

Raid "Not Very Heavy" Due to Poor Weather Conditions; Destroyers Hit Off Dutch Coast

London, Apr. 29.

ROYAL Air Force planes last night and early this morning carried out their twelfth attack on the German battle-cruisers, Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, anchored at Brest, the Air Ministry announced today.

The raid on Brest was the 58th since the start of the war and the British planes concentrated on attacking the German surface raiders.

The attack on the two 26,000-ton warships, however, was "not very heavy," British authorities stated. The raid on the cruisers was presumed not to have been heavy because of poor weather conditions.—United Press.

Nazi Warships Hit

London, Apr. 29.

Defying a heavy storm of anti-aircraft fire, British Blenheim bombers yesterday pressed home an attack from a low altitude on two German destroyers escorting supply ships off the Dutch coast.

Their bombs were seen to strike home, and one of the enemy warships was later seen spouting a great volume of smoke and came to a standstill, says an Air Ministry communique. Four aircraft are missing.

Bombs were dropped on a factory and railway yards at Moppel near the Zuider Zee and other targets were the Denhelder docks and the De Kooy aerodrome. One aircraft is missing.

British fighters destroyed an enemy bomber off the Dutch coast. One fighter is missing.

Daring Raid on Emden

A new Stirling heavy bomber of the R.A.F. Bomber Command carried out a daring and successful daylight attack on Emden yesterday, it is learned here.

The aircraft came down to a low altitude and dropped a heavy load of bombs, then opened with machine-gun fire from a height of 1,500 feet.

The R.A.F. are believed to have carried out offensive patrols on the other side of the Channel again yesterday.—Reuter.

Nazi Raids Said Prelude To Invasion

London, Apr. 29.

Britons today believed that the Luftwaffe's raids were taking on an "invasion pattern," and they speculated on the possibility of Germany preparing an attempt to land on the British Isles before the full weight of American aid could be thrown into the balance.

The sharp German attack on Portsmouth, important naval base, on Sunday night, and heavy raids on Plymouth, another base, on three successive nights last week added to the impression that Chancellor Adolf Hitler might be preparing a "final" knockout blow by first attempting to make untenable the important fleet bases on the south, southeast and southwest coasts.

Experts believe that the prerequisite to any invasion attempt would be the smashing of these bases, as well as Royal Air Force bases.

Some believed that the American decision to extend American patrols far into the Atlantic may force Germany's hand sooner than Chancellor Hitler had originally intended.

There has been a marked increase in German daylight raids on R.A.F. aerodromes, according to recent Berlin war communiques.

Despite these trends, however, there were still no signs of serious invasion assembles in north France. The R.A.F. lately has not pounded the invasion ports on the same scale as last summer and autumn.

Some war experts believed that the German invasion, if attempted, would be launched from the coasts of Norway and Holland instead of north France

They pointed out that the R.A.F. daylight offensive sweeps were now being concentrated on German supply ships plying between Norway and Holland.

With the successful conclusion of the Balkan campaign, the Luftwaffe would be able to reinforce its squadrons in north France considerably and intensify raids on Britain.

Authorized quarters in Berlin recently stated that Britain would not be allowed a breathing spell now that the spring offensive has begun and that the war would end with a total German victory this year.

Since this entails the fall of Britain, an invasion some time this year looms as a bigger possibility than at any time since the capitulaton of France.—United Press.

Plymouth Again Suffers

London, Apr. 29.

Plymouth, which was subjected to German raids on three nights in succession last week, was again visited by the Luftwaffe last night. The raid began late in the evening and within the first 15 minutes a large number of incendiary bombs were dropped, followed by oil bombs and high-explosives, in the face of an intense barrage of anti-aircraft fire.

Two bombers are believed to have been shot down during the raid.

An attack is also reported from a town on the south coast.

Nazi Raids Slacken

A few bombs were dropped on the north-east coast of Scotland and the east and north-east coast of England, but there was very small damage. A few people were injured, says an official British communique.

Raiders were reported over a South-west town and districts in East Anglia where a few bombs were dropped. Up to a late hour there was again no alert in London.

Channel Gun Duel

A bombardment of Dover today developed into the heaviest since last autumn, continuing with unabated fury after three and a half hours. After three hours, the Germans replaced single shells with four-gun and six-gun salvoes which were fired at intervals of about three minutes.

Flashes and a column of smoke across the channel showed a German battery at Calais in action. British long-range guns fired several shells at the French coast.—Reuter.

Portsmouth Digs Out

Portsmouth, Apr. 29.

Portsmouth townsfolk yesterday rummaged through wreckage of homes, searching for loved ones and what few possessions could be salvaged from one of this port's worst raids of the war.

Toward evening, survivors joined with hundreds of previous raid survivors in the hills surrounding the smoking town to sleep in schools, barns, private houses, and even in the fields.

The raid on Sunday night and early Monday, was briefer than most such German assaults, but during the half hour of its height, high explosives rained down every few seconds.

In one section of the city every dwelling along dozens of streets was demolished. The death toll was growing hourly as rescue squads uncovered more bodies. Rescuers were still digging last night in the wreckage of a large hotel where an unknown number of guests were buried alive.

Seven rescuers were killed when a bomb hit them while digging in the ruins of another building.

Three hospitals were hit. One raider was shot down in flames over the sea and another was reported to have been destroyed.—United Press.

German Warning to Switzerland

Berlin, Apr. 29.

Carrying on Axis threats to Switzerland, the diplomatic correspondent of the "Boorsen-Zeitung" urges the Swiss to take a lesson from the "catastrophe of Yugoslavia", and criticizes the government who are "negligently allowing the population access to anti-German suicidal opinions."

Declaring that important newspapers, organizations and prominent persons, "continue to side with Germany's enemies and to challenge Germany." The correspondent says: "every sensible Swiss must realize that the position of his country is not such that one can indulge in this luxurious form of foreign policy."—Reuter.

Air Battle Over Malta

London, Apr. 29.

A bomber with a fighter escort was intercepted by British fighters over Malta yesterday and one Messerschmitt is believed to have been destroyed. Pieces of the plane were shot away by machine-gun fire. A communique issued in Malta states it is improbable that the plane returned to its base.—Reuter.

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The European War, April 30.

75 Per Cent. Evacuated

Successful British Withdrawal Revealed by Mr. Anthony Eden; Total Casualties 3,000

London, Apr. 30.

OF 60,000 Birtish troops in Greece, at least 45,000 have already been successfully evacuated, it was stated in authoritative quarters this afternoon.

In the first official statement on the evacuation, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, declared in reply to a question in the House of Commons today that the decision to withdraw the British forces was taken in full agreement with the Greek Government. He said:—

"Pending any statement that may be made in the course of next week's debate, I think that the House should know at once that on April 21 the Greek Prime Minister communicated this note to His Majesty's Minister in Athens:—

"The Greek Government, while expressing to the British Government and the Imperial troops their gratitude for their aid which they had extended to Greece....are obliged to make the following statement:—

"After having conducted a victorious battle against strongly superior enemy forces for more than six months, the Greek Army has now reached the stage of exhaustion and, moreover, finds itself completely deprived of certain resources indispensable in the pursuit of war, such as munitions, motorized vehicles and aeroplanes, resources with which it was inadequately supplied from the outbreak of hositilities.

Impossible to Continue

"That state of affairs made it impossible for the Greeks to continue the struggle with any chance of success and deprived them of all hope of being able to lend some assistance to their valiant Allies.

"At the same time, in view of the limited aviation at their disposal, and in view of the extent of the front heroically defended by them, the Imperial forces have an absolute need for the assistance of the Greek army, without which they could not prolong their own resistance for more than a few days.

"In these conditions, the continuation of the struggle, while being incapable of producing any useful effect, would have no other result than to bring about the collapse of the Greek Army and bloodshed useless to the Allied forces.

"Consequently, the Royal Government is obliged to state that further sacrifice of the British Expeditionary Force would be in vain, and that its withdrawal in time seems to be rendered necessary by present conditions."

Mr. Eden then concluded his reply with the remark:—"from this document the House will see that the decision to withdraw the British Forces from Greece was taken in full agreement with and in conformity with the wishes of the Greek Government."

Britons Landed

Small parties of British troops from Greece have landed on the Palestine coast, according to a German radio claim today.

The British withdrawal from Greece is continuing satisfactorily, it was officially revealed in Cairo this afternoon.

In actual fighting in Greece, the total of British casualties, killed and wounded, is 3,000, it was authoritatively learned in London today.

Three divisions of British troops are still resisting in the Peloponnesus, according to the Turin newspaper "Stampa," this morning. It says they occupy a line running across the centre of the peninsula from Agulinizza, on the Ionian Sea, to Argos, north of Nauplia, and possess as embarkation ports only Nauplia and Kalamata.

Nazi Claim

In Greece, German motorized forces have reached the southern harbours of the Peloponnesus and prevented further evacuation of the British by sea, claims a German High Command communique.

It adds that up to now 5,000 British troops have been taken prisoner in this action, besides numerous Serbs.

Withdrawal Continues

There has been no news of the operations in Greece since last night's communique from Cairo which stated that British and Anzac troops were continuing their withdrawal.

Commenting on the situation in the Balkans, the Moscow Radio says that, despite the loss of their positions in Greece, the situation of British in the East Mediterranean remains stable.

The Axis advance through the Western desert, according to the Moscow Radio, was still fraught with enormous difficulties, while control of the Red Sea secured a lifeline for supplies and reinforcements for the British armies in Egypt.—Reuter.

Nazis Need a Rest

Istanbul, Apr. 28.

While the centre of the war in southeastern Europe was expected to shift soon from Greece to Turkey, observers here believed that Germany would seek a breathing spell to rest her troops before launching an attempt to seize additional Aegean Sea islands.

Thirty-thousand wounded have been sent back to Rumania and 20,000 to Bulgaria. Before embarking on the next campaign, the German Army will need a rest, it was pointed out —Domei.

Greek Manifesto

Candia, Apr. 30.

"Our struggle is hard, but victory is certain," declared Aristide Dimitratos, Secretary-General of the National Labour Confederation of Greece, in a manifesto issued in Crete for Labour Day:

The manifesto says: "Workers of Great Britain and other Allied countries: we make a vow that May 1, 1942 will make the end of frightful carnage and the triumph of moral forces and social justice."

Addressing himself to the workers of subjugated Greece, Dimitratos promised: "we will remain trusty soldiers in the fight for your national and social emancipation."

The manifesto was also addressed to workers in America, Russia and all neutral countries, to whom Dimitratos says "it is in you we place our trust during this implacable struggle." —Reuter.

Position Stable

Cairo, Apr. 30.

"Operations in Greece are still continuing and I can make no statement beyond that contained in the communique," the military spokesman stated last night.—Reuter.

Second Dunkirk Avoided

Stockholm, Apr. 30.

"The British forces, which reached Greek ports, apparently had time to embark without having to organize fortified camps to cover their embarkation," writes the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm "Tidningen."—Reuter.

Counter Government Formed

Budapest, Apr. 30.

The Greek radio, in a broadcast heard here yesterday, announced that General Kollakoglu had formed a counter Government in Athens.

General Kollakoglu was heard to broadcast a proclamation to the people charging the Greek Royal Family with cowardly flight in the midst of catastrophe and denying the right of King George II to represent the nation any longer. He appealed to all soldiers and civilians to cease fighting.—United Press.

May Enter Combat Zones

Patrol Craft Will Operate Where Necessary for Defence of Western Hemisphere, States Roosevelt

Washington, Apr. 30.

UNITED States warships may enter combat zones if necessary in the interests of the defence of the Western Hemisphere, President Roosevelt announced at a press conference yesterday.

Sending of warships into combat areas arose in a discussion of Tuesday's statement by Admiral Harold Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, about the neutrality patrol. President Roosevelt said he stated last week that a year and a half ago there was some patrolling 1,000 miles from the eastern shore of Delaware.

Asked whether or not there had been any extension of the patrol since, the President said he could not tell since it was purely an operational matter. He repeated several times that operations would go as far as necessary into the high seas for defence of the Western Hemisphere. They would go into combat zones if necessary. The President said the area of combat activities delineated by Germany round the British Isles had nothing to do with United States warships.

They could go into it if necessary for defence of the Western Hemisphere but that did not mean they were going in.

President Roosevelt revealed that he was appointing Mr. Emile Schram, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as Assistant Director of priorities in the Office of Production Management. Mr. Schram will remain head of the corporation.

Asked whether or not be deemed it advisable to transfer part of the Coast Guard to the Navy, the President replied that some announcement might be made on this subject soon. He said he knew nothing about a possibility of more warships being transferred to Britain shortly.

Wide Patrol Area

Admiral Stark, U.S. Chief of Naval Operations, has disclosed to correspondents here that United States neutrality patrols are operating at some points as much as 2,000 miles from American shores.

Admiral Stark indicated that, generally, patrol vessels are operating about half way across the Atlantic "from high latitudes to the Antarctic."

Asked to explain this statement, Admiral Stark said that the patrol line had been moved substantially eastward, if present operations in the Atlantic were compared with those of a few weeks ago.

He also declared: "The more efficient we are, the more ships we shall have to give away."

Substantial portions of the United States naval expansion programme were running ahead of schedule, Admiral Stark told the United States Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

The United States would share its resources to the limit of its security, he added. This statement caused speculation whether further transfers of naval vessels to Britain was imminent. Admiral Stark also said: "We are working for a balanced fleet with a proper proportion of capital ships, cruisers, aircraft carriers, submarines, light craft, fast auxiliaries and under-water defences. Our aircraft carrier programme alone will give us the most mobile, most powerful fleet air arm in existence."—Reuter.

Sinking of U.S. Ships Threatened

Berlin, Apr. 30.

"Roosevelt's plans will have but one result—the quick and certain sinking of American ships." This threat was made in the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" yesterday in an article dealing with the American proposals to speed up supplies to Britain.

The newspaper adds: "Americans should cherish no illusions. Whether sailing alone or escorted by warships all consignments traversing the Atlantic are good for sinking."

It claimed that weapons of the German blockade lurk on all the routes between Britain and America, and that it is time Americans realized what confronts shipping when Roosevelt's plans mature.—Reuter.

Nazi Press Criticism

Berlin, Apr. 30.

The German press in recent weeks has been sharpening its attitude toward the United States, not only in editorials but in news stories.

Editorial comment has been criticizing American "war agitation" which was attributed to "Jewish plutocrats" in Washington and New York.

The news stories have given prominence to all efforts to prevent the United States from entering the war. Isolationist statements by Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh and Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat of Montana, and organizations with similar views have been "played up".

The most recent high point in the press attack against the United States followed the speeches of Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy and Mr. Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture.—United Press.

Japanese Criticism

Tokyo, Apr. 30.

Following "Chugai Shogyo" and "Kokumin" editorials on American patrolling, the influential "Asahi" today deplored the recent United States announcement of her intention to pursue the patrolling system to neutral zones.

The paper said: "If the United States intends to use the patrol or convoy system, there are many dangers. Not only that, but it would not be too much to say that its effectiveness is questionable."

The paper added that with the large theatre of German blockade operations against Britain by submarines, aeroplanes and warships, the probability of a clash with American warships was great.

According to the "Asahi" editorial the weaknesses of the United States convoy system were (1), that American warships would not be convoying merchantmen as far as Britain; (2), the lack of bottoms, and (3), the inability to supply an adequate quantity of arms before the end of this year or the beginning of the next.

"The problem of course would be entirely different if they were only trying to sell war to the people and by so doing prepare for war participation," concluded the "Asahi."—Domei.

Axis Advance in Egypt

Enemy Forces Experiencing Difficulties of Desert Warfare; Situation Viewed Optimistically

Cairo, Apr. 30.

ITALIAN-GERMAN troops on the Egyptian frontier, the military spokesman said last night, had reached a point about five miles east of Sollum and had halted there. It was difficult to determine whether the halt is due to the harassing action of the British patrols, R.A.F. bombing, supply problems or sandstorms. The halt was probably due to a combination of all four factors.

The enemy troops were now spread out in a long straggling line from Tripoli to Sollum with minor groups round Bardia and Tobruk. The head of their advance consists of three columns—one on the coastal road, and two on a higher escarpment. All three have halted near Sollum.

The German troops particularly, the spokesman continued, were now experiencing the difficulties of desert warfare, namely the shortage of water, transport problems and that hot dusty wind, which, according to an Arab proverb, justifies wife murder if it continues for five days.

The situation in Libya generally, the spokesman said, was viewed in Cairo with calm optimism.

In Abyssinia, the Italians have bolted in all directions following the capture of Dessie. Their difficulties are further increased by opposition from patriot forces now arising in all kinds of unexpected places. An Italian retreat toward Italian Somaliland would involve the crossing of a depression below sea level in burning heat by one route and almost equal difficulties by any other available route.

When R.A.F. planes attacked Junkers troop-carrying planes embarking troops at Benina aerodrome near Benghazi on Monday, one plane was destroyed and a number of others was severely damaged.

Considerable casualties were inflicted among the troops, adds a R.A.F. communique.

R.A.F. fighters shot down a Messerschmitt fighter over Malta on Monday.

In Abyssinia both the R.A.F. and South African Air Force continue to give support to successful ground operations. South African fighters machine gunned and damaged enemy aircraft on the Gimma aerodrome and motor-transport concentrations between Batie and Tandho.

R.A.F. bombers bombed and machine-gunned enemy positions and tronches in the Chiaga area. One fighter is missing from Monday's operations—Reuter.

Cautious Axis Advance

London, Apr. 30.

Authoritative sources here yesterday described the Axis advance in Egypt as "most cautious."

Three small Axis columns which crossed the border on Saturday, were converging on "Hell Fire Pass", just above Sollum, and only progressed five or six miles in three days. Apparently they made no further progress yesterday as British mobile units continued "henpecking" them, it was said.

The columns apparently consisted mostly of Italians. They were permitted to take Sollum without serious resistance because it was militarily unimportant and extremely hard to defend effectively, said authoritative sources.

The same sources also said that Axis troops were finding Australian raids from Tobruk "rather more than they like." It was emphasized that Tobruk was not closely invested on the land side.—Uuited Press.

Axis Thrown Back

With Reuter's Correspondent With British Forces Somewhere in Western Desert—Apr. 28. (Delayed in Transmission).

The first German-Italian attempt to dash across the Egyptian frontier resulted in a sharp rebuff for the enemy.

A mobile column yesterday swept down an escarpment which runs close to the sea at Sollum and tried to break through along a coastal road. The enemy thus exposed their right flank to one of the most famous regiments of the British Army and when they came up against frontal opposition they had to retreat hastily to their former positions. They retired under heavy fire and suffered very heavy casualties.

British armoured forces are meanwhile sweeping ceaselessly across the great desert plateau on top of the escarpment to counter any attempt to circle round our left flank. At the moment the Germans are apparently pausing to think where next to direct their own and the Italians' efforts.

A feat which was described by a senior R.A.F. officer as "the most outstanding example of personal initiative and daring I have yet seen was performed today by a Canadian pilot. The pilot, who was flying on reconnaissance a newly arrived American plane, saw a large number of Junkers 52's (troop carrying planes) lined up wing to wing on the Benina aerodrome near Benghazi. He asked his crew whether they were willing to attack despite the fact that the fight was purely a reconnaissance one.

"Sure, let's have a crack at them," was the reply. He thereupon dived down from 12,000 feet until he was only 50 feet above the ground and flew straight across the line of German planes out of which troops were just stepping.

His guns set fire to one plane and several others were enveloped in smoke. The troops, apparently flabbergasted by the sudden attack, had no time to raise their Tommy guns and crumpled up all along the line. The gunner reported he saw at least 200 men fall when they were hit.

This is the largest collection of aircraft seen at the Libyan aerodrome and indicates the extent to which the Germans find it necessary to stiffen the Italians.

Mr. Churchill's speech on Sunday, which is taken to mean that we do not intend to adopt a defensive attitude here, has caused the greatest satisfaction among the troops who are not in the least intimidated by the superior numbers against them and who are all as keen as possible to get to grips with the "Jerries."—Reuter.

Mannheim Pounded Again by R.A.F.

London, Apr. 30.

Bombers of the Royal Air Force last night subjected Mannheim, the important industrial and communications centre in southwest Germany, to a heavy attack. It is authoritatively stated here that the British Aircraft attacked "in force."

Among the large number of bombs dropped were some of the latest and most powerful type. Large fires were started.

Other British aircraft last night attacked oil stores at Rotterdam. One British bomber is missing.

In daylight yesteday, many attacks were made on shipping. One supply ship of about 5,000 tons was set on fire and several others were damaged.

The official German News Agency states that many civilians were killed and wounded and numerous dwellings destroyed or damaged in last night's R.A.F. raid over Germany.

Brest Bombed Again

Attacks by a bomber and Coastal Command aircraft on Brest where the German battleships, Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, are lying were made yesterday without the loss of any aircraft, says an official communique.

During Tuesday's operations by aircraft of the Fighter Command, four medium-sized ships encountered north of Dunkirk were bombed and machine-gunned despite thick clouds and rain, announced, the Air Ministry News Service. As the bombers turned for home a number of Messerschmitts tried to intercept them but were beaten off.—Reuter.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

Savage Attack on Plymouth

Seven German Planes Shot Down Over Britain In Night; 29,000 Killed in Raids So Far

London, Apr. 30.

FOR the second night in succession, Plymouth was the principal target of German raiders last night. The Air Ministry says the port was severely raided and a number of fires were started. "It is feared that casualties will prove heavy and that a large number of persons have lost their lives."

Seven German aircraft were brought down during the night—three by fighters and four by anti-aircraft fire.

Referring to raids over other parts of Britain, a communique states that bombs were dropped at points in southwest and southern England, East Anglia and South Wales. Some damage was done, and at one place in South Wales there were a number of casualties, and some persons were killed.

Twenty-nine thousand civilians have been killed and 40,000 injured throughout Britain up to the end of March by bombing. Disclosing these figures today, the Health Minister, Mr. Ernest Brown, added that in 400 hospitals and institutions of all kinds in Greater London casualties among patients totalled only 430, 235 of whom were killed and 195 injured—the majority only slightly.

During intensive and indiscriminate attacks on London during the past eight months, the Minister added, many hospitals had been damaged, but because of very elaborate precautions taken to meet conditions of heavy raiding, risk inside hospitals was less than outside.

Plymouth Evacuation

A large part of Plymouth, the Nazi bombers' main target recently, is to be declared an evacuation area, following four raids in eight nights.

Ten thousand school children are to be moved immediately to rural areas in Devon and Cornwall. Mothers with children, expectant mothers and old-age pensioners who wish to make their own arrangements will be assisted to evacuate.

A decision to this effect was reached last night at a conference between the city's emergency committee and a representative of the Ministry of Health.

Latest reports indicate that Monday night's raid caused widespread damage, particularly in areas already hit, and many people are feared to have been killed. Nevertheless casualties were not so heavy as during any of last week's raids.

It is now confirmed that four German aircraft were destroyed during the raid on Plymouth on Monday night, three of these by anti-aircraft gunfire, says an Air Ministry communique.

Although there was a certain amount of activity by enemy aircraft during the day yesterday near the southeast coast, there were no reports of bombs having been dropped.—Reuter.

Port Terribly Damaged

Plymouth, Apr. 30.

On Monday night I saw Plymouth while it was being raided. I thought that in parts it was worse than Coventry, writes H. L. Percy, United Press Staff Correspondent.

Yesterday when I looked around, I found the town far more damaged. If the Germans coined the word "Coventrated" to describe the attack on Coventry, there isn't word to describe what was done to parts of Plymouth.

I am not trying to present a picture of the whole town razed flat with only ruins and no life. Plymouth isn't like that. In certain parts life is normal, homes are untouched and children play around sandbags.

But in areas hit, it is stark ruin. Something from hell. Something that makes you sick. It reminded me of pictures of French towns ravaged by the last war. At times Plymouth looked like a derelick film set.

Monday night's raid added little damage to that already done. Local persons said the raid wasn't bad at all, but I think one becomes hardened.

Officially undisclosed statistics, however, show that casualties and damage were not as bad as on any of the three terrible nights last week. If another house was flattened or a building burned out, it didn't seem to matter. It certainly didn't show in a town filled with streets lined with nothing but wrecked buildings.—United Press.

Russia Stops Transit of War Supplies

Moscow, Apr. 30.

No war materials in future will be allowed to pass in transit through the Soviet Union, under a decree signed yesterday by M. Mikoyan, Commissar of Foreign Trade.

Munitions, aircraft parts and accessories, machine tools for making munitions, explosives and poisons come under the decree. Transit of other goods will be allowed but only with special authorization or trade agreement.—Reuter.

Decree Puzzles London

London, Apr. 30.

Leading diplomatic experts here yesterday were frankly baffled by the Soviet decree forbidding transit of war materials via the Soviet Union.

They said the decree permitted two interpretations which apparently conflicted.

Firstly, it could be a Russian gesture of appeasement to Germany, insofar as it blocked transit via Russia of Swedish armaments destined for Turkey. Reliable sources last week reported that Moscow had consented to that traffic.

If such traffic now was forbidden, it would impede Turkish resistance to Germany. Although diplomats did not believe Swedish arms shipments to Turkey were planned on a big scale, the decree would clearly hurt Turkey. This would imply a radical departure from Russia's previous encouragement of Turkish defence measures, and would suggest that a Soviet-German understanding had been reached regarding Turkey's fate. Evidence of any such understanding hitherto had been lacking.

Experts agreed that the decree could be of far greater importance in blocking German-Japanese arms traffic, which was assumed to be almost in a one-way direction toward Japan.

Such application of the decree would somewhat hamper Japan's war with China, and would be in accordance with Russia's interests, but it also would deprive Japan of war supplies for possible use against Britain and America, for whose security Moscow had shown no excessive solicitude.

Another impression was that the decree might make its essential anti-Axis character palatable to Germany by operating against Turkey.

Iran and Afghanistan also were affected, as the decree cut them off from the potential armaments sources of Germany, Japan and Sweden.—United Press.

Tokyo "Mildly Surprised"

Tokyo, Apr. 30.

While official information has not yet been received, competent authorities are mildly astonished regarding the Soviet decree banning the transit of war materials through Russia.

It is said, however, that economic negotiations with the Soviet Government are continuing although it is believed they are not concerned with war materials. It is pointed out that the Soviet decree mentions certain exceptions by special authorization or trade agreement, and Japan will probably be unaffected.

Evening papers here published Moscow despatches on the decree without comment. They also carried a London report quoting observers as saying that the Soviet move may possibly be in retaliation for Germany's seizure of the Balkans.—Reuter.

Axis Shipping Suffers

42,000 Tons of Enemy Vessels Sunk or Damaged During One Week in Northern Waters

London, Apr. 30.

MORE than 42,000 tons of enemy shipping have been sunk or damaged in daylight operations by British planes during the week of April 17 to 23 over enemy waters from Norway to France.

Thirty successful attacks on Axis shipping by units of the Fleet and the R.A.F. are reported by official sources during the week ending April 27.

The biggest single episode was the naval bombardment of Tripoli at dawn on April 21 when three transports were set on fire, of which one was seen to sink, an ammunition ship exploded, a supply ship sunk, another seriously on fire and a destroyer heavily hit.

Other naval successes included the torpedoing of a 10,000-ton tanker, a 6,000-ton supply ship and a 7,000-ton ammunition ship in the Mediterranean, all announced on April 22.

A fully laden tanker on its way to Tripoli was sunk by the submarine Tetrarch and a heavily laden blockade-running oil tanker of more than 10,000 tons was sunk by the submarine Urge.

At least six ships were hit off Norway, including a 3,000-ton supply ship left sinking and a 1,500-ton tanker almost certainly destroyed.

Low Level Attack

In a very low level attack on a heavily escorted convoy of three ships some miles west of Heligoland on April 25 the largest vessel was set on fire and almost certainly destroyed and another hit in the stern and severely damaged.

Off the Dutch coast at least nine vessels were bombed. Three hits were registered on a 8,000-ton supply ship in a convoy and a 4,000-ton vessel in a convoy off the Frisian islands was damaged.

The week's most sensational attack was delivered at dawn on April 25 from a height of 25 feet on a 1,600-ton supply ship one mile up the Nieuwe Waterweg canal between the Hook of Holland and Rotterdam. Smaller ships were attacked with bombs and machine-guns in the same operation.—Reuter.

Empire Solidly Behind Britain

Sydney, Apr. 30.

"This is an opportunity to give the lie to German propagandists who are saying that there is disunity between Britain and Australia," said the acting Prime Minister, Mr. Fadden, launching a £35,000,000 loan and a recruiting campaign at a monster "win-the-war" rally at Sydney Town Hall.

Mr. Fadden added: "When the full story of Greece can be told, no one will be ashamed; there is a credit as well as a debit said," and then announced that £10,500,000 had already been subscribed to the loan, and that military enlistment had increased throughout Australia.

Mr. Herbert Evatt, a Labour member of the Advisory War Council, declared that Australians are intent on a united war effort, and that party politics had receded into the background. They were determined to demonstrate to friends and enemies alike their essential unity. The deputy Federal Labour Leader, Mr. Forde, proclaimed Labour's attitude as "complete and indissoluble unity with the Allies."

Meanwhile, further evidence of the close co-operation between the British and Dominion Governments relating to military operations is given in the resolution passed by the New Zealand War Council, which, after hearing the statement by the New Zealand Premier, passed a resolution in full support of the Governments decision to send New Zealand troops to Greece.—Reuter.

Canadian Pledge

Ottawa, Apr. 30.

Canada has pledged itself to finance the bulk of British purchases in Canada, estimated at $1,500,000,000, declared the Canadian Finance Minister, Mr. Isley, in presenting Canada's third war budget yesterday.

Speaking of Britain's difficulty in obtaining Canadian dollars the Minister said that Britain's deficit in this connection was $795,000,000. Despite that there was unfortunate that Britain should be unable to purchase vitally needed supplies in Canada because of a lack of Canadian dollars, the Minister said that Canada would meet such a proportion of that total deficit as Britain herself would be unable to meet by transfer of gold or United States dollars to Canada.

Mr. Isley praised the new arrangement with the United States as "a magificent contribution to our common struggle." At the end of the fiscal year, Canada's balance of payments with the United States showed a deficit of probably $478,000,000. Canada's total war bill for the current fiscal year is estimated at $1,450,000,000. Revenue reached the unprecedented total of $871,571,000, and the year's deficit was $395,056,000.—Reuter.

The European War, May 1.

80 Per Cent. B.E.F. Evacuated

At Least 48,000 Men Now Ready to Resume Fight in New Areas; Mr. Churchill's Statement

London, May 1.

AT least 48,000 men of the British and Imperial Force which was landed in Greece are already in new areas where they can continue to take an active part in the war. They have retained their fighting equipment. They are entirely unperturbed by their struggle against overwhelming odds and are convinced of their superiority over the Germans, both as individuals or as units and formations. All these details were given in a communique issued in Cairo in the early hours of this morning.

The communique repeated the fact revealed by Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, yesterday that the Empire contingents were withdrawn from Greece in full agreement with the wishes of the Greek Government, and it described how the embarkation had to take place from open beaches against continued enemy pressure on land and heavy and repeated attacks from the air.

Only the courage of the services made the operation possible. The Royal Merchant Marine showed great devotion in face of the attack and the R.A.F. and the Air Arm, although heavily outnumbered, provided convoys for protection during their passage and convoyed key personnel from Greece with transport aircraft.

The withdrawal could only be effected with large losses of vehicles and heavy equipment, but the communique says that these would soon be replaced. "In such circumstances as these, the rear-guard which covered the operation may have to sacrifice themselves to allow the reembakation of others."

But in stating that 80 per cent. of the original force had been safely conveyed to new areas, the communique points out that this is a minimum figure and that full results cannot yet be given.

Mr. Churchill's Statement

Eighty per cent. of the original Empire force in Greece already has been safely withdrawn, it is officially announced from Cairo.

Previously, the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, had stated in the House of Commons yesterday that at least three-quarters of the British troops had been evacuated, though heavy equipment had been left behind.

The Prime Minister made the amazing disclosure that British forces suffered only about 3,000 casualties in the actual fighting, principally on Mount Olympus, round Grevena and at Thermopylae.

60,000 Landed

The Prime Minister declared: "Up to the moment when the evacuation was seen to be inevitable, we had landed about 60,000 men in Greece including one New Zealand and one Australian division. Of these at least 45,000 have been evacuated." (Cheers).

"Considering our air force was, through the superiority of the enemy force, compelled to leave the airfields from which it could alone effectively cover the retreat of the troops, and that only a small portion could be used to cover points of embarkation, this must be considered remarkable.

Discipline Unbroken

"The conduct of the troops, especially the rear-guard, in fighting their way for so many miles to the sea merits the highest praise. In the first instance where air bombing, prolonged day after day, has failed to break the discipline and order of marching columns, who, besides being thus assailed from the air, were pursued by no less than three German armoured divisions as well as the whole strength of German mechanized forces which could be brought to bear.

Heavy Nazi Casualties

"In the actual fighting, principally on Mount Olympus, round Grevena and at Thermopylae, about 3,000 casualties killed and wounded are reported to have been suffered by our troops. This was a very small part of the losses inflicted on the Germans, who on several occasions, sometimes for two days at a time, were brought to a standstill by forces one-fifth of their number. Nor does it take any account of German losses incurred in their assaults upon the Greek and Yugoslav armies.

"I dare say that it is possible to give a fuller account in the debate next week, but I think I have said enough to show that, painful as are our losses, we have much to be thankful for, and the Empire forces have much to be proud of." (Loud cheers).

When asked whether that meant that 45,000 had successfully reached their bases, Mr. Churchill replied: "I believe that is so. Indeed, I think I am well within the figure."

Replying to another query, the Prime Minister said that heavy equipment could not of course be removed, but "the Germans are not short of heavy equipment."

252 Nazi Planes Downed

Two hundred and fifty-two German and Italian aircraft have been destroyed in the Balkans and Africa during April.

In the Western Desert, 81 were shot down by British fighters, 11 were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire and 31 destroyed on the ground.

In Greece and Albania, British fighters accounted for 55 enemy planes, while 10 more Italian aircraft were destroyed on their own aerodromes.

The Air Ministry news service giving these facts says that a great part of the destruction in East Africa was achieved by the South African Air Force, which was particularly active throughout the campaign in attacking Italian aerodromes.

In addition to the R.A.F. and South Africans, units of the Royal Australian, Rhodesian and Free French air forces played their part in all these operations.

British losses for the month totalled 58, but in many instances the pilots returned safely.

Greece Enemy-occupied

Greece, except Crete, is to be regarded as enemy-occupied territory for the purpose of the Trading with the Enemy Act, and of the blockade, announced the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Economic Warfare yesterday.—Reuter.

Evacuation Continues

Cairo, May 1.

British warplanes were escorting ships evacuating the British Expeditionary Force from Greece, it was indicated yesterday in an R.A.F. communique.

"Constant convoy patrols" were being flow in certain areas of the Mediterranean where German aircraft attacks were repeatedly repulsed, the communique said. Evacuation operations in Greece were continuing "satisfactorily," said another communique.—United Press.

German Losses Colossal

Melbourne, May 1.

Advices received here show Germany's colossal losses of men and machines in Greece, according to a joint statement by the acting Prime Minister, Mr. A. W. Fadden, and the Minister of the Interior Mr. H. S. Foll. Operations were conducted with lower British losses than might be expected for the military results obtained.—Reuter.

Malta Suffers Heavy Night Raid

Malta, May 1.

Malta had its heaviest night raid on Tuesday night. Further damage was done to civilian property and eight civilians were killed and 19 seriously injured.

It is officially stated that two German bombers and probably a fighter have been destroyed over Malta in the last 24 hours.

One of the bombers, a Junkers 88, was first hit by anti-aircraft fire and then finished off by fighters during Tuesday night's raid. The crew of four bailed out and were taken prisoner.—Reuter.

Axis Raiders Reported In Indian Ocean

New York, Apr. 30.

Naval circles here reveal that seven British ships and one Yugoslav vessel, with a total displacement of 57,259 tons, have been recently sunk in the Indian Ocean by Axis raiders while carrying foodstuffs to Great Britain. These circles specify that the ships were sunk either by a German pocket-battleship or by armed merchantmen.—Havas Telemondial.

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Nazi Drive to Suez Seen

London, May 1.

The Press Association diplomatic correspondent today claimed that Chancellor Adolf Hitler was preparing to launch a main attack on Egypt and the Suez Canal within six or ten days.

German troops would use Syria as their starting base and would cut through Palestine and simultaneously would begin a high-powered offensive from Libya, including the use of air-borne troops, he said.

Meanwhile, there were reports here that Chancellor Hitler's plans in Spain were going far beyond the transit of a moderately-sized force to Gibraltar and envisaged the despatch and transport of vast German armies for the conquest of Africa.

The Germans' major strength obviously was on land and the Germans were reported to be finding it too much of a risk to send troops and equipment from Sicily by air and sea to north Africa.

Military experts suggested that the Germans intended to move many divisions across Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia to Libya and Egypt for a major offensive against the Suez.

Even with the British-controlled Gibraltar on the right flank, the German might transport big armies aboard ships from the southern Spanish coast across the 80-mile wide western extremity of the Mediterranean to Morocco, they said.—United Press.

Tobruk Defences Pierced

Cairo, May 1.

The enemy penetrated the outer defences of Tobruk this morning, states the latest communique, "Enemy infantry in some strength, supported by numerous tanks, launched an attack yesterday evening, and the penetration was effected by this morning. Details are not available and fighting is continuing.

"In the Sollum area, British patrols were again active, inflicting casualties and damage on the enemy.

"Operations to link up our northern and southern columns converging on a defensive position held by the enemy in the region of Amba Alagi are continuing although progress has again been held up by many road demolitions. In the southern areas, our pursuit continues, and the number of prisoners is daily increasing."

Units captured Sokota on Sunday last inflicting many casualties on the enemy. A further 515 prisoners were taken of which 400 were colonial troops who immediately volunteered to enter the Emperor's service. In all other areas the activity of our troops and patriot forces continue steadily to clear the country of isolated detachments."

Deserters Increase

During the past few months, it is reported, deserters from the enemy in Abyssinia have been coming over in ever-increasing numbers to join the Emperor's army. The latest arrivals, the 400 Italian colonial troops referred to in the British communique, are from Fort Mota, which was captured a few days ago.

Many native troops were forced into military service by the Italians after the occupation of Abyssinia. They seized the first opportunity to rejoin the Emperor, and many brought with them their arms and ammunition, supplied to them by the Italians.

The Axis troops on Egyptian soil are still halted around Sollum and are continually harassed by British armed patrols, and concentrations along the coast road are shelled by the Navy.

The sun daily rises higher, the desert sands get hotter and sandstorms make it difficult to keep engines cool and in any case the air is too hot to cool the radiators.

These factors are creating difficulties for the Germans particularly who are not accustomed to desert warfare.

In Abyssinia, the rounding up of Italians continues. Another isolated garrison was captured at Sokota on the Asmara-Dessie road to the south of Amba Alagi. Difficult country thereabouts prevents a rear attack on Amba Alagi.

Light rains are beginning to fall, particularly in south Abyssinia, but the heavy rains are not due till mid May. The present rain is having some effect on the roads and tracks in southern Abyssinia.—Reuter.

8,000 Captured at Dessie

Dessie, May 1.

Italian prisoners taken during the capture of Dessie so far counted total 8,000. Enemy dead number at least 400. Capture of the town was achieved entirely by South African infantry, armoured cars and artillery.

The Italian Viceroy, the Duke of Aosta, escaped to Amba Alagi in the sole surviving Savoia aircraft.—Reuter.

BY SAPAJOU

That Sonja Henie Stuff Again?

Germans Taken From U.S. Liner

British Naval Party Boards ss. President Garfield and Removes Four Wanted Men

Honolulu, May 1.

THE flag bedecked President Garfield, arrived here on its maiden voyage yesterday noon with passengers excitedly reciting tales of the ship being halted by a Canadian Cruiser.

The cruiser, Prince Robert, halted the American President Line luxury liner on Tuesday at 2.45 p.m. about 400 miles north-east of here examined the passenger list, and four wanted Germans were quickly found and taken prisoner.

Captain J. E. Murphy said he had "no alternative" but to halt his vessel.

"The Canadian cruiser appeared suddenly about 2 p.m. on the starboard side and flashed its signal lights to halt. We halted," said Captain Murphy.

Mr. Gauss on Board

Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, who is en route to Chungking as the New U.S. Minister to China, and Colonel Samuel Lutz Howard, U.S.M.C., en route to Shanghai to become new commanding officer of the Fourth Marines there, both were aboard the Garfield.

Mr. Gauss said he did not see the actual incident. Col. Howard, said he did not see the cruiser approach but later joined the passengers watching. "They just did it and headed off," was the way Col. Howard described the incident.

The Germans were not over anxious to return to Germany and join the army, the stewards said.

The four Germans removed were Mr. Ewald Flesch, Mr. Werner Naumann, Mr. Hans Sandkamm and Mr. Guenther Katze, formerly employed in South America and held by Immigration authorities in San Francisco since last August, after their arrival from Colombia. The Japanese N.Y.K. line had refused to provide passage across the Pacific for the men, fearing that the British might intercept any ship the men travelled on.—United Press.

No Official Comment

Washington, May 1.

The State Department yesterday declined to comment on removal of four Germans from the American President Line President Garfield by a Canadian auxiliary cruiser near Honolulu on Tuesday, pending receipt of official reports.—United Press.

More British Troops In Iraq

London, May 1.

Further contingents of British troops have arrived without incident at Basra to supplement the forces which were landed recently to open up communications in Iraq, it is disclosed in well-informed circles.

It is stated in London that there is no foundation for the view put forward by the Iraqi authorities that Britain is not entitled to land further troops until the first contingent leaves Iraq. In fact, the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty of Alliance provides that in the event of an imminent danger of war Iraq will give Britain all facilities on Iraqi territory.

The British Ambassador to Iraq has told the Iraq authorities that Britain cannot allow her treaty rights to be impaired. He has been authorized to take any steps he thinks fit to ensure the safety of British women and children.—Reuter.

Fierce Channel Gun Duel

Dover, Apr. 30.

British and German long range guns yesterday thundered in a cross-Channel duel which was the heaviest bombardment in the Dover area since the invasion scare last summer.

The duel ended in mid-afternoon. One village reported that shelling was heaviest between 11 a.m. and noon, with shells falling in groups of three at intervals of only two to three minutes.

Then there was a half hour lull, broken at 1.30 p.m. by the crash of two big shells.

British guns replied. Watchers reported that at least two big fires were started on the French coast and two others apparently aboard ships.

During the heaviest portion of the British bombardment large columns of black smoke between Calais and Boulogne rose 200 to 300 feet into the air, indicating that oil tanks had been hit.

A little later a cloud of steam was seen to shoot into the sky from Boulogne harbour, indicating that a ship was hit.

Still later, two more columns of smoke were seen close to Calais. The smoke columns were observed for 15 minutes. One fire apparently was ashore but the other was close to the cliffs and may have been a ship.

Visibility was exceptionally good at the height of the bombardment and the spire of the Boulogne Cathedral was easily seen with binoculars, said reports.—United Press.

Plymouth Worst "Blitzed" Town

Five Nazi Air Raids in Nine Days; Citizens Leave Ruined Streets at Night for Countryside

Plymouth, May 1.

THIS front-line city on England's south-west shores is assuming the mantle that was Coventry's. On Tuesday night for the fifth night out of the last nine it endured again the full fury of German night bombers.

No provincial city has suffered more concentrated bombing and yesterday Lady Astor, speaking as Lord Mayor of Plymouth, referred to her city as the "worst blitzed town in England." She was sending a message of thanks to Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, for the magnificent help of the Food Ministry in feeding the townspeople from flying food convoys.

Some of the city's streets are nothing more than a desert of dusty rubble. They are streets which the citizens leave for the countryside when night falls. Some have even slept beneath hedges rather than face the horror of night bombing. Many are homeless. The homes of others are damaged. They all join in a tramp to the country and just before dawn come back.

The homeless are a pathetic sight. Some carry their remaining possessions tied into small bundles, some push prams with what is left to them. The streets of this stricken city blazed again on Tuesday night. The flames were fed by oil bombs, then the ground shook to the crash of high explosives. Without even a momentary break this went on for some hours.

The clouds were low so that the targets could not be clearly seen but this was no deterrent to the German bombers which released their loads indiscriminately. Residential areas were shattered. The Germans seem to have been set on destruction of the city.

Food convoys are doing great work in feeding demolition squads, dockers and a large number of workers in some of the worst-hit parts of the town. Thousands of plates of soup and stew, cups of hot tea and sandwiches are being served daily.—Reuter.

"Wiping Out" Attacks

Plymouth, May 1.

Chancellor Hitler's Luftwaffe, apparently intent on wiping Plymouth completely from the map, on Tuesday night and early Wednesday flung hundreds of planes in a savage assault on this south-west English port.

Casualties were mounting steadily yesterday and the death toll was considered at least as high as during any previous raid. Rescuers last night still were digging for trapped victims in scores of places.—United Press.

Kiel Main Target Of R.A.F.

London, May 1.

The German port of Kiel was the main target of R.A.F. Bombers last night, states the Air Ministry. Targets at Berlin, Hamburg and Emden also were attacked.

The raid on the naval base of Kiel was accomplished without loss, announces a communique by the Air Ministry. "Last night, strong forces of the Bomber Command attacked objectives in Germany, the main attack being directed against the Naval base at Kiel. Other objectives included targets in the Berlin area, the industrial centre of Hamburg, and the port of Emden.

"The weather over the continent was found generally unfavourable. None of the aircraft is missing from these night operations.

"Yesterday aircraft of the same Command continued to attack and harass enemy shipping off the Dutch coast. Other aircraft successfully bombed a wireless station on an island off the Norwegian coast. "One aircraft is missing from these daylight operations.

U.S. Plane's Success

American-built "Havoc" fight aircraft carried out on Tuesday night successful attacks on three German aerodromes in northern France from which German planes set out to attack Britain.

At one aerodrome, where night-flying was in progress, a Havoc bombed the flarepath and, when an enemy aircraft came to attack, it received two bursts from the Havoc which sent it crashing to the ground with a violent explosion.

Enemy Planes Surprised

At another aerodrome a Havoc surprised a number of enemy aircraft, some with navigation lights on and others with headlights, which were landing in quick succession down an illuminated flarepath.

The Havoc dropped a stick of high-explosive and incendiary bombs which were seen to burst across the aerodrome just as three enemy aircraft were about to land and two others were taxiing across the landing ground.

The Havocs are a modified version of the Douglas "Boston" medium bomber with a reported speed of over 300 miles an hour and of long-range. It has a tricycle under-carriage for easy landings at night.

No bombs were dropped on Britain during daylight yesterday, says an Air Ministry communique. A small number of German aircraft, flying singly, crossed the coasts at widely separated points but nowhere did they fly far inland. The communique says it is now confirmed that eight enemy aircraft were destroyed on Tuesday night.

German air activity over England last night was very slight. A few single aircraft crossed the north-east coast and dropped bombs, but no damage was done, and there were no casualties.—Reuter.

Five Nazi Ships Hit

London, May 1.

Five German supply ships were hit by British bombs during extensive daylight attacks on Tuesday on shipping off the French, Belgian and Norwegian coasts, the Air Ministry announced yesterday.

The largest of the vessels was around 4,000 tons and was set afire off the Norwegian coast, the Air Ministry said.—United Press.

Successful British Counter-Attack

Cairo, May 2.

In our sector at Tobruk yesterday our troops counter-attacked with such success that the enemy was driven back, losing 11 tanks and sustaining many casualties. In other sectors, fighting is still proceeding. Our patrols have again been active in the Sollum area, states an official communique.—Reuter.

British Minister to Greece in Crete

London, May 1.

Sir Michael Palairet, British Minister to Greece, has arrived in Crete, according to the Ankara Radio. He had already been in conference with the lawful Greek government, the announcer added.—Reuter.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

The European War, May 2.

Beaverbrook Minister of State

Assumes Post as Right-Hand Man of the Prime Minister; Other Changes

London, May 2.

LORD Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, has been appointed Minister of State, in a Cabinet reshuffle which is heartily welcomed by the Press.

Lord Beaverbrook's post has been taken over by Lt.-Colonel John Theodore Cuthbert Moore-Brabazon, Minister of Transport: Mr. Ronald Hibbert Cross, Minister of Shipping, has been appointed High Commissioner for Australia. Mr. Frederick James Leathers, Coal Adviser to the Ministry of Shipping, becomes Minister of Shipping and Transport combined.

The office of Minister of State, to which Lord Beaverbrook has been appointed, is rarely employed, and his new title undoubtedly was chosen because it was essential to find another name for a non-departmental office. Others in this category are: Mr. C. R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons: Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council: and Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister without Portfolio.

Mr. Leathers comes from outside politics to a Ministerial office. He has been made a Baron and Member of

Lord Beaverbrook

the Privy Council and will, therefore, not have to seek election in the House of Commons.

Amalgamation of the Shipping and Transport Departments for purposes of the war will be effected forthwith and certain functions of the Ministry of Transport only remotely connected with communications will, if desirable, be transferred to the Department of Trade or other departments.

Full List of Changes

The following is the full list of changes in the government.

Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon—Minister for Aircraft Production.

Mr. F. J. Leathers.—Minister of Shipping and Transport.

Col. J. J. Llewellin.—Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport (formerly Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Mr. F. Montague.—Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Aircraft Production (formerly Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport).

Press Comment

The unique nature of Lord Beaverbrook's new post calls for special comment in today's papers, and his dynamic work as Minister for Aircraft Production is recalled with gratitude.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the re-arrangement of ministries and the choice of men show a perception of changing needs and judgment that promises well.

The paper declares that the constitution of the War Cabinet is unchanged.

The "Daily Mail," on the other hand, says it seems that the Prime Minister has partly admitted the idea of a Supreme War Cabinet composed of men unharassed by departmental duties but able to share in the general direction of the war policy.

Mr. Churchill has replanned his ministry on highly constructive lines, the "Daily Mail" asserts. The decision to broaden the scope of some departments and complete the team from outside political ranks, will be welcomed.

Unexpected Reshuffle

The "Daily Express" describes the changes as dramatic and unexpected. "Lord Beaverbrook's transfer means that he can be thrown into the battle wherever it is hottest."

The "News-Chronicle" states that Lord Beaverbrook's energy and drive must not be lost to the nation. "We hope that he will be given an opportunity to be as useful as at the Ministry of Aircraft Production. He performed grandly there."

The "Manchester Guardian" declares Lord Beaverbrook's assumption of a style almost unknown to our constitutional practice is recognition of the existing fact that in authority and confidence he is Mr. Churchill's second-in-command. "Lord Beaverbrook, erratic, brilliant and incalculable, has much to contribute towards winning the war."—Reuter.

Fight Still Progressing At Tobruk

London, May 2.

No further news is available regarding the situation at Tobruk, and the battle is still in progress. The Germans launched an attack at night, penetrating the south-western outer perimeter. The enemy now appears to be between the outer and inner defences, where fighting is now in progress.

It is stressed that this does not necessarily mean that the whole forces holding the outer defences have been overcome; groups may still be defending some posts on the outer perimeter.

Patrols have been active in the Sollum area, but as far as is known the enemy has not made any further advance. Though the Germans are probably trying to push a maximum number of troops into the Libyan operations, it is believed in London that reports that they have brought up ten or 12 divisions are excessive.

In Abyssinia the British have now reached a point eight miles north of Amba Alagi, but progress is slow owing to road demolitions. The British have also advanced from Dessie towards Assab and Gondar. In Dessie, they have found 3,000 more Italian civilians, 1,000 of whom are women and children.

The Germans flung out a small column of advanced forces from Sollum on Thursday afternoon, writes Reuter's Special Correspondent. They sent an armoured car patrol along the coastal road leading east, but British guns opened fire and the column turned back to Sollum. A German column moving southward has not yet made contact with British forces.

Behind the British forward positions, active preparations continue as war reconnaissance reports show that they were continuing behind enemy forward positions during Thursday afternoon.—Reuter.

May Try Advance

Cairo, May 2.

The Axis forces on the Egyptian frontier are on the point of attempting a short advance, the British military spokesman declared here yesterday evening.

Axis forces are now drawn up at the bottom of "Hellfire Pass," with a force protecting the flank of the pass, and also in Sollum itself. The forces here are not by any means large at present, but reinforcements are dribbling up. These latter are possibly being convoyed across to a point near Tunis and then sneaked along in French territorial waters for disembarkation at Tripoli.

Attack Made By Italians

The attack on Tobruk appears to have been made by Italian troops and tanks. According to a military spokesman, there is no evidence of German participation.

Reports are very scanty and it is difficult to ascertain what is happening there.

Military circles greet with satisfaction the capture in Abyssinia of 5,000 Italians. They say Italian native troops are tending to disintegrate and white troops are trying to hold them together, so the capture of a large number of white troops is an important achievement.—Reuter.

Russia Warned to Be Prepared

Moscow, May 2.

After hailing the Russo-Japanese pact as a big step along the path of improvement of mutual relations with Japan, the Soviet's new military Commander-in-Chief, Timoshenko, who took the salute at the annual May Day parade in Moscow's Red Square yesterday, declared that the Red Army was ready to offer an annihilating rebuff to any Imperialist encroachment upon the interests of Russia's socialist state.

The Red Army, he added, must keep its powder dry and be in a state of constant mobilization and preparedness so that no "accident" and no tricks of their foreign enemies would catch them unawares.

M. Stalin, Soviet Defence Chiefs and Ministers and the German Ambassador, Herr Werner Graf von der Schulenberg watched the parade.—Reuter.

New Baltic Commander

Moscow, May 2.

Colonel-General Fedor Kuznetsou, has been named commander of the Baltic special military district, it was announced here yesterday.

Meanwhile, Colonel-General Grigori Stern, former Commander of the Far Eastern Front, was seen in the Red Square today in a general's uniform, indicating he had been promoted.

General Apanasenko now is commanding Russian forces in the Far East.—United Press.

Tension Continues In Iraq

London, May 2.

A position of some tension has arisen in Iraq in the last few hours, learns Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent, the Iraqi authorities have massed a considerable number of troops around the British aerodrome at Habbaniyah, which is 60 miles west of Baghdad. The British Government has pressed the Iraqi authorities to withdraw these troops in case any incident should arise, responsibility for which would rest with themselves. The Iraqi authorities appear to have failed to take any such measures up to the present, and hence a critical position exists.

The British Government landed troops in Basrah a little time ago, in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty, and later, again in accordance with the terms of that treaty, further troops reached Basrah without incident.

The attitude of the Iraqi authorities then underwent a sudden change. They complained about the arrival of additional troops. The British Government has every intention of maintaining its rights under the treaty.

So far as is known in London, there are no developments elsewhere in Iraq. It is not known in London whether a time limit for the withdrawal of the Iraqi troops has been given to the Iraqi authorities by the British.

Difficulties Arise

Reports reaching London from Baghdad indicate that certain difficulties have arisen in connection with the presence of Imperial forces in that area, Reuters' diplomatic correspondent learns.

It will be recalled that, before the arrival of these troops in Basrah, the Iraqi administration concurred in the opening of lines of communication through the country as provided in the Anglo-Iraq treaty.

When informed of the imminent arrival of further units necessary to complete the strength of the Imperial forces, the Iraqi administration took the line that they could not agree to the arrival of further British troops before those already there had passed through.

Since the British Government could not agree to any derogation from their treaty rights, the movement proceeded as planned and the units concerned disembarked at Basrah without incident. Certain concentrations on the part of the Iraqi army have, however, now taken place, which might be regarded as a threat to the security of the British air base at Habbiyah on the Euphrates, some 60 miles to the west of Basrah.

The Iraqi administration are being pressed to remove their troops at soon as possible so as to avoid the risk of any incident.—Reuter.

More Troops Landed

London, May 2.

A second contingent of British troops has been landed in Iraq, despite protests of the Iraq Government, authoritative sources disclosed here yesterday.

Sir Kinahan Cornwallis, British Ambassador to Iraq, also requested the immediate withdrawal of large Iraqi army formations from around the British air base at Sabbaniyah, said reliable sources.

Sir Kinahan said that continued presence of the troops "might lead to an unfortunate incident for which the Iraq Government would be held fully responsible".

Iraq lodged representations with British authorities that Britain was not entitled to land further troops in Iraq until the first contingent had left the country.—United Press.

Evacuation of B.E.F. Completed

Between 41,000 and 45,000 Men Safely Removed London Circles State; Nazis' Next Move?

London, May 2.

THE statement that the evacuation of Imperial Forces in Greece is now complete, has been confirmed in London, and it is pointed out that even now small parties of men may still come out. An authoritative expert puts the number of troops evacuated at between 41,000 and 45,000.—Reuter.

Commander's Despatch

Melbourne, May 2.

The evacuation of the Imperial Forces from Greece has now been completed, General Sir Thomas Blamey, Deputy Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, stated today in a despatch to the Australian War Minister, Mr. Spender.

General Blamey added that 43,000 troops got away. Casualties at sea were not likely to exceed 500, and about 3,000, including a few Australians, were left behind on the beaches in the Peloponnesus and other places as they were cut off by the Germans. He was unable to estimate the number of men left behind in Greek hospitals.

There was no doubt of the superiority of the Imperial Forces as men, or of the heavy losses inflicted, General Blamey added.—Reuter.

Campaign Worth-While

London, May 2.

Looking at the Greek campaign in its broadest aspects, we were right to send all the help we could to Greece. The moral issue involved might be said without exaggeration to be decisive but the material losses and heavy punishment inflicted on the German Army was in any case well worth our effort, writes Reuter's military correspondent.

It must be admitted that the handling of their forces by the German Command has been good. They are not hidebound pedants in their conception of the conduct of war. The Germans cast rules aside. A glance at their operations in this war supports this statement. In May last year their decisive blow was delivered at the centre of the French line. They broke through at Sedan and then turned North to cut off our left wing which had imprudently penetrated into Belgium leaving its flank insufficiently protected.

Last month the Germans seized the opportunity provided again by the unguarded flank and threw some troops into Tripoli as we moved a force North across the Mediterranean into Greece. In actual battles in Greece the Germans went back to Napoleon, broke through the centre of the Allied line south of Monastir Cap and through the hole thus made pushed forces behind the advanced Allied position in Albania, thus bringing about the surrender of the Greek left wing.

It is interesting to note that the same method was applied as that employed by Napoleon at Austerlitz, probably his most brilliant battle. We must now await Hitler's next moves which are likely to be:

(1) a drive to capture Suez by reinforcing if possible his troops in Libya and at the same time a heavy concentrated attack on the Turks in Thrace;

(2) a simultaneous move through Spain to seize the British naval base in the Eastern Mediterranean. This will involve not only the seizure of Gibraltar but also the occupation of Tangier and Spanish Morocco;

(3) and this is a possibility though not such a probability—an attack on the Ukraine in order to lay hands on wheat supplies there and open the road to the oil fields in the Caucasus.

These are vast schemes but it is recognized that Hitler has vast hordes of well-armed soldiers at his disposal.—Reuter.

How Forces Got Away

Somewhere in Mediterranean, May 2.

I am now able to tell how the British Empire Forces in Greece were snatched to safety at the last minute from the very feet of the German juggernaut, writes Reuter's special correspondent.

Superhuman efforts by the Navy with the aid of the R.A.F. enabled the evacuation to be carried out with the highest possible success. Troops who had tramped miles across mountains to reach their embarkation points were picked up by naval craft, merchantmen and flying boats at beaches all along the Eastern shores of Greece.

From Chalkis on the island of Euboea to the Peloponnesus the ships sailed in to take off their loads dead on time and according to plan.

I was evacuated with a large force from a small port in the Peloponnesus where I was spending a nightmare 24 hours lying under olive trees in a corn field.

We were subjected to continuous bombing and machine-gunning by Nazi planes. Many of my comrades had also been through Dunkirk. I had left Athens at night with a convoy of lorries under sealed orders. As we moved towards Corinth in a ghost-like procession I realized that a full-scale withdrawal was under way.

We passed a mile-long column of British infantry marching in an exhausted state to their assembly point on the coast. More lorries and trucks joined the convoy moving southwards in a giant, snakelike line. In the grey light of dawn we passed through Burgos where many British trucks had been left burning by the roadside as a result of German machine-gunning.

We swept on to a small port where we were to be picked up. Three ships lay sunk in the harbour. The ammunition dump was blazing furiously.

How 2,000 Australian troops were rescued after a Dutch merchantman which had picked them up at a small Peloponnese port was bombed and sunk, has been told by young Dutch officer.

Enemy bombers attacked the merchantman a few hours from the port. Escorting destroyers shot down three planes, but the rest resumed the attack later and the ship was set afire.

Although the vessel was listing heavily, the Australians fired at the attackers with machine-guns until a destroyer reached alongside and took off 1,000 of them. The remainder continued firing until they slid down roped to a second destroyer.

All the Australians and the crew got safely away with their rifles, bren guns and ammunition. The merchantman sank an hour-and-a-quarter later. The Australians warmly praised the conduct of the Dutch seamen.

The story is being told of how advanced Australian detachments at Grevena in the attack on the Monastir Gap were deceived by the Germans coming over dressed as Greek soldiers. Before they knew what was happening they were surrounded.

This was told to Reuter by a grey-haired Brigadier.—Reuter.

Chief Nazi Raids on Mersey Side

London, May 2.

Last night's German air attack on Britain was concentrated on Merseyside, and the attack, although severe, was not of long duration. First reports indicate, though, that the number of casualties is likely to be large.

Bombs were dropped in some other districts, but damage was small and casualties very few. One enemy bomber was destroyed by R.A.F. fighters.—Reuter.

Dover Shelled

London, May 2.

Two salvoes of German long-range gun shells shook the Dover area yesterday at 6 p.m., No casualties or damage were reported.—United Press.

Malta Raided

Malta, May 2.

Malta had its thirteenth successive raid on Wednesday night during which heavy damage was caused to civilian property and there were some civilian casualties. A Junkers 88 was shot down by gunfire.

According to an official communique the enemy came over in two waves, the first being often turned away by the barrage. The second wave dropped many bombs by the aid of flares. No casualties were caused at military or R.A.F. positions though heavy damage was done to property including a church, hotel and cinema. Some persons were killed and a number seriously injured.—Reuter.

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Raid on German Submarine Base

London, May 2.

R.A.F. bombers yesterday made what the Air Ministry today describes as a particularly effective raid on the German submarine base at Den Helder in Holland. They swept low in face of intense anti-aircraft fire and scored direct hits on the power station, barracks and other buildings. Clouds of smoke and debris were visible all over the dock area.

Oil tanks were machine-gunned at Den Helder and on the island of Texel. An oil tanker of about 5,000 tons off the Netherlands coast is believed to have been badly damaged by bombs.

At night, the docks at Brest, where the German battle cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau are still sheltering, were again attacked.

One plane is missing from these operations.—Reuter.

Effect of New Bombs

London, May 2.

"The fantastic" destructive power of the R.A.F.'s new bombs are shown by reports from Emden, says the Air Ministry news service. One bomb dropped recently near the Emden Post Office turned the whole of that part of town into a heap of ruins.

Two hundred houses were damaged, not counting those whose windows were broken. Seventy of these were completely destroyed. Houses 500 yards from where the bomb fell had window frames, doors and parts of the roofs blown away.

The news service adds: "Two bombs caused fires two to three hundred yards high."—Reuter.

Full of U.S. Support of Exiled Governments

London, May 2.

Whole-hearted United States support of the exiled Governments of Poland, Norway, Holland and Belgium was emphasized in a striking speech by Mr. Drexel Biddle, American Ambassador to these four countries, at an English-speaking Union reception in London yesterday.

Mr. Biddle said: "My presence emphasizes not only the tragedies of war but the determination of these Governments to maintain the freedom and independence of their nations. At the same time it enables my Government, which does not accept the doctrine that an occupying Power acquires the right to enjoy the fruits of aggression, to give renewed evidence of its desire to maintain close contact with these Governments, besides being a sign of America's appreciation of the gallant way in which these Governments are conducting their activities on the soil of their Ally Britain."

After describing President Roosevelt's statement on Wednesday night as a clear and complete statement of policy, he recalled that "America has roots in the wholesome blend of liberty-loving elements of all nations. Now Britain, this great English-speaking country, the stronghold of liberty and courage, by according friendly hospitality to the gallant Governments and armed forces of her Allies, has made possible here a thorough melting pot of solemn determination to keep this world a humane, liberal and decent place to live in."—Reuter.

Gen. Arnold Impressed By British Behaviour

New York, May 2.

Major-Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Corps, returned here today from London by Clipper with word that British moral was "very high".

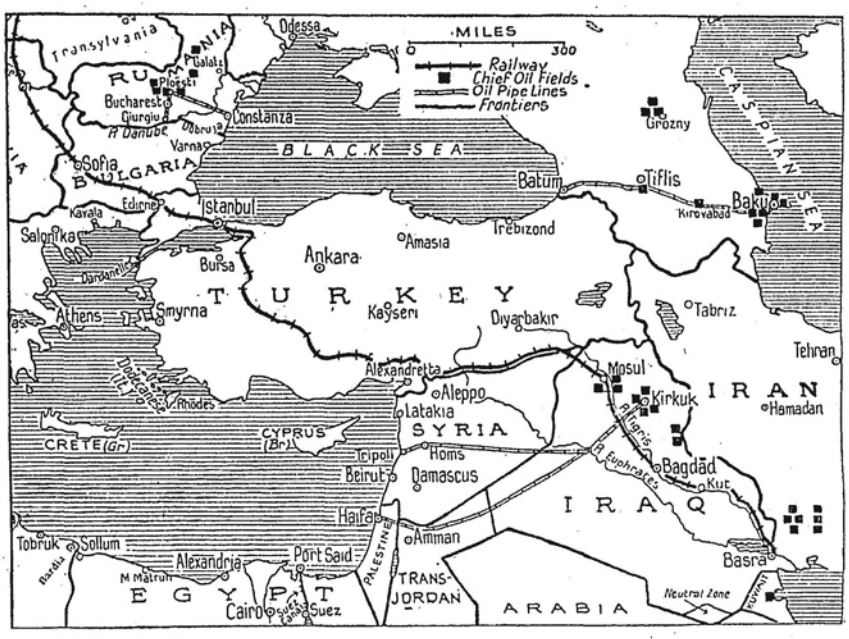
"I was very favourably impressed by the manner in which they went to their jobs, especially after a recent raid in which they were hard hit," he also said. "There is no sentiment for peace there now."

Gen. Arnold made a special trip to Britain to observe aerial conditions there and how best to coordinate American and British defence efforts.—United Press.

Nazis Arrest Priests In Yugoslavia

Berlin, May 2.

Patriarch Yavado of the Orthodox Church in Yugoslavia has been arrested by the German authorities. Many high government officials and priests were also arrested, states the official German news agency.—Reuter.



New War Front in Iraq

A new war front was opened in Iraq on April 30, when Iraqi troops opened fire on British forces after shelling the British-occupied Habbaniya aerodrome. According to Iraqi claims, oil fields at Mosul and Kirkuk were seized by Iraqi troops and the Premier, Rashid Ali Al-Gailani, was reported to have broadcast an appeal to Hitler for aid against the British forces. Five British transports, which were at Haifa were said to have reembarked men and munitions and to have sailed for Iraq. Habbaniya is 65 miles west of Baghdad and is a vitally important R.A.F. base from where planes patrol the Mosul oil fields and the pipeline to Haifa (shown on map). British troops were landed at Basra and, when a second contingent was landed, Iraq objected to the disembarkation. Navicerts are now required for all cargoes to Iran and Iraq, via the Persian Gulf, from neutral countries outside Europe—a step which had been under consideration since January. The Premier of Iraq is said to be awaiting German reinforcements, presumably from Syria, from which country they might be sent by air as the sea route is controlled by the British Navy.

The European War, May 3.

Fighting Rages in Iraq

Iraqi Troops Open Fire on British Occupied Aerodrome; Pipe-Lines in Danger

London, May 3.

FIGHTING has broken out between British forces in Iraq and Iraqi troops near Habbaniyah, where there is an important British aerodrome.

An official British statement says that British troops in reply to fire from Iraqi troops yesterday took necessary counter-action. Fighting continued throughout the day and is believed to be still in progress.

An appeal to the people of Iraq to expel the present government was broadcast in the British Broadcasting Corporation Arabic service yesterday afternoon.

It was the concentration of Iraqi troops around Habbaniyah, which led to the unfortunate clash with British forces stationed there, it is learned in London. Despite requests for their withdrawal, these Iraqi troops were reinforced on Thursday, and early yesterday morning they opened fire on cantonments, obliging the British forces to take necessary counter-action.

Passage of British Troops

It will be recalled that, when Rashid Ali supported by certain high Army leaders seized power by force a month ago, he declared publicly his intention of honouring the Anglo-Iraqi treaty alliance, consequently, when the British Government notified their desire to open a line of communication through Iraq for British forces in accordance with the arrangements made by the Iraqi Government a year ago, he agreed, and troops were landed at Basrah without incident.

When, however, some days later a further contingent was notified, the Iraqi authorities declared they were unwilling to grant permission for further British troops to arrive in Iraq before those which were already there had passed through.

British insistence on here treaty rights and the landing of further troops at Basrah were followed by a menacing concentration of Iraqi troops round Habbaniyah, and the local Iraqi commander conveyed to the British officer commanding at Habbaniyah a provocative message that no flights or troop movements at Habbaniyah would be permitted under threat of bombardment.

Representations by the British Ambassador to Rashid Ali to secure the withdrawal of the Iraqi troops were disregarded.

Important Oil Fields

It is added in London that there is reason to believe that a considerable section of the Iraqi population deplores Rashid's anti-British policy, and would welcome the restoration of the friendly relations formerly existing between the two countries.

Iraq is important for its great oil field and pipe lines to the Mediterranean. Oil production in 1938 was 4,272,000 tons. The country has an area of 116,600 square miles and the population was assessed in 1935 at over 3,500,000.

Iraq was admitted to the League of Nations in 1932 when the British Mandate ceased and an army for Iraq was established in 1938. The army and air force has a total strength of 28,000 officers and men. The Iraqi police force numbers 10,339 officers and men.

The king is Feisal II, who was six years old yesterday. He succeeded his father King Ghazi, who died as the result of an accident in 1939. A Regency was set up under the King's uncle Emir Abdul Irah.

Last month the Nationalist leader Sayid Rashid el Galiani effected a coup d'état and assumed the powers of Regent. Emir Abdul Irah flew to Trans-Jordan.

Baghdad Claims

An official communique issued by the Raschid Ali Government in Baghdad as reported by the official Italian news agency claims that an attempt by British motorized troops to seize a desert aerodrome and post at Rutbah in eastern Iraq has been repulsed.

Butbah is an oasis in the Syrian Desert some 220 miles east of Baghdad and is an important post on the air and land route from Palestine to Iraq.

Advices reaching London from Jerusalem state that Arabs in Palestine have heard with surprise broadcasts emanating from a station purporting to be Baghdad. This station is broadcasting highly coloured accounts of the military situation in Iraq and vivid descriptions of alleged disturbances in Palestine. Since people in Palestine are well aware that there have been no such disturbances they are receiving the rest of the news broadcast by this station with amusement and incredulity.

The circumstances in which Iraqi forces opened hostilities against the Habbaniyah Aerodrome yesterday have now become known in authoritative circles in London. Iraq forces had previously surrounded a cantonment and dug in on high ground. The cantonment was heavily shelled and British aircraft retaliated against the Iraqi artillery, silencing some guns. Fighting continues.

A plan to meet any interference with the pipe-line in Iraq has long been taken it is stated in London, and there is no confirmation of reports that any part of the line has been seized. It is understood that the position of the Iraq Legation in London is unaffected.

The action taken by the British Government in Iraq is warmly welcomed by the press. The appeal of Raschid Ali for help from Berlin and the attack on one of the British aerodromes are known to be in keeping with the policy which has allowed German and Italian agents to penetrate all parts of the country.

There has been little definite news from Iraq in the past few hours. Rome quotes a statement issued by Raschid Ali's administration that the Iraqian authorities did everything possible to avoid an incident but that the British Government's political acts were incompatible with the treaty.

The statement speaks of British provocations against Iraq and alleges that British troops opened fire on an Iraqi garrison which was forced to retaliate. These allegations are effectively answered by an official British statement broadcast to Iraq. It points out that Raschid Ali declared he would act in accordance with the treaty but at the same time he was appealing to Berlin for armed assistance.

The British were obliged to take counter-measures. The British statement appealed to the people of Iraq to overthrow Raschid Ali's regime.—Reuter.

British Message

London, May 3.

The British Broadcasting Company yesterday broadcast in Arabic to the people of Iraq, asking them to overthrow the Premier, Rashid Ali Al-Gailani.

"People of Iraq," said the message, "Disown Rashid Ali Al-Gailani, and those few military leaders who, for the sake of their own gain, sought a quarrel with Great Britain and betrayed the interest of your country.

"Rashid Ali has overthrown the Iraq constitution and threatened the life of the lawful Regent, whom he drove from the country. He is ready to extend the war to Iraq at the bidding of the Axis and will bring untold misery to your country unless he is quickly repudiated.

"You desire to live in peace. Overthrow these mercenary intriguers and let law and order reign once more."—United Press.

Iraqi Communique

Baghdad, May 3.

Violent fighting is going on between British and Iraqi troops to the advantage of the latter, an official communique claimed this morning.

Iraqi troops captured several oil wells and bombed the Cineldebane and Habbaniyah aerodromes, the communique added.

A later communique announced that Iraqi troops have secured the control of all the oil fields and of several oil refineries at Kirkuk, Hanikin and Gayara, as well as of all the pipelines in Northern Iraq.

The communique No. 4 issued at 10 a.m. stated that in Western Iraq, Iraqi infantry is encircling the Cineldebane airfield which had previously been bombed by the artillery. Fires broke out in several oil reservoirs and explosions occured in munitions depots. Iraqi advanced units are contacting the British troops. The British are reported to have lost over a hundred soldiers.

In southern Iraq, artillery activity is reported.

A communique issued by Iraqi air Force stated that the Habbaniyah aerodrome was severely bombed last night and that direct hits were registered on oil reservoirs and hangars.

A British plane this morning bombed the military camp of Rachid, near Baghdad but no damage was reported.—Havas Telemondial.

Iraq Calls Up Reservists

New York, May 3.

All classes of specialized reservists in Iraq were called to the colours and general amnesty was extended to political prisoners, the German radio said yesterday in a broadcast heard here by the National Broadcasting Company.

Iraq troops guarded all strategic positions, including Basrah, the radio said.

Youth organizations in Iraq demonstrated outside the residence of the Prime Minister, Rashid Ali Al-Gailani, who declared that "the Iraq Government has done all in its power to ensure that the country remain at peace," the German radio also said.

The Premier, said the radio, had demanded that no more British troops be landed in Iraq until the first contingent landed had left. A second contingent was landed, however, contrary to the Anglo-Iraq treaty, the radio said.

Meanwhile, the Columbia Broadcasting System picked up a German radio report that the Prime Minister of Iran and his entire Cabinet attended a May Day reception given by the German Legation in Teheran on Thursday.—United Press.

Munitions Reloaded

Beirut, May 2.

It is reported from Haifa that five British troop transports which had been unloading a cargo of arms and munitions in that port have received instructions to reload this material immediately and to proceed with it to Basrah, in Iraq.

The vessels arrived in Haifa between last Monday and Wednesday, while the order to reload was received on Thursday morning.—Havas Telemondial.

Halifax, Welles Confer

Washington, May 3.

The British Ambassador to the United States, Lord Halifax, conferred yesterday with Mr. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, on the general international situation with particular reference to the position in Iraq.—Reuter.

American Action

London, May 5.

The Exchange Telegraph reported from Istanbul today that the United States Consulate there has suspended temporarily the departure of Americans to Baghdad.—Domei.

Radio Appeal

Vichy, May 3.

Appeals to the Iraqi people to take up arms against Britain have been broadcast by the Baghdad radio, according to a Beirut message to the Vichy news agency.—Reuter.

Explosion Wrecks French Oil Refinery in Tripoli

London, May 3.

A violent explosion caused considerable damage to a petrol refinery that the French authorities set up some months ago at Tripoli (Syria), says the Jerusalem correspondent of the Independent French agency. The refinery was intended to deal with petroleum stored in reservoirs at Tripoli, terminus of the pipe-line from Kirban in Iraq and thus remedy a lack of petrol in Syria. Circumstances in which the explosion took place have given rise to talk of definite meaning.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

New Attack on Tobruk

Sustained Action Against British Defence Lines by Tanks and Infantry Beaten Off

London, May 3.

BRITISH artillery at Tobruk yesterday stopped a further attack by enemy tanks and infantry on the new British defence lines. The enemy attack on Thursday in which they lost 11 tanks and suffered casualties was made from the direction of Akroma and was supported by a considerable number of tanks. The British counter-attacked and much fighting ensued inside the perimeter.—Reuter.

Cairo, May 3.

The enemy again made a determined effort against the defences of Tobruk on Friday, states General Headquarters. Although a large number of tanks were employed British troops held their ground and inflicted heavy losses. Before night fell enemy pressure was relieved and no further efforts were made during last night.

In the Sollum area British troops, after making a wide detour, surprised a considerable body of the enemy and captured a number of prisoners together with a field gun. In other sectors British patrolling activities were continued.

In Abyssinia further progress has been made. A British column operating from the north on Friday captured a commanding point overlooking the main position.

Sustained Attack

Axis forces are now making the most sustained attack yet delivered against Tobruk, declared the British military spokesman here last night. They are using a considerable number of tanks.

The attack, which has already been progressing two or three days, has been directed against the west and south-west perimeter defences. A British counter-attack has driven off the attacking force, but fighting was still going on yesterday.

The latest communique issued here indicates that the British force is not only holding out but is fighting back. It tells how in one sector yesterday British troops counter-attacked and drove off the enemy, who left behind tanks and a number of casualties.

The attacking forces are said to be largely Italian, with some German assistance. The air attacks are being made mostly by German planes.

Planes Over Alexandria

Enemy aircraft were over Alexandria between 9.20 and 10.30 last Thursday night, says an official statement, but no damage was done and there were no casualties.—Reuter.

Aosta Said Fleeing

Cairo, May 3.

Well informed sources here yesterday said there was absolutely no confirmation of a report the Duke of Aosta was flying from the Dessie region to Amba Alagi. They said the Duke probably was fleeing, but it was more likely he was going by land.

The Sudan defence corps has captured the southern end of Lake Tana, well informed sources also said.—United Press.

Remarkable Feat by British Pilot

London, May 3.

Although his plane lost both propellors and sustained other damage in an encounter with five German fighters and anti-aircraft fire, the pilot of a British bomber which raided oil tanks near Rotterdam during daylight on Thursday made a safe landing in England.

The bomber was hit by a shell after dropping bombs on the target. Immediately afterwards five Messrschmitts hotly engaged it. The fight continued for 20 minutes.

Four Messrschmitts quickly broke off the fight, and finally the fifth, after returning again and again to attack.

Oil was pouring from the bomber's port engine, which soon stopped, and one propellor dropped off. The pilot brought the machine back over the North Sea, but soon after crossing the coast the second propeller, which had been damaged in the encounter, dropped away.

Nevertheless the pilot brought the bomber down and made a safe landing in an airfield.—Reuter.

Navicerts Needed For Iran, Iraq

London, May 3.

Cargo navicerts will in future be necessary for all seaborne goods consigned to Iran or Iraq and the Persian Gulf from neutral countries outside Europe, states the Ministry of Economic Warfare.—Reuter.

Destroyers Sunk During Evacuation

London, May 3.

The Admiralty announces that after rescue work in evacuating troops from Greece, two British destroyers were sunk after attacks by German dive-bombers.

These were the 1,375-ton Diamond, which was formerly on the China Station, and the 1,100-ton Wryneck.

It is feared that casualties were heavy, though 50 survivors were picked up by another British destroyer, and at least one boat may have reached the Greek shore.

On the night of April 24, 13,500 men were withdrawn from the Rapthis and Nauplia areas. One transport loaded with troops was bombed and set on fire and the Diamond went to the rescue. The destroyer was continually attacked from the air but she picked up 600 men.

The Diamond was joined by the Wryneck and the latter rescued 100 men, then the Diamond torpedoed the burning wrecked transport as a danger to shipping. The next morning both destroyers, having left Nauplia were attacked and sunk.—Reuter.

Commander's Report

Melbourne, May 3.

General Sir Thomas Blamey, deputy Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in the Middle East, who had commanded British troops in Greece, has reported that Empire forces in Greece before the German attack numbered some 55,000 or 56,000, declared the Australian Army Minister, Mr. P. C. Spender, yesterday.

General Blamey also reported that all nurses had arrived at Alexandria well and cheerful.—Reuter.

Total N. Z. Casualties

Wellington, May 3.

New Zealand losses in Greece announced yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr. Peter Fraser, were between 100 and 200 killed, between 500 and 600 wounded and 800 missing.

"We are in good heart" was the Commander-in-Chief's, Major-General Freyberg, V.C., message to Mr. Fraser, who said that, except for stragglers, the New Zealand division had been kept intact while carrying out a very difficult role.

A high opinion of the New Zealanders' qualities was fully justified, Mr. Fraser cabled Maj.-General Freyberg adding that the information had greatly relieved and inspired the whole Dominion. The Government's gratitude and congratulations on their truly magnificent stand in the face of overwhelming odds was also conveyed by Mr. Fraser.—Reuter.

Italian Report

Rome, May. 2.

Italian sources here reported that German troops have completed the occupation of the whole of Peloponnesus, capturing 8,200 British troops. They said that the prisoners captured were Australians and New Zealanders. —Domei.

Successful R.A.F. Raid On Hamburg

London, May 3.

The R.A.F. successfully attacked Hamburg and other targets in North-west Germany on Friday night.

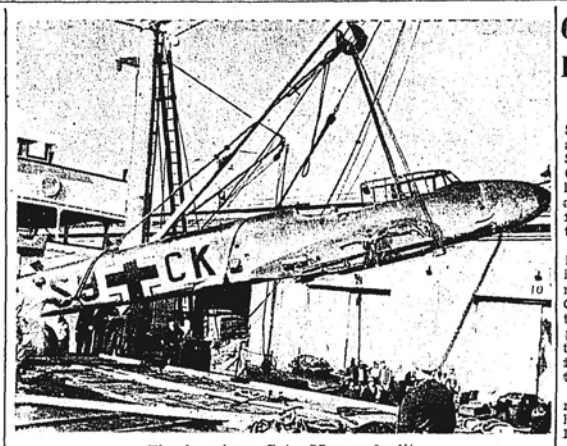
The attack on Hamburg was heavy, says the Air Ministry. Extensive damage was caused and large fires were seen in industrial areas round docks. Other aircraft again attacked Emden and oil stores at Rotterdam.

During daylight yesterday two enemy supply ships of about 5,000 tons were attacked off the Dutch coast. One was set on fire and the other was believed to have been sunk outright. Four aircraft are missing from these operations.—Reuter.

Berlin Version

Berlin, May 3.

Strong forces of the R.A.F. flew into Northern Germany on Friday night, states the Official News Agency, and dropped incendiary and high explosive bombs in various places.—Reuter.



The Americans Get a Messerschmitt

Picture shows a Messerschmitt plane which was brought down when all three members of its crew were struck by a bullet fired from a British Spitfire. The machine was sent to America to be studied by experts at the Vultee Aircraft Corporation who found out that several types of American fighters were superior machines.

Merseyside Suffers Badly

Large Number of Casualties Believed Caused In Sustained Attack; Four Bombers Shot Down

London, May 3.

FOUR German planes were destroyed during Friday night's raids over Britain. Three were destroyed by fighters and one by anti-aircraft fire. An attack on Merseyside lasted several hours and was on a big scale.

An unusual feature was that high explosives were unloaded first and incendiaries afterwards. Anti-aircraft fire was fierce and night fighters were in action. London had a quiet night without an alert.

It is believed that the number of casualties may be large and that substantial damage was done at Merseyside. An attack was also made on a town in East Anglia where a few casualties were caused and a considerable number of houses damaged. Bombs were dropped at other widely separated points but these did little damage and caused very few casualties.—Reuter.

Very Heavy Raid

Liverpool, May 3.

Continuing apparent efforts to destroy Britain's ports, the Luftwaffe for several hours last night and this morning carried out what was described in some quarters as one of the heaviest raids Liverpool and the Merseyside have yet experienced, and it was feared that the casualties would be considerable.

The intensity of the raid on Liverpool increased after midnight.

A dance-hall, a workers' hostel and apartment houses as well as many private houses were either damaged or wrecked.

Rescue workers dug out seven trapped persons from a shelter beneath a church that was hit by a high explosive.

The official Air and Home Securities stated that the raid was "heavy" and lasted several hours and that early "reports suggest that the casualties may be large and a substantial amount of damage was done.—United Press.

Nazi Account

Berlin, May 3.

Waves of German planes, using bombs of all calibres and types, attacked Liverpool last night and started large fires and caused serious destruction, the official D.N.B. news agency announced today.

Additional attacks were directed against various harbours and industrial towns on the British south and east coast, the agency asserted. — United Press.

Churchill In Plymouth

London, May 3.

Mr. Winston Churchill made a surprise visit to Plymouth yesterday. He drove through the damaged streets of the city where he saw people trying to salvage their possessions. He said their houses were low, but their hearts were high.—Reuter.

Vessel Britannia Sunk By Raider

Simla, May 3.

An enemy raider has sunk the British steamer Britannia (8,799 tons), according to an official announcement. The steamer left England bound for India towards the end of February. Nineteen civilians, nine military passengers and a part of the crew are known to be safe.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Active in Defence Of Tobruk

Cairo, May 3.

The R.A.F. bombed and machine-gunned enemy transport near Acroma in the Tobruk area and many direct hits were observed on lorries, and casualties were caused among troops yesterday, says a British Middle East R.A.F. communique issued yesterday.

Three fighters, of a large number of enemy dive-bombers and fighters which appeared over Tobruk to support operations of ground troops, were shot down in flames by British fighters.

British bombers continue their attacks on enemy positions and communications as well as affording protection to British forces against an attack from the air during ground operations.

During Wednesday and Thursday nights, British bombers raided the harbour and other military objectives at Benghazi. A large number of incendiary bombs were dropped on shipping and one vessel was set on fire, an ammunition dump was also blown up and large fires followed an explosion.

The aerodrome at Benina was again bombed.

In Abyssinia: enemy positions were attacked at Amba Alagi and near Arlomes, and an enemy fortress in the pass of Falag was heavily bombed, about fifty direct hits being observed.

One British aircraft is missing from all the above operations.

Review of Operations

The R.A.F. destroyed 12 enemy aircraft in the Middle East during the week ending May 1, says an official review. This is lower than the previous week, but the number of aircraft destroyed on the ground was considerable, it is added.

British losses in the whole Mediterranean area, Abyssinia and Malta totalled ten.

Oil tankers were destroyed at El Argub, 80 miles from Benghazi, the review continues. In the Sollum area heavy casualties were inflicted on German troops near Gambut.

In East Africa, aerodromes at Benina and Derna were repeatedly raided with considerable casualties to troop-carrier planes and troops.

Aerodromess at Combolcia, Macaaca, Gimma and Tandeho were raided. Fifty direct hits were observed on an enemy fortress and pass at Falag.

Four heavy night raids were carried out on Benghazi harbour.

During April 252 enemy aircraft were shot down by fighters of the Middle East Command, British losses were 58. In the Western Desert 123 enemy aircraft were destroyed, and in East Africa 54.—Reuter.

Abyssinian Post Occupied

Nairobi, May 3.

Imperial troops have occupied Ualdia, 50 miles north of Dessie on the road to Asmara, states a communique.

Two hundred native troops were captured. In southern Abyssinia the British captured a small post at Fike, an important centre of communications, taking some prisoners and guns. At Dessie 600 European and 200 native troops were captured.—Reuter.

Gibraltar Ready For Any Action

Gibraltar, May 3.

"Hitler has tried repeatedly to drag Spain into the war with a view to attacking Gibraltar and closing the Straits," declared Lieut.-Gen. Sir Clive Liddell, who is relinquishing his post as Governor of Gibraltar, in a farewell broadcast speech last night from his tunnelled headquarters in the heart of the Rock.

"The Spaniards do not want war," he continued. "But Hitler, according to his well-known methods, has managed to find a certain number of Quislings in the country, and that is the reason for the intensive work of preparation at Gibraltar to ensure that, if gangster bands attack the Rock from air, land or sea, we shall destroy them.

"This is the first time that the fortress commander has occupied fighting headquarters since the great siege of 1779 to 1783."

Referring to the impregnability of the Rock, Gen. Sir Clive Liddell said: "Let Hitler send his marauders and bandits to find out."

Gen. Sir Clive Liddell is being succeeded by Gen. Viscount Gort, who commanded the British forces in France.—Reuter.

Suner Denies Spain Signing

Madrid, May 3.

A vague allusion to rumours that Spain may shortly sign the Tripartite Pact was made by Senor Suner, Foreign Minister, here last evening.

He denied "Democratic reports" that "we are signing what we are not signing."—Reuter.

Turkey to Stand at Britain's Side

Istanbul, May 3.

"If they are compelled to fight for their national honour, the Turks will stand at Britain's side, not because Britain asks it but because British and Turkish ideals and interests are identical," declared the Turkish deputy, M. Yaltchin, in commenting in the newspaper "Yenisabah" on Axis propaganda stories that Turkey was revising her policy towards Britain.

"It is impossible for Turkey," he added, "to detach herself from her friendship and alliance with Britain and pass into the other camp. Such action would mean that Turkey was disowning herself."—Reuter.

Extra Drafting

New York, May 3.

The United Press yesterday received reports from well informed European diplomatic circles that Turkey had drafted into national service 20 classes of non-Mohammedans.

Diplomatic sources understood that the action was partly for the purpose of tightening control over fifth columnists, who are alleged to be among such non-Mohammedans as Greeks, Jews and Armenians, and also for the purpose of preventing the spread of panic.—United Press.

Istanbul, May 3.

All British measures in Iraq were taken in complete agreement with Turkey, said reports here yesterday. —United Press.

Nazi Ship Sinking After Battle With British

Rio De Janeiro, May 3.

The newspaper "O Globo" yesterday reported that the German freighter Lech, 3,290 tons, was sinking off Bahia after a battle with a British auxiliary cruiser. The Lech sailed from Rio de Janeiro April 29.—United Press.

Son of Badoglio Killed

London, May 3.

Paro Badoglio, son of the former chief of the General Staff of the Italian armed forces, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, was killed in action during an air engagement in North Africa on Thursday, reports the German wireless.—Reuter.

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The European War, May 4.

British Occupy Basrah

Ultimatum Ignored by Senior Iragi Officer; Airport Shalled; Oil Fields Flooded

London, May 4.

BRITISH forces have driven Iraqi forces out of Basrah. A war office communique, announcing this, says,—

"On May 2, after hostilities had broken out at Habbaniyah, our forces occupied the dock area, the airport and power station at Basrah. The withdrawal of Iraqi troops from these areas by a certain hour was demanded and the senior Iraqi officer agreed. Despite extension of the time limit, they took no action, and our forces then drove them out by bombing and artillery fire."

Earlier it had been reported that a clash occurred in the Basrah area between British and Iraqi forces, which were later driven off by British bombing and artillery fire.

After a quiet night on Friday, Iraqi artillery early yesterday morning again started shelling Hannabiyah aerodrome from positions on high ground overlooking the aerodrome, Reuters learned in official quarters here this morning.

British casualties are stated to be slight and both landing grounds are in use.

According to an Iraqi Government communique, quoted by the official French news agency, four Britons and one Iraqi were injured at Rutbah, a desert airport near the Mosul-Haifa pipeline. Iraqi troops seized transport vehicles and a petrol dump there, it is added.

"On Saturday morning, our aircraft bombed the airport of Habbaniyah, causing great damage, destroying many aircraft on the ground and starting numerous fires. A Blenheim bomber was shot down, and we also lost one aircraft. A violent air battle occurred later over Habbaniyah. All our aircraft returned to their bases after putting the enemy machines to flight." the Iraqi communique claims.—Reuter.

Oil Fields Flooded

London, May 4.

While the latest reports indicated that fighting was still going on in Iraq, dispatches from Ankara stated that the Mosul oilfields had been flooded by the Iraqis, and that Iraqi forces are in control of the oilfields and their installations.

Another report from Baghdad states that the pipeline from Kirkuk to Haifa, through which oil for the Mediterranean fleet is transported, has been cut. As this report was quoted by the German radio, however, not too much credence should be attached to it.

A new Iraqi Army, which is to march forthwith against the "revolutionary elements in Iraq," is being formed in Transjordania by the Iraq Regent, Abdul Ilah, who fled the country following Rashid Ali's coup d'etat, states the Swiss radio.

The R.A.F. had an air battle with Iraqi planes over Habbaniyah aerodrome during the fighting on Friday, it is learned. The Iraqi air force is known to consist of some 80 obsolete planes, mostly trainers.

A number of British aircraft were destroyed on the ground at Habbaniyah aerodrome, when Iraqi guns started shelling at point-blank range. British bombers silenced a number of the guns, and repulsed an unsuccessful Iraqi attack on the aerodrome.

Nothing is known in London of anything justifying the Iraqi claim to have repulsed a British attack at Rutba. The story that British tanks were destroyed on the aerodrome there is certainly not true.

During the last few days, the Iraqi Government posted troops round the British aerodrome at Habbaniyah. Trenches were dug and guns mounted on the edge of the desert plateau overlooking the aerodrome.

A request for the withdrawal of these troops was met by the dispatch of further forces. Hostilities broke out on the early morning of May 2, with the Iraqi artillery firing point-blank on the aerodrome.

R.A.F. Training Centre

Habbaniyah is a Royal Air Force training centre, and as a result, the aircraft there are lagely training machines. The cantonment, which housed the ground staff and a small guard of Assyrian levies, is unfortified.

As regards Iraqi claims to have occupied oil wells and all the aerodromes in the country, it is pointed out in London that these have always been in Iraqi hands with the single exception of the Sheiba aerodrome near Basrah, where, so far as is known, no hostile action has been attempted.

The Iraqi Army is divided into three main groups, stationed at Baghdad, Basrah and Mosul, with a smaller section on the outskirts of Baghdad. The troops attacking Habbaniyah were drawn from the Baghdad group, which is known to have connections with the Nazis. How far the sympathies of the other groups incline towards Germany is not known.

According to reports from Vichy, all is quiet in the Iraqi capital. The people of Iraq have been asked over the radio to report to the police the presence of foreign aircraft or parachutists. The Iraqi Government is known to have called up the reserve of officers in two classes.

Feisal II, the four-year-old King of Iraq, is at present in Baghdad with his mother. Although the country is rent with intrigue, all sections of the nation undoubtedly remain loyal to the dynasty, since the memory of King Feisal is universally revered.

Reports from Vichy state that the Wilhelmstrasse is observing an ostentatious silence over the events in Iraq. Correspondents in Budapest remark that the reports of an appeal by the Iraqi Prime Minister to the Reich cause no surprise in Berlin political circles.

It is recalled that Hitler asserted that Germany will attack Britain wherever she is to be found.

The German radio has, however, been heard quoting Istanbul information that the Iraqi Ministry of National Defence has called on all doctors of military age to report for service, and also that the 1906 class of reservists will be called to the colours next Tuesday.

The opening of hostilities in Iraq follows an intensive and carefully prepared campaign of Nazi intrigue, writes Reuters' special correspondent in Cairo.

The arrival of British troops at Basrah on April 18 finally forced Rashid Ali to show his hand, disclosing that the Iraqi administration which effected a military coup d'etat on April 1 had a secret agreement with Berlin and Rome.

It is evident, continues the correspondent, that Rashid Ali agreed to the transit of British troops in order to maintain the illusion that he intends to respect the Anglo-Iraqi treaty. Nevertheless, knowing that Rashid Ali was secretly negotiating with Germany, the British authorities and services in Iraq took the necessary precautions to safeguard their interests in the event of possible disturbance.

Possible Trouble

There was, however, a possibility of trouble in the Iraqi army, since a number of Iraqi military leaders are known to have hesitated to support Rashid Ali.

When further contingents of British troops arrived at Basrah, Rashid Ali, on instructions from Berlin, refused to allow them to land and ordered most of the pro-German group of the Iraqi army stationed in Baghdad to concentrate round Habbaniyah. As the British Ambassador had already warned Rashid Ali, a clash became inevitable.

On the death of King Feisal Iraq became an arena for many political struggles which unsettled the people and made the country a fertile spot for foreign intrigue. In 1936 military leaders began to take an active part in politics, and German agents began subsidizing young officers.

The military coup d'etat on April 1, the correspondent declares, was engineered by these officers.

On the outbreak of war in 1939 Premier Nuri gave 162 Germans then in Iraq, including Dr. Grobba, the German Minister in Baghdad, three days to leave the country, but after their departure Italian agents carried on their propaganda work under the direction of Dr. Grobba, who went to Italy.—Reuter.

12,000 Troops Not Accounted for

Sydney, May 4.

Mr. Spender, Minister for the Army, announced that after an analysis of messages from General Blamey, Second-in-Command in the Middle East, he estimated that some 12,000 British, Australian and New Zealand troops were not yet accounted for following the Greek Campaign. Three thousand left on beaches were mostly non-combatant and labour. All nurses serving with the army had been evacuated, he added.—Reuter.

16 Nazi Aircraft Downed in Raids

London, May 4.

Sixteen enemy aircraft were destroyed by R.A.F. night-fighters last night, it was learned today.

Night-bombing and night-fighting were carried out on a large scale during the night and during the early hours of Sunday morning. Bombs were dropped at many points in England, Scotland and Wales, and an Air Ministry communique states that substantial damage was done at south and south-east coast towns, but for the third night in succession Merseyside bore the brunt of the attack.

The Air Ministry frankly states that the raid on Merseyside was "very heavy and substantial. Full reports indicate that the number of casualties is likely to be large. Much damage was done".

Although considerable damage was caused during the bombing of south-east towns casualties were small. Elsewhere in Britain, though bombs were dropped at many points, damage was not great and the number of casualties not large, continues the Air Ministry.

Four German bombers were shot down before midnight. Altogether 16 were destroyed during the night.

This brings the total for the first three nights of May to 22.

London had an alert last night, the first for several days. Later, gunfire was heard in the London area.

There was some enemy air activity over Britain yesterday, mostly near the south-east and south-west coasts, states the Air Ministry communique.

No bombs were dropped in any area, but anti-aircraft gunners shot down one enemy aircraft into the sea off the coast of Kent during the afternoon. It is known that a second bomber was destroyed by anti-aircraft gunfire during the night of Friday, making a total of five during the night.

Brest, Cologne Raided

Thousands of incendiary bombs and some of the most powerful missiles among many tons of high explosives were dropped on the industrial centre of Cologne last night, when bombers of the Royal Air Force were over Western Germany, occupied France, Holland and Norway.

Heavy bombs straddled the German battle-cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau which are lying at Brest, and many large fires were started in the dockyard area there.

British bombers also attacked docks at Cherbourg and Boulogne, the aerodrome of Le Touquet, oil-storage tanks at Rotterdam, and oil tanks and an aerodrome in southern Norway.

Smaller raids were carried on Essen and Duesseldorf.

All aircraft returned safely from these operations.—Reuter.

German Naval Forces In Mediterranean

London, May 4.

First reports that German naval units were operating in the Mediterranean were disclosed in an Admiralty communique yesterday describing evacuation of the British Expeditionary force from Greece.

The Admiralty said that although Germans had occupied Kalamata, on the Greek coast, British naval units went into the port on three successive nights and picked up hundreds of troops who had virtually abandoned all hope of rescue.

The Admiralty revealed that German "E-boats" repeatedly attacked one of the large convoys carrying troops from Greece and the Kaso strait, but the attacks were driven off without losses either to the convoy or escorting ships. The report was the first revelation of German naval units in the Mediterranean.

Two destroyers and four transports were lost during the evacuation of Greece, the Admiralty disclosed. The destroyers Wryneck and Diamond were sunk by German dive bombers and heavy casualties were feared, the Admiralty said.

Three of four transports were sunk and a fourth, loaded with 700 troops, was rescued.

On the night of April 24 about 13,500 troops were evacuated from the Rapthis and Nauplia areas On the night of April 25 about 550 troops were evacuated from the Megara area, and on the night of April 26 about 16,000 men were evacuated from Greece.

The Admiralty revealed that in the final attempt to evacuate about 12,750 troops, about 5,235 officers and men were removed and about 7,517 were left behind.—United Press.

Australians Defending Tobruk

Enemy Advance in Western Perimeter Thrown Back by Tank Counter-Attack

Sydney, May 4.

THE Australians are still stoutly holding Tobruk, according to the Minister for the Army, Mr. P. C. Spender.

Reports, he said, state that the enemy captured forward areas on a three-mile front of the western perimeter, but a counter-attack by tanks compelled a section of the enemy to withdraw. —Reuter.

Abortive Attack on Outer Defences

Cairo, May 4.

A considerable German force participated in Friday's abortive attack against the outer defences in the south-west sector of Tobruk, according to the latest reports received in well-informed circles here. The fighting is described as fairly tough, but the position at the close of the day's engagement was left more or less the same.

Persistent enemy efforts to break through the defences are regarded as proof of the measure of inconvenience which the British hold on Tobruk is causing him.

A raid by a British mechanized column on the Sollum area is described as a wide, sweeping movement on the model of those which preceded the capture of Tobruk in December. The column reached the Bardia-Tobruk road, returning with prisoners and without sustaining casualties.

In Abyssinia, good progress is being made, and the enemy's position at Amba Alagi is becoming uncomfortable. A British column advancing north has now reached Val Dia. Although Val Dia is some distance from Amba Alagi, there is no considerable obstacle in the path of the British advance.

The highest estimates put the Italian strength at Amba Alagi at 30,000.

Steady progress is being made around the Fike and Jimma area, but light rains have hindered increased British pressure on the enemy.

Nazi Ships Sunk

The sinking of an enemy destroyer and a merchantship in the Mediterranean is recorded in a R.A.F. Middle East communique.

R.A.F. bombers attacked an enemy destroyer and merchantship in the Mediterranean, three direct hits were registered on the destroyer and one on the merchantship. Subsequent reconnaissance proved that both were sunk.—Reuter.

Australians Praised

London, May 4.

The magnificent way in which the Imperial forces at Tobruk are fighting received tribute in the latest German reports of the action on the night of April 30, as published by the official German news agency.

The agency says that a strong German attack on the outer defences of Tobruk on the night of April 30 resulted in a penetration of nearly two miles.

"Australian troops offered strong resistance, even after the Germans had pushed through, and stubbornly attempted to defend isolated dug-outs."

The agency speaks of the repulse of several British counter-attacks and claims the capture of many prisoners and several British armoured-cars, and concludes by referring to the bringing up of British reinforcements and heavy British artillery fire.—Reuter.

S. Africans to be Sent

Capetown, May 4.

In response to a request from the British Government, South African troops will be sent from Abyssinia to the Western Desert, announced General Jan Smuts, South African Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, in the House of Assembly yesterday.

General Smuts declared that part of the South African Air Force was already on its way to Egypt.

"We are going to use our troops in Egypt and take part in that campaign to the fullest of our resources. The setback which has been suffered by the British forces in Libya presents us with a task with which we shall have to grapple. Under the circumstances the British authorities asked us that as soon as our troops can be released from the Abyssinian campaign that we should go to their assistance. The Government has agreed to do so.

"A portion of our air force is already on the move to Egypt."

The Abyssinian compaign is almost at an end," General Smuts added. The South African troops deserved their country's gratitude for their great work there, and great thanks are due to the way they have been led in the field by General A. G. Cunningham.

Referring to Greece, General Smuts said he could not see in the situation which faced Britain in the Balkans and Greece how she could have done otherwise than she did.—Reuter.

Feat in Greece Even Surpasses Dunkirk

London, May 4.

Dunkirk had come to be regarded as the greatest combined evacuation operation in the history of warfare, but in Greece the navy had to go in and take out, almost without any protection against dive-bombers, 45,000 men, said the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. A. V. Alexander, in a speech yesterday.

"I regard it as almost a miracle that in this last evacuation we lost only two destroyers," he said.—Reuter.

U.S. Vessels Reach Suez with Arms

Washington, May 4.

Reports that United States ships had reached Suez with war supplies were stated in maritime circles here last night to be "quite possibly true."

Freighters are known to have left America early in April with supplies for Greece and Yugoslavia following President Roosevelt's action in excluding the Red Sea from areas banned as combat zones.

Authoritative quarters stated that these shipments were never cancelled despite the fall of these two countries. —Reuter.

Not Convoyed

Washington, May 4.

The United States Navy yesterday issued a formal statement denying that any U.S. naval ships are being used for convoy duty.

When asked regarding overseas reports alleging that a number of U.S. warships had arrived at Suez with war materials for Britain, the Navy Department issued the following statement:—

"No United States Navy ships are employed in convoy duty."

Meanwhile, the U.S. Maritime Commission, said it had no information regarding the arrival of any American vessels at Suez, but added that it does not keep informed on all ship movements.—United Press

26 Ships Arrive

Vichy, May 4.

Usually reliable diplomatic circles here reported that 26 United States merchantmen loaded to "the funnels" with arms and munitions for the aid of the British in the Middle East, have arrived at the Suez Canal.

The ships were convoyed by United States warships, it was said.

These vessels carried light tanks, and anti-aircraft guns, these sources further added.—Domei.

German "Tourists" Now Allowed in Morocco

Vichy, May 4.

Reports circulated here yesterday that the French Government had agreed to allow German "tourists" to enter French Morocco.

Germany was said to be pressing France to launch a drive to recapture Free French colonies in Africa, as the French contribution to Franco-German "collaboration".

M. Fernand de Brinon, Vichy's Ambassador-at-Large in Paris, according to unofficial reports, signed visas to allow the "first allotment of German citizens" to go to Morocco.

There has been a ban on German "tourist" travel in Morocco and the present action merely gives Germans what were described as "equal rights with Americans, British and other foreigners" in Morocco.—United Press.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

The European War, May 5.

Half Iraq's Planes Destroyed

All British Bombers Return Safely ; Habbaniyah Fighting Continues ; Sanctuary Violated

Cairo, May 5.

HALF the Iraqi Air Force was destroyed during two successive air raids on the Iraqi aerodrome at Moascar Raschid, when three planes were destroyed or put out of action during the first raid, and 22 were accounted for yesterday.

"Bomber aircraft of the Royal Air Force carried out another heavy raid on the Iraqi aerodrome at Moascar Raschid today (Sunday)", says a special communique. "Severe damage was caused to the aerodrome, hangars and workshops, and at least 22 Iraqi aircraft were put out of action. Railway lines were bombed and an armoured train turned back. Many raids were made on Iraqi gun-positions, mechanized units and troop concentrations, during which many direct hits were sustained."

In the earlier raid on the Moascar Raschid aerodrome direct hits were scored on buildings and the aircraft depot. One aircraft was destroyed on the ground, and there were near misses on many others. Two Iraqi aircraft which attempted to intercept the British bombers were shot down.

All British aircraft returned safely from both raids.

Aerodrome Shelled

The shelling of Habbaniyah aerodrome by Iraqi guns was resumed early yesterday morning, causing some casualties to non-combatants, it was announced. In reply, British aircraft bombed and machine-gunned hostile mechanized troops and transports with the result that the shelling was reduced.

Besides operations in Iraq, another communique issued by the Royal Air Force Middle East Command reports vigorous action by the Royal Air Force in the Mediterranean, Libya and Abyssinia.

A convoy of enemy merchant-ships, escorted by destroyers, was attacked by R.A.F. bombers in the Mediterranean on May 2, the communique announces. Direct hits were scored on the destroyers, and on three of the merchant-ships, of 12,000, 8,000 and 4,000 tons respectively.

Two Nazi Planes Downed

Bombers of the Royal Air Force throughout Saturday and the preceding night continued to harass the enemy in Cyrenaica, the communique reported. An aerodrome at Benina was heavily attacked at night, and two Junkers troop-carriers were destroyed by bombs and machine-gun fire. Many others were severely damaged. The aerodrome was again severely bombed during daylight on Saturday, and many other Junkers troop-carriers were damaged.

In Benghazi a large fire and violent explosions were caused on military objectives.

Royal Air Force planes again gave continuous and powerful air support to the successful operations of British ground forces in the Amba Alagi and Flaga Pass areas in Abyssinia. Great destructions was caused to enemy fortifications, motor transport and supplies by bomb and machine-gun attacks heavy casualties were inflicted on enemy troops.

From all these operations, the communique adds, all British aircraft returned safely.—Reuter.

Iraqis Violate Sanctuary

Simla, May 5.

When tension of Iraq became acute, facilities for the removal of British women and children from Baghdad to the shelter of the Royal Air Force station at Habbaniyah were offered by Raschid Ali to the British Minister, it was revealed here yesterday. That "sanctuary," however, was promptly violated by Iraqi forces, who surrounded the station.

The British Imperial troops now in Iraq, despite overt provocation by Iraqi troops, are occupying only certain points essential to the fulfilment of the terms of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty, it is stated here.—Reuter.

Turkey's Attitude

Ankara, May 5.

Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, the British Ambassador here, saw M. Sarajoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, yesterday when doubtless, following the usual practice, the Ambassador gave details of all the latest developments in the Iraqi situation.

The Turks appear to have the fullest understanding and sympathy with Britain's attitude and deplore Rashid Ali's action, which is inspired by the Axis. His appeal for German help has greatly lowered his stock here, because if the Axis could give him effective help, which is regarded as most unlikely, the result would be a further encirclement of Turkey by the Axis.

In unofficial Turkish circles regret is expressed that Britain allowed matters to go so far and did not act earlier in face of strong German agitation in Arab states and Iran.

The leading light in the German trouble-making machine in the Near East is believed to be Herr von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, himself, who is returning here shortly.

With his return the Reich may be expected to redouble its efforts to embarrass the British.

A statement alleged to have been made by the Baghdad Radio that Arabs are fighting in Palestine may perhaps indicate coming German attempts to cause trouble there.—Reuter.

Churchill Attacked By Hitler

Berlin, May 4.

"At a time when deeds are everything, I do not intend to come before you more than is absolutely necessary: I turned to you for the first time at the outbreak of the war when, thanks to the French-British conspiracy against peace, every attempt at a settlement with Poland had failed; all my attempt to reach, with Britain particularly, permanently friendly co-operation were frustrated by the wish and will of a small clique which turned down every German proposal for an understanding. The moving spirit of this plan, as fanatical as it was diabolical, to get war at any price, was even at that time Churchill and his assistants, the men who now form his government. The strongest, open and concealed, support was accorded these efforts by the so-called great democracies on both sides of the ocean."

Thus declared Hitler before a specially-convened meeting of the Reichstag this afternoon at 6 p.m. Berlin time (1 a.m. Monday, Shanghai Summer Time).

"At a time when discontent was increasing among the nations, the responsible men, with their failing art of government, considered that they could best master the problems for which there was no longer any other solution, by a successful war. Behind them stood the great international Jewish banks and exchanges and their munition referring to his so-called peace offer after the fall of France, Hitler said the European warmongers succeeded in inducing the populations to continue the struggle and, as once before, they were again ready to sacrifice the blood of nations without scruple in the interests of their gold.—Reuter.

Italians Occupying Corfu Island

Corfu, May 4.

Italian forces yesterday hastened to complete occupation of Corfu island, off the Greco-Albanian frontier. Fortification of the island will strengthen Italian defence of the Adriatic.

In almost every Albanian harbour, are wrecks of Italian ships, their rigging and stacks barely showing above the water—mute evidence of British and Greek attacks.—United Press.

Axis Warned to Beware "WBA" Signal

London, May 4.

"Stop, Don't lower boats. Don't scuttle. Don't use radio. If you disobey, I will open fire," that is the meaning of the signal "WBA" in the International code which British warships henceforth will make to enemy ships.

At the request of the Admiralty a warning to this effect was broadcast to the world by British stations yesterday.—Reuter.

Germans Captured in Africa

Among the Italians captured by General Wavell's army in Libya were a number of Germans, who were taken prisoner along with the others. The picture shows some of these disgruntled Nazis behind barbed wire in Egypt, awaiting transfer to one of the regular British camps for prisoners of war.

3,000 Prisoners Taken at Tobruk

Determined Defence Continues to Beat Off Axis Tank Attacks ; Germans Unable to Use Coastal Road

(BY REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH BRITISH FORCES)

Western Desert, May 5.

ALTOGETHER 3,000 prisoners have been captured by British forces at Tobruk and the latest returns show that a large number of enemy tanks were destroyed on Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

The Germans and Italians appeared surprised at the vigour with which the British troops met them; the enemy attack was markedly lacking in coordination. During the attack 11 enemy tanks made for one Australian anti-tank gun. Four of them were quickly destroyed by this gun and its neighbour. Three of the first gun's crew were wounded but the remaining members carried on until the attack was beaten off.

As soon as the Germans and Italians were pushed back the British troops resumed offensive patrols while artillery reopened fire on enemy communications.

The failure of the attack is a heavy blow to the German preparations for an intended advance into Egypt. They are still unable to make use of the great coastal road from Benghazi to Sollum and every day's delay in their attack means that further reinforcements are reaching the British troops in the Western Desert.—Reuter.

British Halt Attack

Cairo, May 5.

British forces stopped the Italo-German assault on Tobruk, the General Headquarters communique here said yesterday.

"The enemy attack on the outer defences of Tobruk "definitely was brought to a standstill yesterday (Saturday)" the communique said.

"Mechanized forces in the Sollum area again carried out successful raids, inflicting casualties and capturing prisoners," the communique also said.

"In Abyssinia, another important position has been captured by our troops advancing on Ambaalagi. In the southern districts operations are continuing."—United Press.

R.A.F. Busy Over Mediterranean

Cairo, May 5.

The R.A.F. continues to play a considerable part in operations against the German thrust towards Egypt and the defence of Tobruk. On Saturday night bombers raided the Benina aerodrome near Benghazi causing a number of fires and explosions. Similar results were obtained when the Derna aerodrome was bombed.

Motor transport and mechanized units, some of which were carrying troops, were bombed and machine-gunned in the Maraua area. A number of motor transport vehicles were destroyed and others damaged and casualties inflicted on troops. Other bombers attacked military headquarters south-east of Tobruk causing four large fires.

Five enemy aircraft were destroyed during a raid on Crete. Four were shot down by intercepting fighters and others were damaged. Anti-aircraft fire destroyed the fifth machine and damaged others. South African fighters machine-gunned an Italian headquarters in Abyssinia while a day-long vigorous attack was made on stores, dumps, motor transport and troops between Falaga Pass and the Dessie road.

It is estimated that over 100 motor transport vehicles were severely damaged. Stores and dumps were repeatedly hit. Only two planes failed to return from all these operations.—Reuter.

Record Night Bag Of Nazi Raiders

London, May 5.

The destruction of 16 enemy bombers on Saturday night by British fighter planes and anti-aircraft devices constituted the Fighter Command's most successful night of the war.

One of the enemy bombers was brought down by a balloon barrage, two by anti-aircraft fire, and the remainder were shot down by fighter planes, one raider being brought down over the north of France.

Enemy aircraft crossed the south-east and south-west coasts during daylight yesterday and penetrated a few miles inland. No bombs were reported dropped up to a late hour, however.

Besides the sixteen planes confirmed to have been brought down, further claims for the destruction of others are being investigated.

The highest number of raiders previously brought down in one night was 13, and of those one was brought down by anti-aircraft fire and another by unspecified means.

Saturday night's achievement brings the total number of planes downed over Britain during the first three nights this month to 21. In addition one was brought down by British fighters over northern France on Friday night.

Of 163 planes brought down in raids over Britain in April, 84 fell to British fighters. Since the war began, the Luftwaffe in day and night raids over Britain have now lost 3,327 planes.—Reuter.

Nazi Blockade Runner Believed Sunk

New York, May 4.

The fate of the German blockade-runner cargo steamer, Lech 3,290 tons, is at present a mystery.

The Lech arrived at Rio de Janeiro on March 3 from Bordeaux with a cargo of chemicals and aeroplanes after running the British blockade. Her captain, Friedrich Brinkman, boasted "Germany delivers the goods", and declared the Lech would remain in Rio until the end of the war.

The Lech, however, was reported to have left Rio five days ago for Bergen with a valuable cargo, and, according to New York maritime sources, was intercepted by a British auxiliary cruiser off Bahia, Brazil and was sunk. It is believed she scuttled herself.

Official Brazilian and British circles in Rio de Janeiro are unable to confirm this report.—Reuter.

Liverpool Suffers Savage Raid

Liverpool, May 3.

Liverpool and Merseyside were heavily bombed on Sunday night—the fourth successive night this district has trembled under the blows of the Luftwaffe.

Saturday night's sustained attack had left a pall of smoke hanging over the port on Sunday. Amidst broken masonry and tumbled piles of bricks, rescue parties searched throughout the day for citizens trapped in the debris.

The death toll, which inevitably will be very large, mounted hour by hour as the bodies of additional victims were discovered. One hospital which was hit directly on Saturday night sheltered 400 patients, many of whom were killed. Several attendants at the hospital and a group of ambulance drivers who were in the hospital's rest room were killed.

Personal Bravery

Doctors and nurses ignored falling bombs and crumbling masonry to evacuate a large number of patients from another hospital which suffered damage.

Churches, schools, public buildings and several libraries were among the buildings destroyed on Saturday night, in the worst raid seen at Liverpool since December. Hundreds of high explosive bombs were rained down by the raiders, the drone of whose engines was audible on the ground despite the loud anti-aircraft barrage.

Workmen were busy all day Sunday clearing debris from the streets and restoring interrupted electricity and gas services.

Hundreds of homeless people were fed yesterday morning by mobile canteens whose food-laden trucks rolled into the city at dawn.

Besides revisiting this district last night, German raiders were also reported over districts along the north-west coast.—United Press.

R.A.F. Does Widespread Damage

London, May 5.

Moonlight helped British Coastal Command aircraft last night when they harried the enemy from the coast of Norway to the coast of Brittany.

One German supply ship of 3,000 tons anchoring in the Skagerrak in a convoy was bombed and hit a few minutes after midnight by a Blenheim bomber whose pilot made three runs over the target in order to achieve accuracy.

Other Blenheims on the same patrol straddled a second supply ship with bombs, and attacked the docks at Egersund in southern Norway. The gunner of another Blenheim, says the British Air Ministry shot out three "troublesome searchlights" at Stavanger.

Near Cherbourg, in occupied France, Ouerqueville aerodrome was bombed, and barracks were hit. Docks at St. Nazaire, on the Breton coast, were attacked by a northern Coastal Command squadron, and within a few minutes there was a great rectangle of fire in the naval base. Incoming pilots saw a series of explosions, and added their own bomb load to the havoc below.—Reuter.

Meat Only on Saturday, Sunday in Italy

Rome, May 4.

Yet another 'meatless day' has been decreed in Italy. As a result of this decree, the sale and consumption of meat has been restricted to two days in the week, Saturday and Sunday.—Havas Telemondial.

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Air Battle of Atlantic Grows More Intense

London, May 5.

In the struggle for mastery in the grim Battle of the Atlantic Germany is concentrating her bombers against Britain's ports, and last night Liverpool and the Merseyside were one of the main targets of enemy bombers for the fourth night in succession.

Belfast, the chief port of northern Ireland, also received a heavy and sustained attack, and a communique says that considerable damage was done to the city's industrial and residential sections, and casualties are feared to be heavy.

British fighters played their gallant part in this phase of the Battle of the Atlantic by pursuing German bombers through wind and clouds, and by attacking their bases in northern Europe. Their total bag last night was six German bombers, and anti-aircraft fire is believed to have brought down another.

Junkers Downed

One pilot came across three bombers flying together. He picked on a Junkers 88 and saw it dive into the sea on fire. Another British night fighter pilot sent a stream of bullets into a Messerschmitt 110, a type of plane not usually seen at night. In his own works, it dived to earth like a fireworks explosion.

British bombers, too, were on the offensive in the struggle to maintain the nation's lifeline with North America. R.A.F. planes paid their second visit in two nights to Brest, where they attacked docks and shipping.

It is to this port that Germany sends so many of her submarines to prey on British shipping in the Atlantic, and it is here also that the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, German battlecruisers, are sheltering.

Hits were observed on and near the warships.

The raid, according to an Air Ministry communique, was carried out by strong forces of aircraft, and many heavy bombs were dropped. Docks on both sides of the harbour were hit, and large fires started.

Rotterdam Attacked

Smaller forces, continued the communique, attacked docks and shipping at Rotterdam, Antwerp and Le Havre. Near Antwerp, a direct hit was obtained on an enemy supply ship of about 1,500 tons.

An enemy patrol vessel was hit and left sinking in the course of daylight sweeps carried out over France, declares the communique, which adds that several fires were started when the docks at St. Nazaire were bombed. Other aircraft attacked docks at Cherbourg and the aerodrome at Querqueville.

During yesterday afternoon coastal aircraft on patrol bombed an enemy ship of about 3,000 tons off the coast of Norway and attacked other objectives in south Norway.

No R.A.F. aircraft is missing from these operations, but two fighters were lost during patrol yesterday, both pilots being saved.—Reuter.

Belfast Suffers

Belfast, May 5

Intensifying their pressure of blockade attacks on Britain's western ports in an effort to smash the lifeline to the United States, waves of German bombers for three and one-half hours early today continuously dumped bombs on this port, leaving sections of it in roaring flames.

With hundreds of German planes showering Belfast with bombs of all types and calibers, especially incendiary slabs, Belfast was pitted with terrible scars as hundreds of building were blasted into debris.

But despite the raid, which was the most savage that Belfast has suffered throughout the war, it established in a few hours a bond of sympathy between north and south Ireland which no British or Irish statesman had been able to accomplish in a generation.

Eire Sends Help

Eireann fire-brigades, jettisoning the niceties of neutrality, roared across the Irish border to aid their hard-pressed countrymen.

A wave of gratitude for Eire's errand of mercy swept through Belfast and helped to cement north and south Ireland in the closest union of friendship that has been known in a generation.

Thousands of Bombs

Swarms of German planes first rained thousands of incendiary bombs on Belfast followed by hundreds of high explosives, some of which were heavier than any previously dropped on this port.

Many delayed action bombs were dropped and they were still exploding and rocking this town.

Fire-fighters worked heroically during the raid. Concentrating on the several huge fires, they fought madly to quell the flames despite a hail of bombs around them.—United Press.

Casualties Not Large

London, May 5.

Casualties as a result of Sunday night's attack on Belfast are not as large as originally feared while loss of life is less than expected in view of the intensity of the raid, says a joint communique issued by the Ulster government and the R.A.F.

It adds that the attack was heavy and sustained. A large number of incendiaries and high explosives caused much damage to commercial and residential property.—Reuter.

Miscellaneous

Chinese Priest Given Vatican Diploma

Lyons, May 3.

It is learned from the Vatican that Father Joseph Young, Chinese member of the Congregation of the Lord's Disciples, has just been awarded the diploma of Master of Biblical Sciences.

Father Young is the first Chinese priest to obtain this diploma.

He will now devote himself to a new translation of the Bible into Chinese.—Havas Telemondial.

OBITUARY

Sir James Parr

London, May 2.

News has been received from Wellington of the death of Sir James Parr, British High Commissioner in New Zealand.—Havas Telemondial.

Mr. Ramsay Muir

London, May 5.

Mr. Ramsay Muir, one of the most prominent members of the Liberal Party and a noted writer on historical political, municipal and economic subjects, died in London last night at the age of 69.

He resigned a university professorship, became a member of Parliament, and was chairman of the National Liberal Federation for three years.—Reuter.

Gen. Sir Dudley Ridout

London, May 1.

The death has occurred of Major-Gen. Sir Dudley Howard Ridout, Commander-in-Chief in the Straits Settlements from 1915-21.

Major-Gen. Ridout was born in 1866, and entered the Army in 1885. After a period of service in the War Office, he was an Intelligence Officer with the Cavalry Brigade in the Boer War.

He was a member of the Executive and Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements during the period of his military appointment there, and retired in 1924.—Reuetr.

Preparing for a Journey

By J. NORMAN LYND

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

Shanghailanders at Home

Letter from Mr. J. C. E. Rye Outlining Feeling At Home Regarding World Situation

Shanghai, Apr. 15.

NEWS of former Shanghailanders now at home is contained in an interesting letter received here recently from Mr. J. C. E. Rye. Mr. Rye also outlines the general feeling of people at home in regard to the world situation, besides repeating that "we are determined not to lay down the sword till Nazism is beaten to pulp." The general feeling is one of extreme confidence in the outcome of the struggle, and, as the writer points out, sooner or later the occupied and oppressed countries of Europe must rise in arms against their tyrant and overthrow him. The letter follows:—

"Yesterday in the 'Coal-Hole' in the Strand I met Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mason. Mason was with the "North-China Daily News" for some years as Advertising Manager. He is just back from Bermuda and showed me the following from "The Royal Gazette and Colonist Daily of Bermuda." As I am not allowed by the censors to forward any printed matter in my letters, I copy the cutting for the benefit of Mason's many friends in the Far East:—

Bermuda, January 17, 1941.

"'In a quiet ceremony in old Church, Devonshire, Miss Marjorie Watlington, daughter of Sir Henry and Lady Watlington, of Woodside, Devonshire, was married to Mr. Edward Russell Mason, of Birmingham, England, yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

"'The service was conducted by his Lordship the Bishop of Bermuda, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Little. The church was decorated with gladioli.

"'The bride had as her matron-of-honour her sister, Mrs. Bayard Dill. Major Bartrum was the best man.

"'The couple are to leave for England, where they will make their home.'

"Mason looks younger than ever. He told me that he had met John Keswick, of the Ministry of Economic Warfare, and Strachan, of the London Scottish and formerly of the N.C.D.N. He told me that "Bill" Holland had been killed in action. I never knew that.

"Of Shanghai hands I have met Martin, who used to be with Jardine's book office, lastly in Hongkong, and Ferris, who is with the London County Council.

"Dolly Dalgarno is cook with some regiment or other. Mellows, late of the Shanghai Revenue Office, lives in South Harrow. Lunched with him and his daughter the other day. He was a building contractor up to the outbreak of the war.

Fully Determined

"I also met Hines, late of the Hongkong Post Office. How is the war going on? Well, by the time this reaches you whatever news I may enclose today will be old and stale. The various news services and the B.B.C. give you daily all you require. I may say this, that we are determined not to lay down the sword till Nazism is beaten to pulp.

"Lately there has been a lot of talk about Japan and her intentions. I cannot conceive what Japan can expect from throwing in her lot with the Axis powers. Italy again proved a wash-out. However brave her soldiers may be, none of them had the very least intention of laying down their lives for Adolph the Twister. They simply will not fight, and who can blame them? When invading Greece, they thought they were out for a victory parade on the lines of their "glorious" entry into Nice after France had collapsed. When, however, they found they had to fight they said 'Nothing doing.' Their navy has shown no inclination to fight and even if German officers are placed in charge of the Italian Navy and so forth....it will make no difference.

"When I was in Italy in April 1939 I became convinced that the Italians would not be of any use to Hitler. This view was strengthened when I visited Italy again in December of the same year when on my way from Shanghai to London.

Becoming Unpopular

"Mussolini is Hitler's ally, but not the Italian people, for whom we have much sympathy and respect. The Italians now realize where their Duce has led them to. He is becoming more and more unpopular and so is his daughter Edda.

"The Japanese ought to realize that Hitler has as much time for them as he has for the Italians. Perhaps it would be more to the point to say 'as much contempt for them as he has for the Italians.' Not long ago he spoke in derision about the 'coloured races' who would be ruled by the German super-race. In the opinion of the public press of this country, Japan's plunge into the war on the side of the Axis powers would be national hara-kiri.

"The Japanese may be blinded by so-called German victories of the past. Has she forgotten, I wonder, the lessons of the last war? Right up to July 1918 it seemed as if Germany must win—but then? She has certainly overrun most of Europe. But this means keeping large armies of occupation in countries seething with hatred for the invader and his breed. Clever Allied propaganda managed in the last war to make most nations hate and despise the Germans. Now we need no propaganda. There need be no lies. The horrors she has perpetrated and is daily perpetrating on Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Poland, etc., cry to the heavens above. Germans living in Portugal and Spain talk English or French in public to escape the stigma attached to being a German. They hate to acknowledge that they belong to that loathed and despised nation.

"The very minute things began to go bad for Hitler the oppressed nations will rise. They are waiting for the signal.

Nazi Horrors

"And when it is all over the Germans will find that the wounds of war will not be healed as quickly as after the last war, when we were ready and willing to forgive and forget. It will take generations to forget the Nazi horrors.

"How long the war is going to last we do not know, but we expect that the spring will unleash the full Nazi fury on us. So far I have escaped injury, though my former residence was bombed in September. When bombs fall near my present home I always figure that the next one may blow out the candle of my life, but.. I shall die happy. I would not have missed this chance for all the tea in China.

"Apropos China....she has nothing but friends in this country. We are all not simply believing but knowing that she will emerge from her long and severe trials as the victor. She has indeed done marvellously well against great odds. Chiang Kai-shek can indeed be proud of his soldiers and equally proud of his civilians who, like here, so bravely share the nation's trials with the armed forces.

"I spent the best and happiest years of my life in the service of the Chinese Government and needless to say consider China my home from home. I never fail to tell people about China's trials and China's courage.

"I still hear from old friends. At Christmas I was surprised to get a wire with the season's greetings from Mr. and Mrs. Paul Baerentzen, now domiciled at Nairobi. Baerentzen was as you may remember, for years with the Chinese Customs Service.

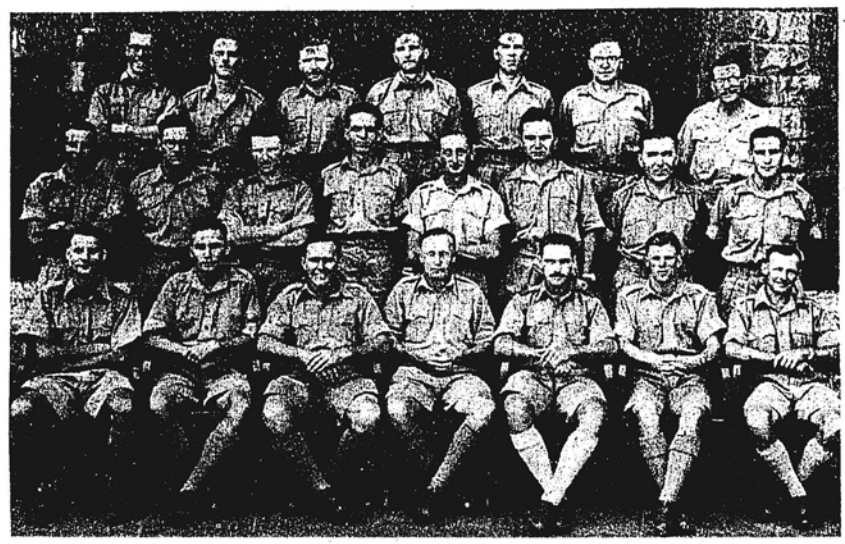
Shocked

"We were shocked to read some time ago about the dastardly attack on the life of Mr. W. J. Keswick and grateful that he was not seriously wounded. To be Chairman of the S.M.C. is nowadays neither a sinecure nor an enviable post. It takes a patriotic man to accept such a post, and that, you may be sure, is fully realized and recognized here.

"I am without news from Denmark, but I know the Germans have taken the best ships over from the Danish Navy, and that they have imprisoned many Danish officers. In Norway they even shoot them if they dare to be patriots. The name of Germany stinks a hundredfold more than certain boats which in the evenings pass by the Public Gardens on the Bund. It must indeed be a sad thing to be a German of the old school.

J. C. E. RYE.

"P.S. The difference of opinion between the Japanese F.O. spokesman and the spokesman of the Japanese Army in China, though not unprecedented, seems to become more accentuated day by day."



China Volunteers in India

Shown above is a group of China men now in the Officers' Training School at Belgaum, India. They are undergoing training for the Indian Army. From left to right at the top, W. H. Beckett, N. G. H. Wolfe, M. N. Speyer, D. de S. Carey, C. H. W. Robertson, G. H. Blatchford, D. P. L. Stirling. In the middle, P. H. H. Moffatt, P. B. Tay, R. H. McKenzie, F. C. Promeroy, A. C. Tilley, J. S. Vyvyan, G. M. Bateman, R. Corbett. Sitting, D. S. Thompson, C. J. Guignard, L. G. Shellam, F. T. Orr, J. D. Sayle, A. W. Donaldson, G. C.M. Grossett.

China Volunteers Become Officers

Singapore, Apr. 25.

Five volunteers from Shanghai and two from Tientsin will be granted war time commissions as second lieutenants and gazetted tomorrow when they will join their respective units, Reuter understands. The volunteers are:

Infantry—Mr. A. E. Newland (Tientsin); Mr. H. T. Wade (Tientsin); Mr. A. H. Gouda (Shanghai); Mr. R. Heath (Shanghai).

Royal Artillery:—Mr. A. A. White (Shanghai); Mr. D. Wheldon (Shanghai); Mr. R. G. Woodhead (Shanghai). —Reuter.

Chinese Girl Made May Queen in England

London, May 2.

For the first time probably in West England history, a seven-year old Chinese girl, Muriel Wong, yesterday was crowned the May Queen by an overwhelming vote of her fellow scholars.

Bedecked with flowers and attended by maids of honour, she was the centre of the time-honoured ceremonies, including songs and dances.—Reuter.

Former Resident Tells of Raids

Shanghai, Apr. 23.

Owen S. Little, who came to China in 1900 and retired in 1934, bought a house near Margate and is still living there in spite of air raids. He wrote very cheerfully on January 29. The letter took over two months to arrive, part of the letter may be interesting.

He refers to the work that his wife is doing in the Red Cross and his own associations with troops in the vicinity.

He says: "My house has been very lucky so far, all the damage we have had done is a few tiles smashed with shrapnel or bullets, but we have seen some fun I can assure you. One day last August we saw eight German planes brought down just near and another day they had a dog fight right in front of our house. We saw the pilot bale out a few hundred yards away and the plane crashed in the village—it fell in a garden and missed houses on either side. If a man had tried to steer in that way he could not have done it—one can only call it providential.

It was a wonderful sight to see our Spitfires and Hurricanes after the Huns and see them scatter. They arrived in formation but were soon dispersed and were tearing for home, but the blighters were brought down in shoals; we saw one in flames not far from this house.

At the moment everybody is keyed up to concert pitch waiting for the invasion, there has been a lull in the Alerts; in fact we have had five or six quiet nights, so that Blighter must be preparing for something new!

Nazis Refused Passage On Japanese Ship

San Francisco, May 3.

The N.Y.K. liner Yawata Maru today sailed for the Orient without five of the 23 Germans who had reserved passage because of action by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Japanese shipping firm.

Reservations of four Germans were cancelled by the N.Y.K., it is believed on the advice of the Japanese Consulate which received a request from the British Consulate to hold up the passage of the four Germans.

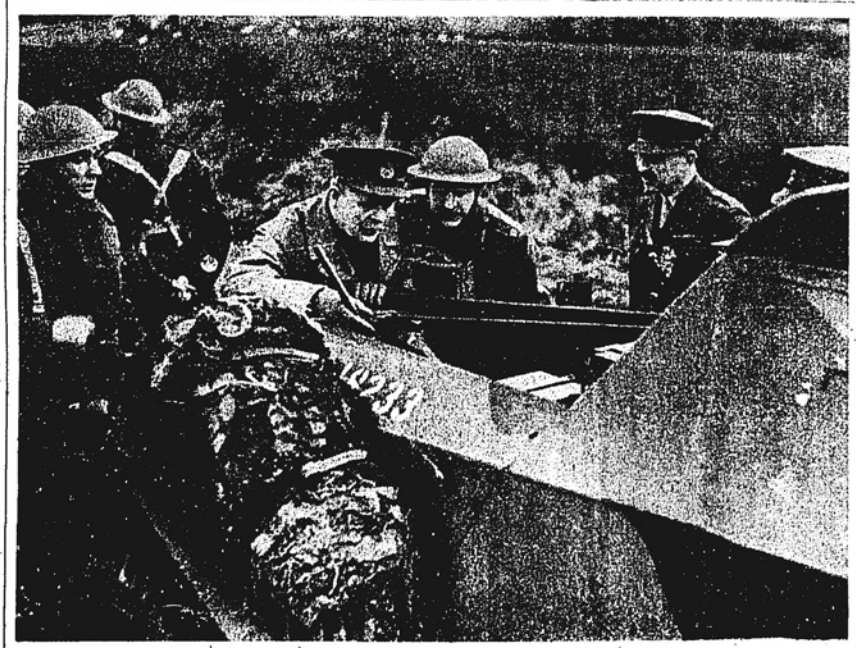
The fifth Herr R. Menneks, was removed from the ship by F.B.I. agents and charged with attempted draft evasion on the grounds that he had obtained U.S. citizenship in 1934 but had filed an affidavit with the U.S. Draft Board that he was a German national.—United Press.

"Double Summer Time" Starting in Britain

London, May 3.

Britain will be two hours ahead of the sun from tomorrow onwards.

"Double Summer Time," begins at 1 a.m. G.M.T., Sunday (Shanghai Time 10 a.m.), when clocks will be put forward one hour, in addition to the existing one hour's advance for normal summer time.—Reuter.



New Gibraltar Commander

General Lord Gort, who has been Inspector-General of Military Training for some while, has now been appointed to command Gibraltar. The post of Inspector-General of Military Training is one of the most important any man could be asked to undertake during a period when their British Empire is training a huge army for the ultimate defeat of the Nazis. There is therefore great significance attached to the transfer of so important a man to the command of Gibraltar. General Gort, who is a V.C., is the right man for a post which may possibly become critical during the next few weeks. The picture shows General Gort inspecting an armoured car in Britain.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

ACTION IN AFRICA

By O. M. GREEN

The announcement of the capture of Keren on the wireless was perhaps the biggest thrill of the war because it was so utterly unexpected. Even the usually impassive announcer of the B.B.C. could not keep the excitement out of his voice. To show what a surprise it was, that morning the news about Keren in the "Daily Telegraph" occupied just 1¾ in. under a small heading at the foot of a column, and though it reported the capture of a brigade headquarters there was no indication that the end was so near. The Keren country was described by Indian officers as far worse than anything on the North West Frontier, and the Italians fought like demons. But greater demons and superb generalship won the day. It was known that General Wavell detached two divisions, one of British troops, one of Indian, and sent them to the Sudan to help recover Kassala. But daring pays.

The result is that some regiments will have inscribed on their colours two great victories won within four months, 1,500 miles apart. Such a record must be without precedent. It is clear that General Wavell and General Cunningham must be supported by a magnificent collection of officers. Great commanders as they are they could not have achieved their successes without perfect staff work and the ability to see what had to be done at every moment by their subordinates.

During the fight for Keren a detachment of our men had to fall back temporarily from one position. They retook it 48 hours later and there they found two Indian soldiers in charge of a machine-gun. The Indians merely said that no order to retire had reached them, so they stayed on. They pointed to a pile of empty cartridge cases saying that they had found plenty of occupation while alone.

* * *

The National Day of Prayer as ordered by the King saw the churches crowded. In some cases where a church with a very individual congregation had been bombed—such as the much lamented All Hallows Barking by the Tower, the church of "Tubby" Clayton, headquarters of Toc H—the service was held in rooms hired for the occasion. The broadcasts of the Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal Hinsley were inspiring messages of confidence and encouragement. The Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hertz, also delivered a fine sermon in the same spirit. Indeed as one looks back on the past year it is hard to see how any other spirit is possible. One thinks of the Battle of Britain last autumn when all the German Air Force was hurled at us and was beaten back with the certain loss of 2,375 planes, besides many so damaged that they can never have got home, while the R.A.F. ended with more planes than they had begun with.

* * *

That wonderful annual "Jane's Fighting Ships" for 1941 contains a good deal more information than might have been expected in wartime Thus it is learned that twelve new cruisers were completed for the Navy last year, five of the 8,000 tons Fiji class and seven of the Dido (5,450) class. Seeing how short of cruisers Britain was at the opening of the war, owing to that iniquitous naval limitation Treaty of London in 1930, when the late Mr. Ramsay MacDonald insisted on cutting down to 50 cruisers although the Admiralty had put 70 as the very minimum, these twelve are doubly welcome. "Jane" also says that a group of 20 new destroyers has been added to the Navy, having been built in the record time of eighteen months. Two of them, Exmoor and Holderness have already been mentioned for shooting down enemy aircraft.

A writer in the "News Chronicle" points out that the average weekly sinkings of ships in the three weeks since the intensified spring U-boat campaign began is at the rate of 5,500,000 tons a year and that this is just about the same as the number of new ships that Britain and America were building in the last year of the last war.

The problem of beating the U-boats is complicated now by the addition of aircraft, but no one doubts for a moment that it will be solved. The fantastic nature of the recent German claims of ships probably has a twofold aim—to prove to the German public the success of the much announced spring campaign, all the more necessary after the failure of the equally trumpeted air *blitz* last autumn; and for use in the "war of nerves." Some time ago a U-boat was captured and its log showed that its commander had claimed a ship sunk with every torpedo he fired. In the school of mendacity Hitler has some promising pupils.

* * *

That amazing fellow Stanley Hilton Thurston, who boasts that no prison can hold him, got away from Dartmoor recently while other prisoners were having breakfast. He has at different times escaped from Arundel, Chelmsford, Liverpool and Lewes. The last time he was at liberty for six months, living in luxury in a flat in St. John's Wood and going openly to the theatres and race meetings. He was eventually spotted and nabbed when trying to pawn a ring. How he got out of Dartmoor is a mystery. Since he got away he has used one motor car, driving it till petrol ran out, and then a bicycle. Or so it appears. He also seems to have stolen some clothes. But this is supposition until he is caught. Everyone round Dartmoor including hunting men on horseback has joined in the chase. It seems probable that Thurston had accomplices. He is described as Dartmoor's handsomest prisoner. It is of course very unsocial to say so, but somehow one hopes he will not be caught.

STRAY NOTES

Weihaiwei, Apr. 17.—I was privileged this evening to see my neighbours sowing Indian corn for next winter's flour, and although some of them were half a mile or more away it was easy to follow every movement through the glasses. Since war has passed this way there are few beasts of burden to be seen and men have returned to the primitive plough which was probably used in some form before any draught animals were domesticated: this wooden plough is like a large letter L with a backward lip at the top, so that when it is tipped over backwards to an angle of 45 degrees or more, one man pulls with the "lip" over his shoulder and one man pushes the base of the L: (the modern arrow-head of steel which cuts the furrow is fitted just below the angle of the L). Four men in all are required for this sowing: behind the two who work the plough comes stout Farmer Wang with a short blue silk coat and padded trousers tied in at the ankle (the glass of fashion in these parts): Farmer W. walks with a springy bow-legged stride to straddle the furrow, as he throws in batches of four or five corn seeds at intervals of about two feet: this is, of course the maize which grows on a great high stalk, and out of every batch of seeds so sown, only one plant will be kept—the weaker growths being weeded out. Behind Farmer Wang comes a rather decrepit looking character, the lowliest worker of them all: he is a sort of "cad" in the farming world whose main job is to carry baskets and do all the dirty work for the others: in this case he carries a basket of old pig and cow manure mixed, and throws it into the furrow by handfuls as each batch of seeds is dropped. And when the sowing is done Farmer Wang stalks solemnly home, hands behind back, followed by his two ploughmen, leaving the poor "cad" to finish the job: for he must next drag a board, weighed down with a heavy log, back and forth across the field until the earth is smoothed down again. Then he too may gather up his baskets and go home.... perhaps to get a little pleasure out of seeing his wife and family do the dirty work.....who knows?—E.S.W.

* * *

Weihaiwei, Apr. 20.—Felt a little sad this morning, taking a ten mile walk round the peninsula to see if there were anything of interest to record before sailing for Shanghai. Down by the sea the Cormorants still sit on the rocks with their admiring gull-friends beside them, gazing up into their faces and waiting for....I know not what; that is still an unsolved problem. Approaching the hills I hear a Hoopoe calling repeatedly "Hoo-poe-poe-poe": beside me in the pine trees unseen flocks of Greenfinches are giving their call (or song?) with its peculiar metallic quality—like a tin lightly rattled and a little chirp of song at the end. Walking through my garden I see that the fairy glen made by my apricot trees is looking a little shabby—like a pantomime transformation scene on the last night: but the sun has brought out a new form of beauty—native peaches blooming warmly pink on a hillside, alternated with the white blossom and pale green leaves of the wild quince: in the orchard greengage and early plum are fully out, and the air is full of the drone of bees. Up in the hills the flocks of Dusky Thrushes are thicker than ever. A Crested Lark sits still within twenty feet of me to let me admire his perky headgear, and further rewards me with little bursts of song—just like that of the cage-birds of Shanghai, but so much sweeter for being wild: Swallows are coming thick and fast and for the first time I am hearing their twittering song. Purple violets make shaded corners lovely, and up in the highest points where even fuel gatherers find the going difficult, I am finding patches of azaleas....pink-mauve in little cloudlike masses. The sudden warmth has acted like a conjurer's wand....lizards scuttle across the path—brown butterflies go flitting by—yellow dandelions are everywhere. Back in my garden a Bunting sings, a Kestrel hovers in the wind, a cheeky hare goes lolloping off when I disturb him at breakfast on the bark of a fig tree; Willow-warblers twitter in the fruit trees. And so "there is nothing to report": just a few little pictures to carry with me through the Shanghai streets.—E.S.W.

* * *

Shanghai, April 26.—It is always a pleasure to come back to Shanghai, however one may feel about a dirty city when reviewing it mentally on a gloriously clean sea beach: burglars, bandits, bombers, brokers and bankers may be doing their worst ... but the birds in my garden sing me a welcome, and the willows and poplars dressed in vivid green remind me that the young Magpies are already out of their nests. Out in the country the crops have grown waist-high ... dandelion and blue-eyed Speedwell brighten every little patch of fallow: in parks and gardens *pseudo-acacias* are a mass of white blossoms, while horse-chestnuts have put a match to their flowering candelabra: horsey men are reading race-books and the first white "bags" will soon be lining up against the bar: in fact, while I can say "summer is icumen in," I cannot add "loud sings Cuckoo" because it is not yet the first of May. Thinking thus, I strolled out into the Hungjao area this morning looking for some early snipe, and was quickly rewarded with the sight of a large fat "Swinhoe" which might well have been mistaken for a Woodcock: following up the trail among the smaller creeks, I soon walked up a smaller snipe which refused to act according to the manner of his kind: instead of rising swiftly and disappearing with a raucous "bleat" this bird merely hopped (after the fashion of airmen) over a narrow creek and parked itself behind a few scanty reeds within five yards of me: none of my quiet movements disturbed it; I focused my field-glasses to short range and studied every feather while the bird stayed still as if it were asleep. I realized quickly that this was a male Painted Snipe ... the *Rostratula benghalensis* so rarely seen in these parts: to get the bird to fly (so that I could better see its underparts) I had actually to wave my arms and say "Boo"—or whatever it is the more timid are unable to say to a Goose. Then, and then only, did this bird rise ... with dangling legs, like a Grebe or Rail—thus finally proving its identity.—E.S.W.

ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

Apr. 29.—We had the pleasure of calling on one of Shanghai's foremost Iris experts last Sunday. When we arrived, he was busy pruning trees in his garden on Lucerne Road, but he found time to show us his fine collection of Bearded Irises, many of which were in full bloom. There were some beautiful varieties in the beds especially prepared for them and the growth was so healthy and strong that we wondered why more of these plants are not grown here. There must be few plants so accommodating as the bearded irises: they are not very hard to please; but they do repay growers for a little more care and attention and a better location than that generally provided for the old-fashioned "Blue Flag" Iris. They dislike organic manure; but they do not mind a little bone meal and, unlike the Japanese iris, they like lime. The gentleman we visited is a real iris enthusiast: he takes pleasure in giving away his surplus plants and we shall not be very far away when he is dividing his roots late in May. It is impossible to describe the flowers we saw on Sunday and at the same time do them justice: there are so many shades and coloured veins in some of them that the combinations of colour can only be termed remarkable. We even found it difficult to choose a favourite and it is with a feeling that we are being unfair to many of the others when we say that the variety "Souv. de Loetitia Mignaud" appealed to us more than the rest. The flower stems were four feet high and the flowers were large and such a lovely shade of blue. We counted twenty perfectly shaped, pure white flowers, on a single plant of "Purissima," while the top flowers on a plant of "Luaia" were five feet above ground level. "Alta California," with its charming yellowish flowers, is worthy of special mention and a variety named "Happy Days" standing head and shoulders above all others in a bed close to a bird bath, was a real beauty. "Summer Days," "Pink Opal," and "San Gabriel" were also charming and it is a pity that the huge flowers of these irises are so fragile. However, the planting of a windbreak protects them from strong winds and we could not expect flowers with such beautiful colourings to be as hard to damage as those of some of our other garden plants. Perhaps we should not like them so much if they were.—W.J.K.

* * *

May 1.—The Banksian Rose (*Rosa Banksiae*) is now making a fine show on many pergolas and arbours. This non-prickly Chinese climber produces stems of great length and masses of double white or yellowish flowers. The flowers are small and slightly fragrant. The double white form was introduced into Europe by a namesake of ours in 1807 and it was named in honour of Lady Banks, whose husband, Sir Joseph Banks, was a great patron of botany and horticulture. The first plant introduced is said to be still growing at Isleworth. We saw a "Banana" shrub in flower the other day: it was hidden away in a shrubbery, but it was impossible to pass it by unnoticed: the scent of its flowers was so strong. This shrub is known botanically as *Michelia fuscata*, it is a native of China and the flowers are of a brownish yellow colour, edged with a thin carmine line; they are a little over one inch in diameter and exhale a very strong banana-like fragrance. There are many *Deutzia gracilis* plants to be seen in full flower these days, this is probably the best of the Deutzias, it is certainly the most graceful and attractive. It is a Japanese shrub and as its pure white flowers are produced in great abundance in racemes along the slender stems, the plants are most attractive when in flower. There are many other deutzias grown here but the one in flower is a low-growing shrub and ideal for planting on mounds or along the banks of a pond. Hybrid Tea roses are commencing to flower: there are some very pretty varieties to be seen here and there despite the hot weather which we are experiencing: the sun bleaches many of the blooms and although it is ripening the wheat and barley in the country, we could do with some rain to help newly-laid turf and many of the recently transplanted trees: we notice that many of the shallower creeks are drying up; but May is here and we are expected to pick our flowers while holding an umbrella in one hand during this month, so we may shortly get more rain than we need.—W.J.K.

* * *

May 3.—We visited the Pure Karma Temple Garden this morning and found a most colourful and interesting tree planting ceremony in progress. Saplings of the Bodhi-tree or "Peepul" (*Ficus religiosa*), the sacred Fig tree of the Buddhists, had been brought to Shanghai by Bhikkhu Narada six years ago and the planting of one of these in its permanent location took place today. This tree, under which Buddha is said to have learned the mystery of the universe, produces leaves with tail-like appendages, on long flexible petioles; they rustle in the slightest breeze. It is said to be fairly hardy in Southern California, but generally grown in heated greenhouses in England. In view of the religious associations connected with the tree and the fact that the one planted today is said to be the first introduced into this city, we are of the opinion that it would be advisable to afford it protection during the Winter. Straw mats on a bamboo framework may be sufficient but a glass structure would be much better. Another member of the same family, *Ficus Carica*, the Fig, is a native of Asia and this thrives and bears fruit in abundance here, while still another, *Ficus elastica*, the India Rubber tree, is grown extensively in greenhouses for indoor decoration: this plant cannot, however, stand the rigours of an average Winter in the open. Most of us who have visited Ceylon will remember the huge Banyan trees to be seen there, these are known botanically as *Ficus Indica*. The boughs of these trees grow almost horizontally from the main trunk and they send out cylindrical roots which grow down into the ground and penetrate the soil. These increase in diameter and support the branches besides extending the root system of the tree. The roots are sometimes assisted in their task of growing straight by the placing of hollow bamboos over them when they begin to grow. The area below one of these large Banyans is like a spacious hall supported by innumerable pillars and as the foliage of the trees grows so thickly, it soon becomes impervious to sunshine. Tradition tells us that Alexander's army of over 5,000 men camped under a single tree which measured 2,000 feet in circumference and which had more than 3,000 trunks. The Banyan in the botanic gardens at Calcutta is said to have grown from a seed dropped by a bird into the crown of a date palm over 100 years ago: the main trunk of that tree was 42 feet in circumference a few years ago. Contrary to popular belief, the tree known as the "Rubber" tree, which is to be seen in most of our gardens, is not the most important rubber-bearing plan: *Hevia brasiliensis* and *Castilla elastica* produce far more rubber of a better quality.—W.J.K.

IN PARENTHESIS

Progress

GINKO: "Are you making any progress in getting acquainted with those fashionable people who have just moved next door to your house?"

Jellybean: "Their cat invited our cat over to a musicale last night."

* * *

Badly Put

THE street orator was warming up to his subject. "Those astounding figures, ladies and gentlemen, are not my own," he said. "They are the figures of a man who knows what he's talking about."

Then he wondered why his audience laughed.

* * *

Not a Sailor

RASTUS, on his first ocean trip, was desirous of getting off the boat.

"Say, Rastus," said a friend, "it's easy to see you're a landlubber all right."

"You're right, boy," murmured Rastus. "And I'se just finding out how much I really lubs it."

* * *

Advance Information

FIRST Farmer: "Potato bugs ate my whole crop in ten days."

Second Farmer: "They ate mine in two days and then roosted in the trees to see if I'd plant some more."

Seed Merchant: "That's nothing; there's a couple over there now, looking through my books to see who has ordered seed for next spring."

* * *

Not His Job

As the major inspected the cavalry squadron, he stopped before a new recruit and said:

"Now, my lad, have that saddle and harness brighter in the morning." Turning to the sergeant-major, he said: "See to it, sergeant-major."

Next morning the offending saddle and harness were as dull as ever.

"I thought I told you to clean 'em for today?" the major roared.

"No, sir," corrected the "rookie"; "you told the sergeant-major to see to it."

* * *

They Took the Count

ONCE at a dinner given in her honour in Boston, Mme Modjeska, the celebrated Polish actress, was requested to recite. Though feeling somewhat imposed upon for being thus required to "pay for her supper," Mme Modjeska nevertheless proceeded to render a declamation which, through the magic of her great art, alternately moved her audience to smiles and tears. In the midst of the proceedings someone went into an anteroom and found there Count Bozenta, Modjeska's husband, doubled up with laughter.

"What do you find amusing in that?" demanded the newcomer.

"Why," replied the Count, vainly endeavouring to regain his composure. "Madame is counting up to 100 in Polish!"

* * *

What Price Fame?

WHEN Mrs. Calvin Coolidge went abroad, she feared there would be unnecessary fuss made over the wife of an ex-President. But the friend with whom she was travelling said, "Don't worry. In the little place where we'll be stopping they don't know one President of the United States from another. People will not bother you."

No one did—until, in a small town on the Continent, they received word that reservations for them were made in the next town. This sounded ominous. When they reached the hotel in question they were received pompously by the manager. Bowing profoundly, he said, "We are proud to welcome the wife of the great President of the United States. Will you register, Mrs. Lincoln?"

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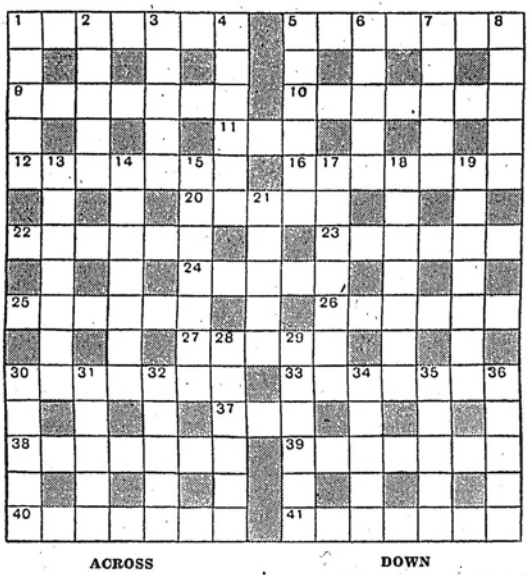
CROSSWORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")

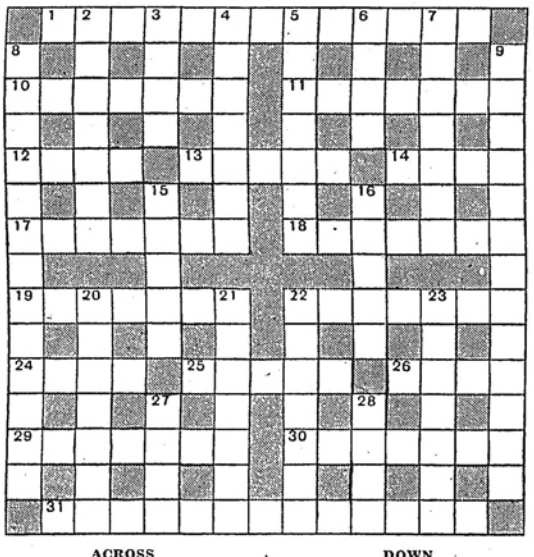


ACROSS

1 Disbursed for help in sulky expression (two words—4, 3)
5 A link in the mail chain? (7)
9 May be bowled by a cricketer; or a footballer if beheaded (7)
10 Self-effacement (7)
11 Drink for a child (3)
12 There are two in a butterfly, but 10 in a girl (7)
16 May be Chinese, dark, magic (7)
20 An untidy shop-keeper might have difficulty in coping with it (5)
22 Shut up and mislay the middle (6)
23 Shady customers to have above us (6)
24 Was overbearing in Potiphar's household (5)
25 Excellent disguise for bad orthography (6)
26 If this you you wouldn't get it (6)
27 Would he prefer his photo mounted? (5)
30 Something one may put in a bottle (7)
33 Variety of 27 across (7)
37 Mixed in 13 down (3)
38 Asset to the table, or to start of 16 across (7)
39 Yon Dane can give you the dope (7)
40 He suffers from excess of zeal (7)
41 Make up your mind to work it out again (7)

DOWN

1 Has a heart caused by smoking, this Eastern (5)
2 The chap who cannot follow your argument (5)
3 It may be found in a loft (5)
4 Asiatic who turned up as a double squeaker (6)
5 May be put into mortar (6)
6 Something for a graft (5)
7 Also something for graft (5)
8 There's a hole in it with a pole in it (5)
13 Given this, go as far as you like (two words—2, 5)
14 Slackened (two words—5, 2)
15 The lady in report is absent (two words—3, 4)
17 Making play at a butt with a heart of gold (7)
18 Overflowing (two words—3, 4)
19 Set right after a bathe? (7)
21 Had the nerve to see father about soldiers (5)
28 Extract from memoir on iconoclasm (6)
29 A dainty for tea (6)
30 Vulgar money ends a hoax (5)
31 Frequently of heart of 12 across (5)
32 I'm in the scheme, but maybe he's in the air (5)
34 This bill may be a bird (5)
35 A poem (5)
36 Article one of us gives something to talk about (5)



ACROSS

1 Sweet of some importance to a Covent Garden merchant (two words—5, 8)
10 Irish county (7)
11 Describes the person who makes many friends (7)
12 Sounds a correct bit of ceremonial (4)
13 An obvious geographical feature (5)
14 A badge of degree (4)
17 He looks as if he might make a tasty dish but one finds hides his work (7)
18 He is a gaffer before he grows old (7)
19 Wasting no words (7)
22 Is meant to have an article of clothing on it and has another to make it (7)
24 Noisy lines (4)
25 Collisions after 24 across that do not lead to any claim on Lloyd's (5)
26 Charles's is often seen in the sky (4)
29 They have a new form of this French town in America (7)
30 Feeling (7)
31 Instruments that show (? ghostly) colours (13)

DOWN

2 Canine aid to lecturers (7)
3 Shelley wrote an ode to this bird (4)
4 A knight of old (7)
5 Dependent apparently guilty of untruth not for the first time (7)
6 A race of trees (4)
7 "Rile mob" (anag.) (7)
8 One of the faults that gave Henry an excuse for the dissolution of the monasteries? (two words—8, 5)
9 A means of finding one's position (or the number of casualties?) (13)
15 British Field Marshal or writer of charm (5)
16 This horse wins most races (5)
20 Flower (7)
21 Suitable mount for the judge of the Waterloo Cup? (7)
22 Unfortunate (7)
23 Iridescent like a precious stone (7)
27 This may be found in metal casement windows (4)
28 A tramp abroad (4)

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

TOP PUZZLE.—ACROSS: 1, Bookkeeping; 7, Bedford; 8, Brazier; 10, Akin; 11, Fewer; 13, Ring; 15, Yam; 17, Egg-cup; 19, Gadget; 20, Refrain; 21, Norman; 23, Go-down; 25, Mow; 27, Bevy; 28, Virid; 29, Opal; 32, Tarnish; 33, Whereas; 34, Escapements. DOWN: 1, Budding; 2, Obey; 3, Kidney; 4, Emblem; 5, Ivan; 6, Gliding; 7, Brace and bit; 9, Right angles; 12, Warrior; 14, Aural; 16, Canon; 18, Pen; 19, Gig; 22, Reverse; 24, Oppress; 25, Mishap; 26, Wigwam; 30, Zinc; 31, Dean.

BOTTOM PUZZLE.—ACROSS: 1, Exercise; 5, Naples; 9, Decorous; 10, Canned; 12, Nostalgia; 14, Tweed; 15, Kea; 16, Engine; 18, Backs; 21, Bhang; 22, Madder; 24, Hue; 27, Taint; 28, Resilient; 31, Antrim; 32, Spalpeen; 33, Tinned; 34, Pytchley. DOWN: 1, Ending; 2, Excise; 3, Circa; 4, Stung; 6, Adaptable; 7, Lenience; 8, Sidedish; 11, Hake; 13, Log; 17, Nighttime; 19, Abstract; 20, Hamilton; 22, Mere; 23, Del; 25, Reveal; 26, Stingy; 29, Sepoy; 30, Lilac.

From Daily News Ads.

The 28th annual general meeting of the Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd., will be held on May 7, 1941.

The name of the Engineers and Traders Limited has been struck off the British register of companies at Shanghai.

The annual general meeting of the Yangtsze Finance Company, Limited, will be held on May 12, 1941. The transfer books of the company will be closed from May 3 to 12.

Holder of Box 3166, NCDN has several vacancies for merchant marine officers and engineers. Those interested should communicate with the above box number.

The 39th annual general meeting of shareholders in The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd., will be held on May 16, 1941. The share transfer books of the company will be closed from May 1 to 16, both days inclusive.

The name of the Oriental Wares (Proprietary) Limited will be struck off the British register of companies at Shanghai and the company will be dissolved, unless cause is shewn to the contrary by July 29, 1941.

The statutory meeting of the Paper Industries, Limited will be held at 2 French Bund, Shanghai, on May 13, 1941. The first annual general meeting of shareholders will be held immediately after the statutory meeting.

The May issue of "Oriental Affairs" covers many interesting topics, as revealed by captions such as: Government by commission; The Moscow-Tokyo pact; Chinese resistance; China industrial co-operatives; The U.S.A. and Japan's new order, etc.

The partnership established between Mrs. E. Dsirne and Mrs. C. Janson for running the business known as Crown Hosiery, 239 Cardinal Mercier, Shanghai, has been dissolved and Mrs. C. Janson is now sole proprietress of the firm with effect from January 12, 1941.

The 11th annual general meeting of shareholders of the International Investment Trust Company of China, Limited will be held in the registered office of the company, 9 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, on May 12, 1941. The transfer books will be closed from May 3 to 12, during which period no transfer of shares will be effected.

All persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Mrs. Bessie Dixon Neil who died on January 18, 1941, at Shanghai, are requested to send particulars to Messrs. Teesdale, Newman & Co., 59 Peking Road, Shanghai, on or before July 5, 1941, after which date the executors of the will will proceed to distribute the assets amongst the persons entitled thereto. Persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the above-named solicitors.

5% debentures of the Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited will be redeemed on October 31, 1941, in accordance with the provisions endorsed thereon. No interest will be paid after that date. The amount of each debenture will be paid to the registered holder at the office of the company, 100 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, against delivery of the debenture scrip properly endorsed. The transfer books for this issue will be closed from October 17, 1941.

In view of the constant increase in cost of silk materials and labour, an increase of 40% for silk underwear, silk embroidered goods, etc., has been effected by the Yates Road (Shanghai) underwear shops. In keeping with the usance of 40% margin deposit exacted by the Silk Piecegoods Producers, for the execution of export orders, export firms or customers are requested to furnish the underwear dealers with such deposits against their future orders.

A dividend at the rate of 2% in respect of the year ended December 31, 1940, has been declared by the directors of The Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., and is payable against presentation of coupon No. 58 at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, by Sterling warrant drawn on this bank, or in Chinese currency at the bank's buying rate for demand drafts on London on the day of presentation of the coupons.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of month	Barometer 9 A. M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a.m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
Apr. 25	29.89	65.7	E N E	1	63.3	62.8	64.0	58.8	O.
" 26	30.13	64.2	E N E	3	58.8	50.0	69.4	50.0	B.
" 27	30.04	63.7	S E	3	62.1	57.4	73.8	47.3	B.
" 28	30.11	65.3	N E	1	66.6	59.4	71.7	57.2	O.
" 29	30.14	64.0	N N E	1	64.4	58.6	75.9	53.6	B. C.
" 30	30.11	64.9	S S E	1	68.0	58.1	84.7	51.8	B.
May 1	30.03	66.4	S S E	3	71.2	47.7	83.7	50.7	B.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky F—fog H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1941	Minimum Temperature 1940	Maximum Temperature 1941	Maximum Temperature 1940	Rainfall 1941	Rainfall 1940
Apr. 25	57.0F.	57.0F.	70.0F.	80.5F.	0.32-in.	Nil
" 26	50.0	61.0	65.0	84.0	Nil	Nil
" 27	5.00	58.0	69.0	76.0	Nil	Nil
" 28	58.0	56.0	72.0	80.0	Nil	Nil
" 29	56.0	58.0	73.0	84.5	Nil	Nil
" 30	55.0	60.5	83.0	86.5	Nil	Nil
May 1	61.0	61.0	83.0	87.5	Nil	Nil

SHIPPING NEWS

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation, publication of the movements of vessels of several leading shipping lines are not permitted to be published.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York
D. Aniceta — 8/5
Tosan M — 8/5
P Garfield — 14/5
Kyusyu M — 23/5
P Monroe — 28/5

From Los Angeles
Nitta M 7/4 12/5
P C'land — 25/5
K'kura M 14/4 26/5
Yawata M 28/4 2/6

From Seattle
C'sworth 25/4 17/5
W Cuseta 5/5 28/5

From Honolulu
Nitta M 16/4 12/5
K'kura M 22/4 26/5
Yawata M 7/5 2/6

From Manila
Tatuta M 3/5 8/5

From Yokohama
Nitta M 26/4 12/5

From Kobe
Taiyo M 6/5 8/5

From Nagasaki
S'hai M 7/5 8/5

CHINA'S SKIES FOR MAY

6.—Mercury: Superior conjunction.
9.—Saturn and Sun in conjunction
17.—Uranus and Sun in conjunction.
18.—At 10 p.m. Mars and Moon in conjunction—Mars 5° S.
25.—At 7 a.m. Saturn and Moon in conjunction—Saturn 2° N.
28.—At 11 a.m. Mercury and Moon in conjunction—Mercury 7° N.

Constellations at 8 p.m.

In the North, Polaris is near its lower transit and will be used for observations of latitude.—Cassiopeia is partially setting.

In the East, Arcturus. In the north-east, Vega. In the south-east Antares are rising.

In the South, Spica will pass by the meridian. The Southern Cross rises, but here, is not visible.

In the West, Orion sets; Sirius, Taurus too. Procynon, Regulus are visible.

The Milky Way spreads all around the horizon.

Phases of the Moon

4.—	First quarter	8.49 p.m.
11.—	Full Moon	1.15 p.m.
18.—	Last quarter	9.17 a.m.
11.—	Moon in Perigee	3.00 a.m.
24.—	Moon in Apogee	2.00 a.m.

Rising and Setting of Moon

	Rises	Souths	Sets
1.—	3.38 a.m.	3.37 p.m.	10.36 p.m.
5.—	0.17 p.m.	6.57 p.m.	0.50 a.m.
10.—	5.42 p.m.	11.29 p.m.	4.21 a.m.
15.—	10.53 p.m.	3.29 a.m.	8.55 a.m.
20.—	1.33 a.m.	7.35 a.m.	1.40 p.m.
25.—	4.26 a.m.	11.11 a.m.	6.01 p.m.
30.—	6.17 a.m.	3.14 p.m.	10.07 p.m.

Rising and Setting of Sun

	Rises	Corr. to Sundial	Sets
1.—	5.16	Subtr. 2 m. 53 s.	6.39
8.—	5.10	Subtr. 3 m. 34 s.	6.43
15.—	5.05	Subtr. 3 m. 47 s.	6.48
22.—	5.01	Subtr. 3 m. 31 s.	6.52
29.—	4.58	Subtr. 2 m. 50 s.	6.56

Aspect of Principals Planets

Mercury.—In the constellation Aries; moves through Taurus, enters Gemini at the end of May.

Date	Rises	Sets	Ampli-tude	Magni-tude
1.—	5.07 a.m.	6.05 p.m.	10° N	—1.4
16.—	5.46 a.m.	7.44 p.m.	20° N	—1.2

Venus.—In the constellation Aries; moves through Taurus.

1.—	5.33 a.m.	6.47 p.m.	18° N	—3.5
16.—	5.35 a.m.	7.17 p.m.	24° N	—3.4

Mars.—In the constellation Capricornus; moves through Aquarius.

1.—	1.36 a.m.	0.16 p.m.	19° S	+0.6
16.—	1.09 a.m.	0.05 p.m.	15° S	+0.3

Jupiter.—In the constellation Aries, moves through Taurus.

1.—	6.07 a.m.	7.37 p.m.	21° N invisible, near Sun.
16.—	5.19 a.m.	6.55 p.m.	21° N invisible, near Sun.

Saturn.—In the constellation Aries.

1.—	5.48 a.m.	7.02 p.m.	18° N	+0.5
16.—	4.58 a.m.	6.11 p.m.	18° N	+0.4

Uranus.—In the constellation Taurus.

1.—	6.06 a.m.	7.44 p.m.	22° N	6.0
16.—	5.13 a.m.	6.49 a.m.	22° N	6.0

Neptune.—In the constellation Virgo.

1.—	3.00 p.m.	3.14 a.m.	2° N	8.0
16.—	2.01 p.m.	2.15 a.m.	2° N	8.0

Occultations of stars by the Moon, visible at Shanghai.

Time	Star	Magn.	P.	M.	P.
1.— 7.07 p.m.	BD+17 1214	6.5	D	4.9	117°
1.— 8.12 p.m.	BD+17 1224	6.8	D	4.9	115°
2.— 9.50 p.m.	Geminarum	3.6	D	6.0	148°
5.— 9.30 p.m.	BD+9 2262	5.9	D	9.0	110°
9.—10.16 p.m.	82 Virginis	5.2	D	13.1	74°

BIRTHS

CROMBY.—On April 28, 1941, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. CROMBY, a daughter.

GASTEN.—On May 3, 1941, at the Paulun Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. GASTEN, a daughter. (Hongkong and Singapore papers please copy.)

MARTINET.—On May 1, 1941, at Ste. Marie Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Martinet, a daughter—JEANINE.

MILCH.—On May 4, 1941, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. MILCH, a son.

MARRIAGES

FITZGERALD-SYNNERBERG.—Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Synnerberg announce the marriage on March 7, 1941, in New York City, N.Y., of their daughter IRENE to EDWARD FITZGERALD of Boston, Mass. USA.

WINNEY-COBBETT.—On April 28, 1941, at Secunderabad, India, PATRICIA MURIEL, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Cobbett, to GORDON JOHN, only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Winney, of London.

DEATHS

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday, May 3, 1941, at The Country Hospital, Shanghai, JAMES DENNISON CAMPBELL, (Shanghai Telephone Co.) aged 55 years, the dearly-beloved husband of Gertrude and father of James and Thomas Campbell.

HARLOE.—On Thursday, April 24, 1941, at Liverpool, JOHN MICHAEL HARLOE, retired Woosung-Hankow Pilot, in his 73rd year. Father of N. M. Harloe, C. M. Harloe and M. E. Harloe. (By cable.)

JONES.—On Sunday, May 4, 1941, at The Country Hospital, Shanghai, BABETTA EDITH JONES (née Greiner), aged 43 years, the dearly-beloved wife of Mr. Frederick Jones (Shanghai Fire Brigade) and mother of William, Frederick and Eric.

KADOORIE.—On May 4, 1941, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, REUBEN EZEKIEL KADOORIE, aged 74. Deeply regretted. (Hongkong papers please copy.)

LOEWIT.—On Sunday, May 4, 1941, at the Shanghai General Hospital, WILLIAM LOEWIT, aged 51 years, the dearly loved brother of Rosl Albach-Gerstel and brother-in-law of Dr. Gerstel.

O'HARA.—On Saturday, May 3, 1941, at his home, 12 The Bund, Shanghai, Dr. WILLIAM ERNEST O'HARA, aged 62 years, the dearly-beloved husband of May O'Hara.

ZAU.—On April 29, 1941, at her home, Shanghai, Mrs. K. S. ZAU, aged 66 years, the beloved mother of F. L. (Standard Oil Co.), F. W. (St. Luke's Hospital), F. D. (Shanghai Municipal Isolation Hospital) and V. Y., wife of Mr. C. L. Char (China Import & Export Lumber Co.).

IN MEMORIAM

In Affectionate Remembrance

JOHN PRENTICE

April 30, 1925.

"Peace Perfect Peace."

THOMPSON.—In ever-affectionate and most treasured memory of our Darling VIOLET who fell asleep on May 6, 1938.

"Days and Nights may pass
"But precious memories of you
"Will always last-Sweet One"

THOMPSON-HUFNER.—In ever-loving and most cherished memory of our darling VIOLET and HENRY who were "United in death" on May 7, 1938.

"Not only today,
But every day,
In silence we remember
Our Loved Ones."

Printed and published at the office of the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LD. *North-China Building, Shanghai, China.*

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